

1. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through
- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) Rajasthan | (b) Chhattisgarh |
| (c) Orissa    | (d) Tripura      |

Ans. (c)

2. The easternmost longitude of India is
- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) $97^{\circ} 25' E$ | (b) $77^{\circ} 6' E$  |
| (c) $68^{\circ} 7' E$  | (d) $82^{\circ} 32' E$ |

Ans. (a)

3. Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with
- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) China  | (b) Nepal   |
| (c) Bhutan | (d) Myanmar |

Ans. (b)

4. If you intend to visit Kavaratti during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territories of India you will be going to
- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Pondicherry | (b) Andaman and Nicobar |
| (c) Lakshadweep | (d) Diu and Daman       |

Ans. (c)

5. My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Bhutan     | (b) Bangladesh |
| (c) Tajikistan | (d) Nepal      |

Ans. (c)

6. Name the group of Islands lying in the Arabian Sea.

Ans. Lakshadweep.

7. Name the Countries which are larger than India.

Ans. They are Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Australia.

8. Which Island group of India lies to its South-East?

Ans. Andaman and Nicobar.

9. Which Island countries are our southern neighbours?

Ans. Sri Lanka and Maldives.

10. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?

Ans. (i) In ancient times, the sea played an important role in determining the nature of interaction. The central location of India at the head of the

Indian Ocean was a great advantage. Countries of East Africa, West Asia, South and South-East Asia, and East Asia could be reached through sea routes.

- (ii) Hence, India established close cultural and commercial contacts with these countries. India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean realm justifies naming an ocean after it.
- (iii) Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, distance between India and Europe has been reduced by 7000 km. India enjoys a favourable situation on the international highway of trade and commerce even today.
- (iv) Unlike landlocked countries (surrounded by land on all sides) it has easy access to the outside world. The ocean routes from East and South-East Asia, and Australia to Africa and Europe pass through the Indian Ocean. India has a central location between East and West Asia.
- (v) India is connected with Europe, North America and South America through both the routes—the Cape of Good Hope and the Suez Canal. India can also reach Canada and the USA through the Strait of Malacca after crossing the Pacific Ocean.

**11.** The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?

- Ans.**
- (i) The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about  $30^\circ$ .
  - (ii) Despite this fact the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent.
  - (iii) From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh there is a time lag of two hours.
  - (iv) Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India ( $82^\circ 30' E$ ) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country.