

Chapter : **Globe – Latitude and Longitude**

I Define the following terms :-

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| a) Equator | d) Arctic Circle |
| b) Axis | e) Geoid |
| c) Greenwich Mean Time | |

II Fill in the blanks :-

- a) Lines of latitudes are also called _____.
- b) The _____ zone is neither too hot nor too cold.
- c) _____ is a model of the earth.
- d) The sun’s rays fall _____ over every place within the Torrid zone.
- e) Frigid zone lies beyond _____ in both the hemispheres.

III Indian standard time is 5½ hours ahead of London time – Keep this in mind and calculate :-

(a) G.M.T	Time in India	(b) IST	Time in London
8 AM		1.30 PM	
11.30 AM		5.30 PM	
6 PM		6 AM	

IV Answer the following questions:

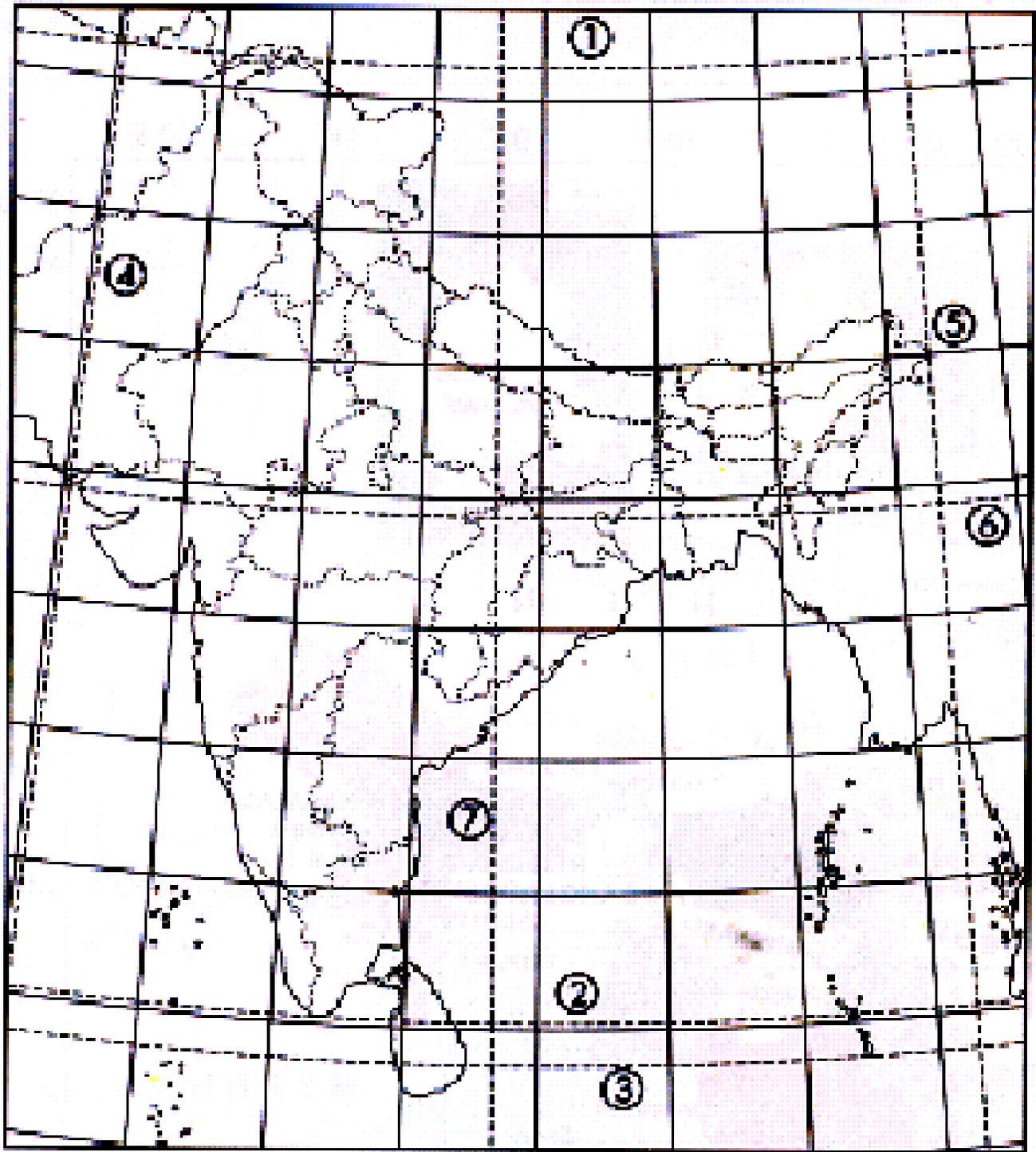
- a) How are meridians numbered?
- b) When would the local time of a ‘place A’ be ahead of ‘place B’?

