

Q.1 Tick the correct answers.

a) Maps showing distribution of forests are

- i) ~~Physical~~ Physical map
- ✓ ii) Thematic map
- iii) Political map

b) The blue colour is used for showing

- ✓ i) Water bodies
- ii) Mountains
- iii) Plains

c) A compass is used -

- i) To show symbols
- ✓ ii) To find the main direction
- iii) To measure distance

d) A scale is necessary

- i) For a map
- ✓ ii) For a sketch

ii) For symbols

Q.2 Fill in the blanks.

Small scale

1. A ~~Globe~~ is used to show large areas the continents and country's on paper map.
2. A Compass is an instrument used to find out main direction
3. Maps have a universal language that can be understood by all.
4. In a sketch map Scale is not needed
5. Map are more informative than a Globe

* True or False.

1. a Globe is used to study a earth as hole. [True]

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2. Political maps shows natural features of the earth. [False]

3. The large scale map is used to show large area like ~~can~~ country on a paper. [False]

4. Large scale maps give less information than small scale map. [False]

5. There are four mesoclimates. [True]

Q.3 Answer the following questions briefly.

a) What are the three components of a map?

- 1) distance
- 2) direction
- 3) symbol

are three components of map.

b) What are Four cardinal directions?

→ The Four cardinal direction ~~are~~ is also known as cardinal points are east, west, north, south.

c) What do you mean by the term 'the scale of the map'?

→ The ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.

d) How are maps more helpful than a globe?

→ A map is more useful than a globe because it is used to locate a location on it.

e) Distinguish between a map and a plan?

→

→

→ A map

a plan

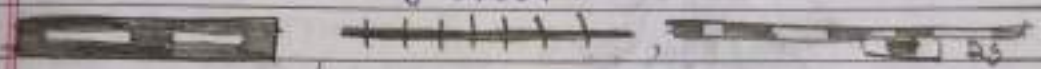
- A map is a scaled depiction of earth surface or a portion of a draw on a flat surface
- A plan is a large scale representation of a small area.
- A large scale map contain more information

f) Which map provides detailed information?
→ The detailed information can be found in large scale map.

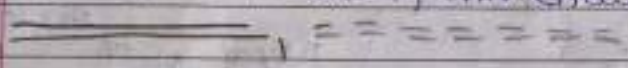
g) How do symbols help in reading maps?
→ Symbols come is useful when reading map. They condense a lot of information into a small space. Despite this, the use of symbols making locating a specific landmark simple.

How

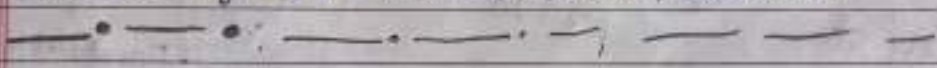
Railway line: Broad gauge, Metre gauge,
 Railway station.



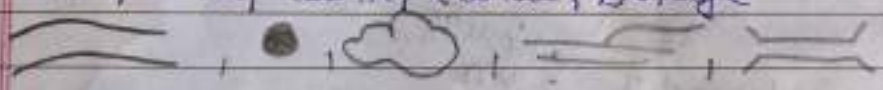
Roads = Metalled, Unmetalled



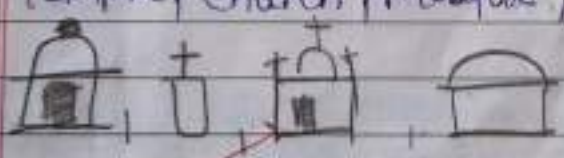
Boundary: International, state, district



River, well, tank, canal, Bridge



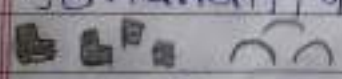
Temple, church, Mosque, chhatra



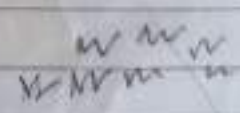
Post office, post & Telegraph office, police station

PO, PTO, PS

Settlement, Graveyard



Tree, Grass



1. Tick the correct answers.

a) The mountain range that separates Europe from Asia is

- i) Andes
- ii) the Himalayas
- iii) the Ural

b) The continent of North America is linked to South America by

- i) an isthmus
- ii) a strait
- iii) a canal

c) The major constituent of atmosphere by percent is

- i) Nitrogen
- ii) Oxygen
- iii) Carbon dioxide

d) The domain of the earth consisting of solid rocks is

- i) The atmosphere
- ii) the Hydrosphere
- iii) the Lithosphere

e) Which is the largest continent?

