Geography

Lesson 7 and 8

1.What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India?

Ans. From south to north, main land of India extends between 8°4'N and 37°6' N latitudes. From west to east, India extends between 68°7' E and 97°25' E longitudes.

##### 2.How Coral islands are formed?

Ans. Corals are skeletons of tiny marine animals called Polyps. When the living polyps die, their skeletons are left. Other poplyps grow on top of the hard skeleton which grows higher and higher, thus forming the coral islands.

##### 3. Write about the geographical boundaries of India.

Ans. India is a country of vast geographical expanse. In the north, it is bound by the lofty Himalayas. The Arabian Sea in the west, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south, wash the shores of the Indian peninsula

4. How many States and Union Territories are there in India? Which states have a common capital?

##### Ans. India is a vast country. For administrative purposes, the country is divided into 28 States and 7 Union Territories. Delhi is the national capital.

#####  5. How many States and Union Territories are there in India? Which states have a common capital?

Ans. India is a vast country. For administrative purposes, the country is divided into 28 States and 7 Union Territories. Delhi is the national capital. Punjab and Haryana have a common capital i.e. Chandigarh.

6. Why do a large number of people live in the Northern plains?

Ans. Northern plains are generally level and flat. These are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers– the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. These river plains provide fertile land for cultivation. That is the reason for high concentration of population in these plains.

7.**Name the major physical divisions of India.**

Ans. The major physical divisions of India are:

                          i.        The Himalayas

                         ii.        The Northern Indian plains

                        iii.        The Great Indian dessert

                        iv.        The Peninsular plateau

                        v.        The Coastal plains

                       vi.        Two groups of islands –

        Lakshadweep Islands

        The Andaman and the Nicobar Islands

8. Differentiate between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

Ans. Difference between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

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| **Western Ghats** | **Eastern Ghats** |
| 1. The Western Ghats or Sahyadris border the plateau in the west. | 1. The Eastern Ghats provide the eastern boundary. |
| 2. The Western Ghats are almost continuous. | 2. The Eastern Ghats are broken and uneven. |

9. Differentiate between Lakshadweep Island and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Ans. Difference between Lakshadweep Island and Andaman and Nicobar Islands

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| **Lakshadweep Islands** | **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** |
| Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea. These are coral islands located off the coast of Kerala. | The Andaman and the Nicobar Islands lie to the southeast of the Indian mainland in the Bay of Bengal. |

10. Describe the locational extent of India.

* India, officially called the Republic of India is located in the southern part of Asia.
* It has a vast geographical extent due to which it is also called ‘Sub-continent’
* It is bounded by land on one side and water from the three sides
* This is the only country which lends its name to an ocean named ‘Indian Ocean’.
* It is bounded by Arabian sea on the south-west. Bay of Bengal on the south-east.