V Distinguish between:

- a) Latitudes and Longitudes
- b) Local time and Standard time.

VI Explain the heat zones of the earth with the help of a diagram.

VII On the given outline map label the numbered latitudes and longitudes from 1 to 7.



Chapter : **Location & Political Divisions**

I Fill in the blanks:-

- a) There are 28 states and _____ Union Territories in India.
- b) India and _____ have a common border in the North-West.
- c) Five states of India have common border with the countries of _____ and _____ at different location.
- d) _____ and _____ country have no access to sea route.
- e) The southern neighbour of India is _____.

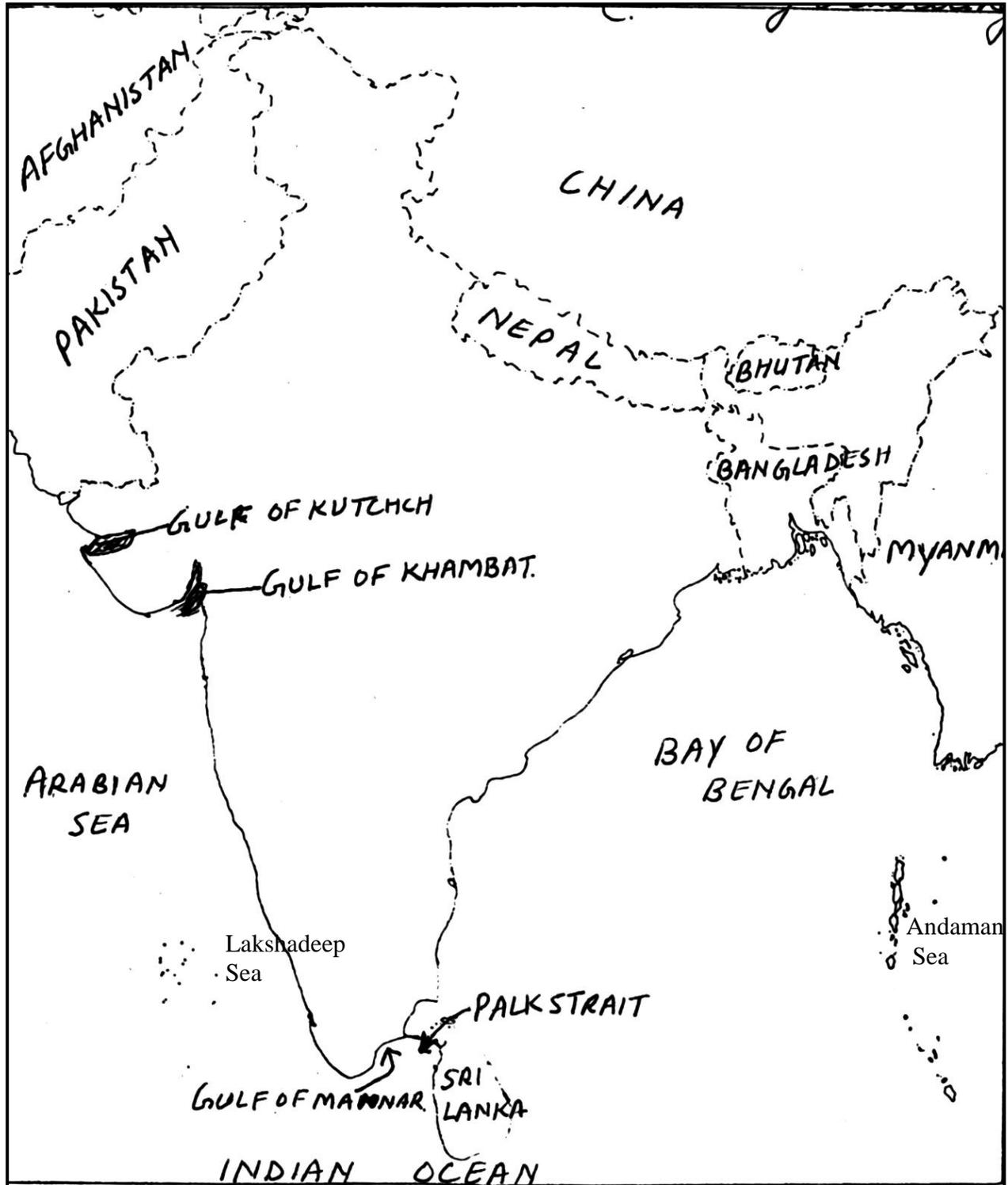
II Give one word:

- a) The southern tip of India where water of three seas/ ocean meet.
- b) Two Land lock states.
- c) Two states on the Western coast.
- d) The smallest state in area.
- e) The largest state in area.

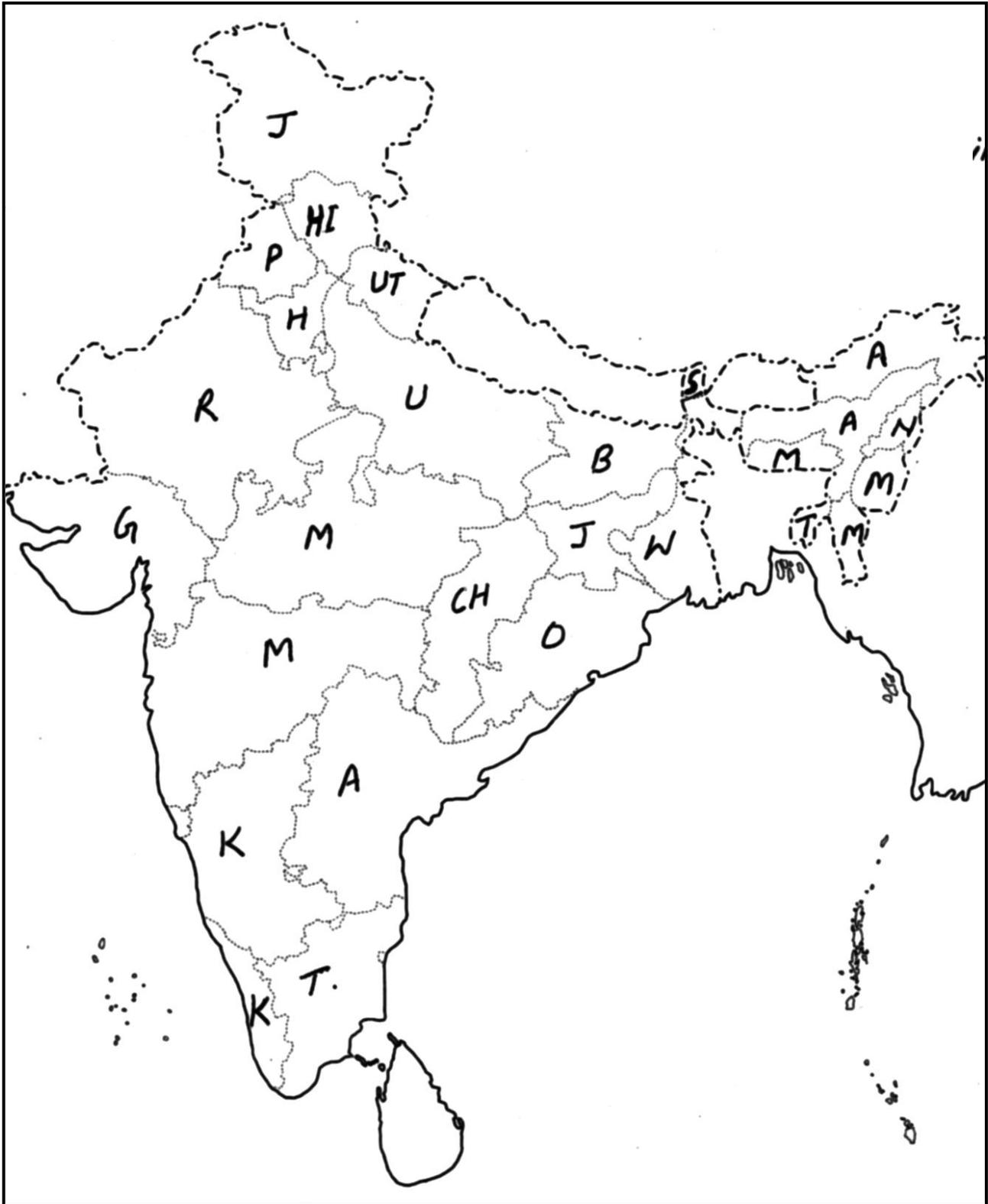
III Define the following terms.

