

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DURGAPUR
QUESTION BANK & REVISION SHEET FOR PERIODIC ASSESSMENT -II (2018-19)
CLASS- IX
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY

TOPIC: India-Size and Location.

- Q1. Describe India's location with reference to her neighbours.
- Q2. Which is the southernmost latitude of India?
- Q3. Define a strait. Give example.
- Q4. What were the three main contributions of land routes to India in ancient times?
- Q5. Mention the latitudinal extent of India. State its implications.
- Q6. India has a long coastline that is advantageous for the country. Explain.
- Q7. Distinguish between local time and standard time.
- Q8. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in west. Explain.
- Q9. Why is the difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt in Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir.
- Q10. How is the knowledge of latitude and longitude important for people?

TOPIC: Physical Features Of India

- Q1. What is the Theory of Plate Tectonics?
- Q2. What is a converging plate?
- Q3. Differentiate between the Himadri Himalayas and the Himachal Himalayas.
- Q4. What are the sub-divisions of the Northern plains?
- Q5. Name the part of Northern plains formed of older alluvium. Mention any two characteristic features of it.
- Q6. What is Bhabar?
- Q7. Describe any five features of the western coastal plain.
- Q8. Give an account of the Island groups of the Arabian sea.
- Q9. Distinguish between folding and faulting.
- Q10. Name the two coastal strips that flank the Peninsular plateau. Distinguish the two by giving five characteristics of each.
- Q11. How were the great plains of Northern India formed?
- Q12. Which part of India is called Purvanchal? Give any two features.
- Q13. Describe the northern plains of India. Into how many parts they are divided on the basis of relief.

TOPIC: Drainage

Q1.Distinguish between a tributary and a distributary.

Q2.Which drainage pattern does the river Ganga form?

Q3.Name a saline water lake located in the state of Rajasthan.

Q4.What are Ox-bow lakes? In which course of the river are ox-bow lakes formed?

Q5.Discuss the significant differences between the Himalayan and the Penninsular rivers.

Q6.Amaravati,Bhavani,Hemavati rivers are tributaries of which important river?

Q7.Explain the major reasons for the reduction in the volume of waters in most of the rivers.

Q8.Compare between the east-flowing and the west-flowing rivers of the peninsular pleatue.

Q9.What is the importance of lakes for humn beings?Name a man- made lake in India and how was it formed?

Q10.State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes.

Q11.How do rapid urbanisation and industrialization caused river pollution in India.

Q12.Analyse the causes that result into river pollution.

Q13.Which two major rivers form the largest delta?Mention two important characterestics of this delta.

Q14.Why do most of the Penninsular rivers drain into Bay of Bengal?Give reasons. Name any two rivers draining into the Arabian sea.

Q15.Explain the role of rivers in the economy of the country.

MAP WORK:

Q1.On the given political outline map of India ,locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

i) Standard Meridian of India,Tropic of cancer,States with capitals,

ii)Ranges :Karakoram,Zaskar,Shivalik, Aravalli,Vindhya,Satpura,Western and eastern Ghat.

iii)peaks :K2, Kanchan Junga Anai Mudi.

iv)Coastal Plains.

v)Identify: The Himalayan and Peninsular river Systems.

Lakes: Wular Pulicut, Sambhar, Chilika Vembanad.Kolleru.

SYLLABUS FOR PERIODIC ASSESSMENT –II

I.India- Size and location.

II.Physical features of India.

III.Drainage.