- i) Africa
- ii) Asia
- iii) Australia

2. Fill in the blanks.

a) The deepest point on the earth is Mariana trench in the Pacific Ocean.

b) The Indian Ocean is named after a country.

c) The Biosphere is a narrow contact zone of land, water and air that supports life.

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d) The continents of Europe and Asia together are known as Eurasia.

e) The highest mountain peak on the earth is Mount Everest.

9. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the four major domains of earth?

→ Lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, Biosphere.

2. Name the major continents of the earth.

→ Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia, Antarctica.

3. Name the two continents that lie entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.

→ South America, Australia, Antarctica.

4. Name the different layers of atmosphere.

→ Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere.

5. Why is the earth called the 'blue planet'?

→ The earth is called the blue planet because, Hydrosphere consists of water in all its forms. As running water in oceans and rivers and in lakes, ice in glaciers, under, ground water and the water vapour in atmosphere, all comprise the hydrosphere.

6. Why is the Northern Hemisphere called the Land hemisphere?

→ Because it contains a larger portion of the earth's land masses than the southern hemisphere.

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7. Why is the Biosphere important for living organisms?

→ life exists here due to the presence of 3 major components - land, air and water.

Q. Answer the following in brief.

why

1. Define atmosphere ~~what~~ is the importance to use?

→ the earth is surrounded by an envelope of air. It is called atmosphere. This thin blanket of air an integral & the most important aspect of the planet it is very important to us as it enables us to breathe & protect us from harmful effects of the sun's rays.

2. Definition of global warming?

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→ Increase in industries in industries has led to increase in pollution carbon - dioxide is important constituent of air but increase in amount of CO_2 due to human activities has led to increase in global temperature this is termed as global warming.

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1. Answer the Following questions briefly.

a) Name the major physical divisions of India.
→ The Himalays, the Northern plains, the Great Indian desert, the peninsular plateau, the coastal plains, and the island.

b) India share its land boundaries with several countries. Name them.

→ Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, China, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar.

c) Which two major rivers fall into the Arabian sea?

→ Narmada & Tapi

d) Name the delta formed by the Ganga & Brahmaputra.
→ The Sunderbans delta formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

e) How many states and union Territories are there in India? Which states have a common capital?

→

→ There are 29 states and 9 union Territory in India. Haryana and Punjab have same capital.

8) Why do a large no. of people live in the Northern plains?

→ The large no. of people live in northern plains because the river plains provide fertile land for cultivation.

9) Why is Lakshadweep known as a coral island?

→ Lakshadweep known as a coral island because it has been formed from corals. Corals are formed from skeletons of tiny marine animals called polyps.

1. How is India's country of west geographical expand?

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India has an area of about 32.8 crore hectares.

North-south extend from Kashmir to Kanyakumari is about 3200 km.

East-west from Arundhaty Pradesh to Kuchich over 2900 km.

2. How does unity in diversity exists in India?

→ There is a great variety in climate, vegetation, wild life, as well as language & culture in India.

• In this diversity there is unity. It is reflected in traditions that bind us as one nation.

3. Describe the neighbouring country of India.

→ India's neighbour are those country which have common boundaries with India.

• There seven country's which have common boundary with India. They are :-

Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka.

- In the Indian Ocean are island neighbours are Sri Lanka & Maldives.

4. Give an account of the northern Indian plains.

→ The northern Indian plains lie to the south of Himalayas.

• They are generally flat & plain.

• Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries flow through this plains.

• They provided fertile land for cultivation hence high density of population is found in the plains.

5. Describe Himalaya rivers of India.

→ a) The Indus river system. Rivers of this system originate in the western Himalayas and western Tibetan plateau. They flow from north-east to north and then towards south-west and fall into Arabian sea.

b) The Ganga-Brahmaputra river system. This river system originates in the Himalayas. The Tibet plateau flows into

the great plains of the north From west to east and then fall into the Bay of Bengal

Q.2 Tick the correct answers.

1) The southern most Himalayas are known as.

⇒ Shiwaiks

2) Satyadris is also known as.

⇒ Western Ghats.

3) The palk strait lies between the countries

⇒ India and Sri Lanka.

4) The indi island in the arabian sea are ~~also~~ known as.

⇒ Lakshadweep Island.

5) The oldest mountain range in India is the.

→ Aravali hills.

Q.3 Fill in the blanks.

1. India has an area of about 3.28 million sq. km.
2. The Greater Himalayas are also known as Himadri.
3. The river Narmada falls into the Arabian Sea.
4. The latitude that runs almost halfway through India is A tropic of Cancer.

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