- a) Peninsula
- b) Cape
- c) Strait
- d) Isthmus
- e) Gulf
- f) Bay

Locate and Label the Neighbouring Countries and Surrounding Water Bodies

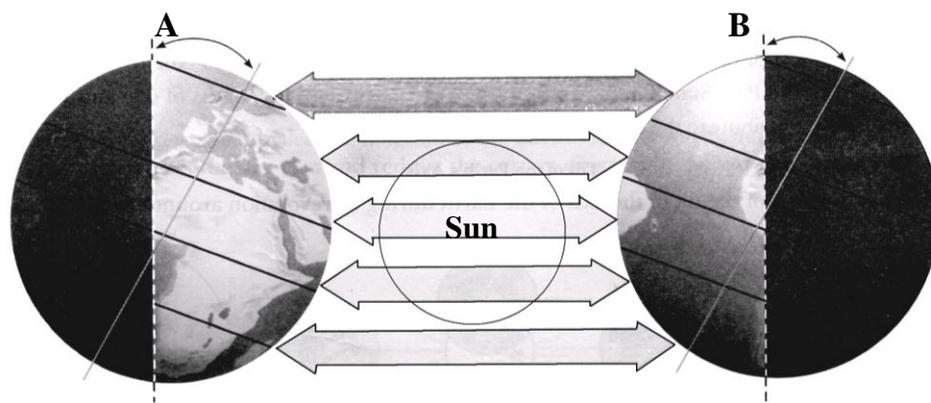


Shade and Name the States of India

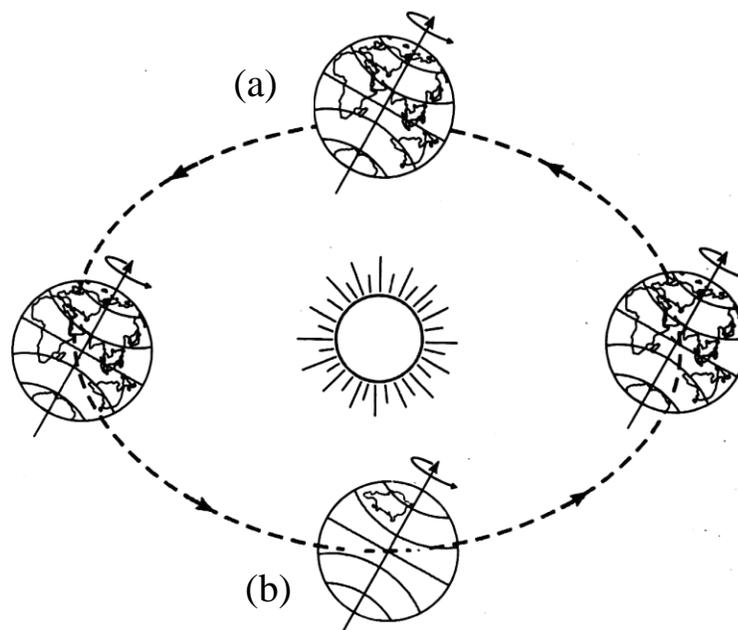


IV Label the diagram given below-

- 21st June
- 22nd December
- Give the geographical terms for above given dates.
- Name and label all the latitudes drawn.
- Give the duration of day and night in N and S hemisphere on the above mentioned dates



V Read the given diagram and answer the questions that follow:



- Mention the dates for a and b.
- Give geographical terms for above mentioned dates.

- c) Name the latitude where the sun rays are falling vertically on the above dates.
- d) What will be the duration of day and night on the earth on the above dates?

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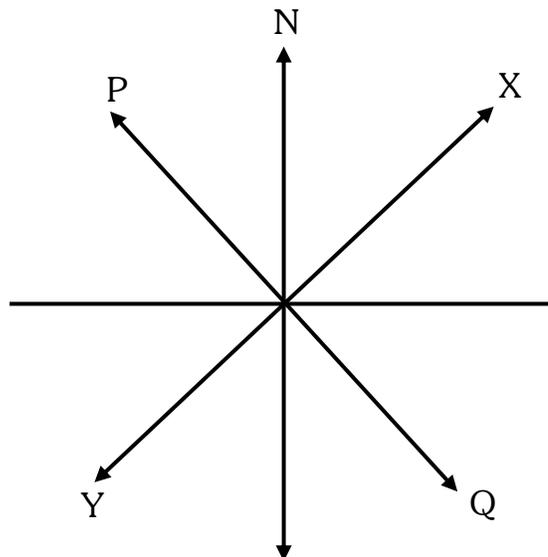
Chapter : Maps

I Fill in the blanks:-

- f) In a world map, the maximum distortion is at the
- g) If a map does not have the north line, the part is taken as the north.
- h) The direction to the right of the north line is
- i) A shows the details of a small area on a large scale.

II Choose the correct option :-

- f) Of the following, the map with the smallest scale will be that of
 - (i) Your City
 - (ii) Maharashtra
 - (iii) India
 - (iv) Asia
- g) To build a school, one would need a
 - (i) Sketch
 - (ii) Plan
 - (iii) Map
 - (iv) Globe
- c) In the following diagram which arrow indicates the south-west direction?



- (i) X
- (ii) Y
- (iii) P
- (iv) Q

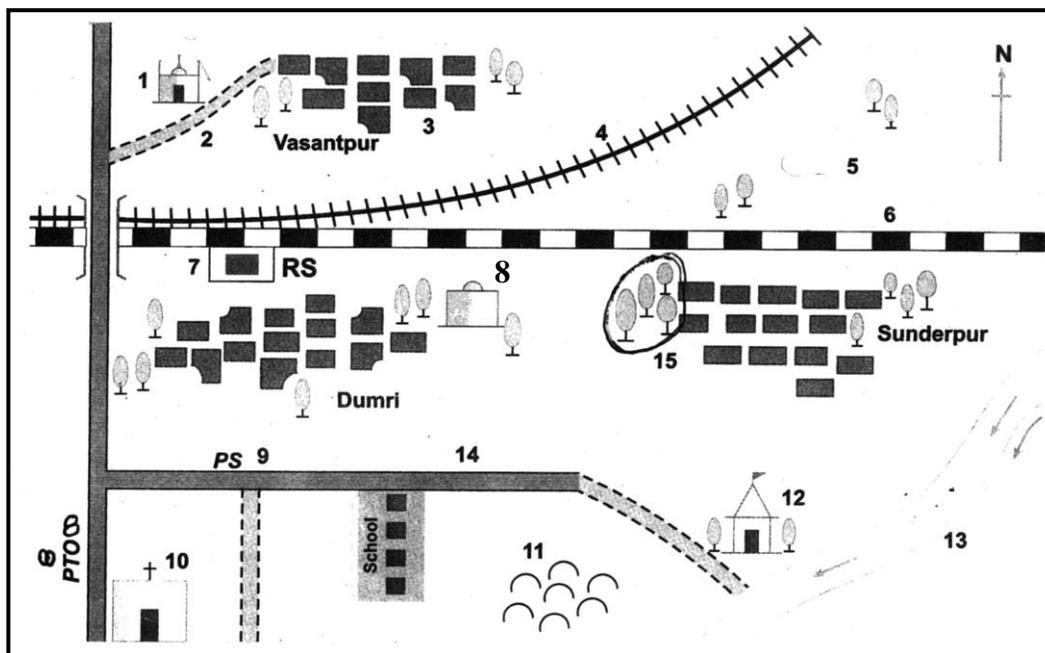
- d) The symbols used on maps are called conventional symbols because
- (i) They have been used since ancient times.
 - (ii) They are used all over the world under an international agreement.
 - (iii) They are the traditional Indian way of showing various features on maps.
 - (iv) They were used by British map-makers.
- e) A sketch is drawn using
- (a) A Scale
 - (b) Neither a scale nor the north line
 - (c) Both a scale and the north line
 - (d) The North Line
- f) A map uses a scale in which 1 cm on the map covers 50 metres on the ground. If two places are 4 cm apart on the map, the actual distance between them is
- (a) 50 Metres
 - (b) 100 Metres
 - (c) 150 Metres
 - (d) 200 Metres

II Define the following terms:

- a) Sketch
- b) Atlas
- c) Conventional Symbols
- d) Scale
- e) Cartography

III Describe the main components of a map.

IV Study the conventional symbols and name the feature numbered 1 to 15.



Chapter : **Major Domain of the Earth**

I Fill in the blanks :-

- a) The earth's zones include lithosphere, atmosphere and
- b) is the largest continent while is the smallest.
- c) is the gas which helps plants to make food, and keeps the earth warm.
- d) The air pressure as we go up.
- e) Southern ocean is formed by combined water of, and
- f) Wind always blows from pressure area to pressure area.

II Choose the correct option.

- a) The continent through which both the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn pass is
 - (i) North America
 - (ii) Asia
 - (iii) Africa
 - (iv) Europe
- b) The percentage of oxygen in the air we breathe is
 - (i) 100
 - (ii) 78
 - (iii) 21
 - (iv) 1
- c) The Pacific is the largest ocean but the busiest ocean from the point of view of trade is the
 - (i) Pacific
 - (ii) Indian
 - (iii) Arctic
 - (iv) Atlantic
- d) Depth of ocean or height of land is measured from
 - (i) Ocean floor
 - (ii) Mountain
 - (iii) Sky
 - (iv) Sea level

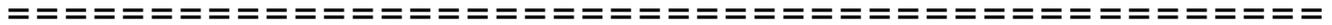
III Define the following terms:

- a) Air pressure
- b) Isthmus
- c) Wind
- d) Strait

IV Answer the following questions:

- a) What is global warming?
- b) What is the significance of atmosphere?

V Mark and colour all the continents and oceans on a world map.



Chapter : **Major Landforms of the Earth**

I Define the following terms:

- a) Erosion
- b) Deposition
- c) Peninsula
- d) Island

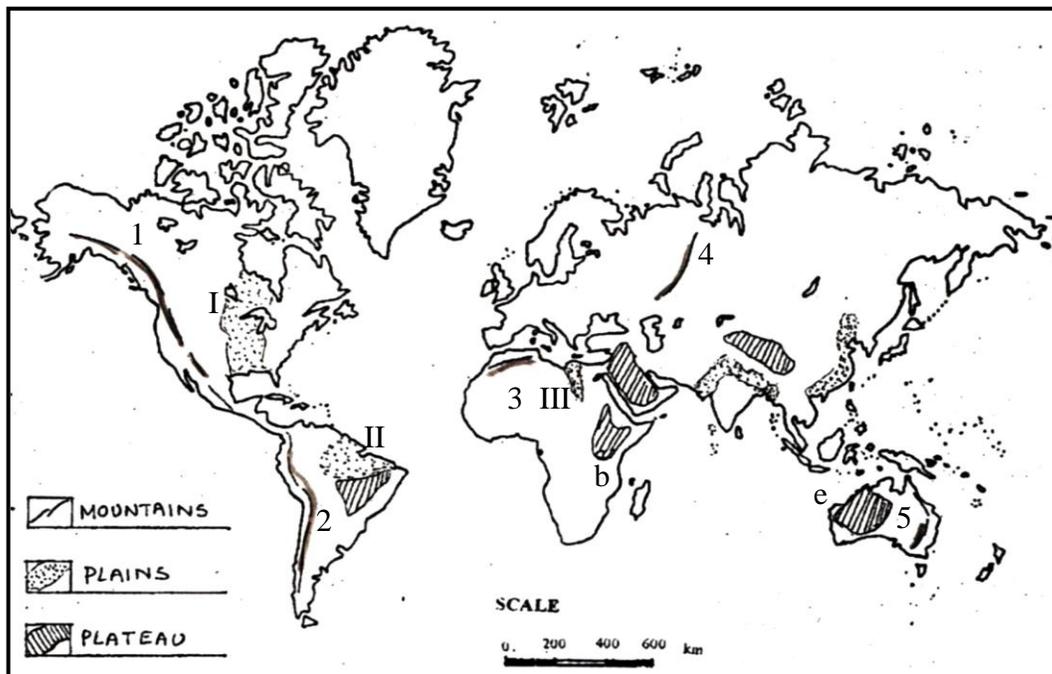
II Differentiate between:

- (a) Internal & External processes of the earth.
- (b) Young and Old fold mountains.

III Give one term for the following:

- a) Hot molten rock material that flows out of a volcano.
- b) Plateau which is often called 'Roof of the World'.
- c) Tremors felt on the surface that originate from within the earth.
- d) Young fold mountains of S-America.
- e) Old fold mountain of N-America.

IV Identify the mountain ranges; plateaus and plains (5 each) from the following map.



V. Draw diagrams:

- a) To show the up folds and down folds of mountains which are formed by the horizontal forces of compression.
- b) To show horsts and rift valley formed by the horizontal forces of tension that leads to faulting.

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Chapter : **India Physical Divisions**

I Define the following terms:

- a) Sub-continent
- b) Delta
- c) Coral polyp
- d) Coral
- e) Coral Islands
- f) Tributary
- g) Alluvium deposit

Answer the following question:

- (a) Name three ranges of Himalayas and give two significant features of each range.
- (b) Write main features of the Northern Plains.
- (c) Give four main features of the Peninsular Plateau.

III. Distinguish between:

- (a) Eastern & Western Coastal plains.
- (b) Island groups in the Arabian Sea & the Bay of Bengal.

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MAP WORK

Shade and Label the Major Physical Divisions of India

