



Unit 4

Geography

MIGRATION AND URBANISATION

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To study the meaning, causes and consequences of migration
- ❑ To know the types of migration
- ❑ To describe the concept of Urbanisation
- ❑ To learn the origin and growth of Urbanisation
- ❑ To understand the problems of Urbanisation



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. People move from _____ to _____ mainly in search of better jobs.

a) Rural to Urban	b) Urban to Rural
c) Hills to plains	d) Plains to hills

[Ans : a) Rural to Urban]
2. A person moves from his own country to another country is known as _____.

a) Immigrant	b) Refugee	c) Emigrant	d) Asylum seeker
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[Ans : c) Emigrant]
3. The migration in search of fertile agricultural land is _____ migration.

a) Rural to Rural	b) Rural to Urban
c) Urban to Rural	d) Urban to Urban

[Ans : a) Rural to Rural]
4. War is one of the _____ causes of human migration.

a) Demographic	b) Socio-Cultural
c) Political	d) Economic

[Ans : c) Political]
5. The main reason for the development of urbanisation in pre-historic period was _____.

a) Production of food grains	b) Domestication of cattle
c) Fishing	d) hunting

[Ans : b) Domestication of cattle]



**IX. Activities****1. List out and analyze the reason for migration of people in your locality.**

Ans. People migrate for a number of reasons. The reasons and causes for migration would normally fall under these areas :

- (i) **Environmental** : Better climate, calamities and natural disasters are examples of environmental causes or reasons.
- (ii) **Economic** : Moving to find work or moving to follow a particular career path is an example of economic cause or reason.
- (iii) **Cultural** : Religious freedom and education is an example of cultural cause or reason.
- (iv) **Political** : Civil war or escaping from political persecution is an example of political cause.
- (v) **Social** : Moving for a better quality of life or moving closer to a family member or friend is an example of a social cause or reason.

2. Collect the pictures and information regarding the effects of urbanisation and make an album.

Ans. Activity to be done by the students.

Additional Questions**I. Choose the correct answer:****1. _____ refers to the movement of people from one place to another.**

- (a) Privatization
- (b) Migration
- (c) Modernisation
- (d) All the above **[Ans : (b) Migration]**

2. _____ move from rural to urban mainly in search of better jobs.

- (a) Children
- (b) People
- (c) Both 'a' and 'b'
- (d) None of these **[Ans : (b) People]**

3. _____ is determined by three number of factors.

- (a) Globalisation
- (b) Privatisation
- (c) Liberalisation
- (d) Urbanisation **[Ans : (d) Urbanisation]**

4. Transhumance is also referred as _____ migration.

- (a) Seasonal
 - (b) Migration
 - (c) Socio Cultural Migration
 - (d) Mass Migration
- [Ans : (c) Socio Cultural Migration]**

5. Cities and towns are the major polluters of _____.

- (a) Environment
- (b) Urbanisation
- (c) Privatisation
- (d) None of these **[Ans : (a) Environment]**

6. Poverty is the major push factor operating in _____ areas.

- (a) Urban
- (b) Rural
- (c) Both 'a' and 'b'
- (d) None of these **[Ans : (b) Rural]**





6. In 2019, the total population in Northern America is 366,400,324 [Ans : True]
7. One of the most important aspects of social science is "Birds Migration". [Ans : False]
8. The favourable factors which attract people towards a location are called push factors. [Ans : False]
9. Unemployment is a economic causes of migration. [Ans : True]
10. Volcanic eruption is a social causes of migration. [Ans : False]

V. Consider the following statements and Tick (✓) the appropriate answer :

1. i) During the early days, people moved from one place to another in search of food.
 ii) Human migration is categorized under two groups.
 iii) Various economic causes determine the level and direction of migration.
 iv) Migration that occurs across the national boundaries are known as international migration.

- (a) (i), (ii) & (iii) are Correct (b) (i), (ii) & (iv) are Correct
 (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are Correct (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are Correct

[Ans : (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are Correct]

2. **Statement (A) :** Large scale movement of people from rural to urban areas causes over crowding in cities.

Reason (R) : The over population in Urban areas leads to the pollution of air, water and soil.

- a) A is correct but R is incorrect
 b) Both A and R are incorrect
 c) Both A and R are correct
 d) A is incorrect and R is correct

[Ans : c) Both A and R are correct]

3. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Brain drain – Economic consequence
 (b) Environmental causes – Earth quake
 (c) Example for Demographic consequences – People become generous.
 (d) Social consequences – Pollution of air, water

[Ans: (a) Brain drain – Economic consequence]

4. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Short term migration – Few years
 (b) Long term migration – Stay outside atleast few years
 (c) Involuntary migration – Migration take place against the will.
 (d) Europe – Female migrants outnumber male migrants.

[Ans: (a) Short term migration – Few years]





VI. Answer the following one or two sentences:

1. What do you mean by Migration?

Ans. The term migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another.

2. What are the Factors influencing Migration?

- Ans.**
- (i) There are number of factors which are responsible for the migration of human population.
 - (ii) These factors can be grouped under the heads of favourable and unfavourable factors.

3. What is pull factors?

Ans. The favourable factors which attract people towards a location are called pull factors.

4. What is push factors?

Ans. The unfavourable factors which make the people to move out from a location are called push factors.

5. Write a short note on Economic causes of Migration.

- Ans.**
- (i) Economy is one of the most important causes of human migration from one area to another.
 - (ii) The availability of fertile agricultural land, employment opportunities, development of technology etc. are some of the economic causes that attract the migration.

6. What is Demographic causes of Migration?

Ans. In demographic sense, the population composition like age and sex, over population and under population are the major causes of migration.

7. What is voluntary migration?

- Ans.**
- (i) If the migration takes place on person's free will, initiative and desire to live in a better place.
 - (ii) To improve their financial status, the migration is said to be voluntary.

8. What are the consequences of Migration?

- Ans.**
- (i) Demographic consequences.
 - (ii) Social consequences.
 - (iii) Economic consequences.
 - (iv) Environmental consequences.

9. What are the factors influencing urbanisation?

- Ans.** Urbanisation is driven by three factors. They are,
- (i) Natural population growth.
 - (ii) Rural to Urban Migration and
 - (iii) Reclassification of rural areas into urban areas.





UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- Human migration is categorized under _____ groups.
(a) Three (b) Four (c) Two (d) Five
- A person moves from his own country to another country is known as _____.
a) Immigrant b) Refugee c) Emigrant d) Asylum seeker
- People move from _____ to _____ mainly in search of better jobs.
a) Rural to Urban b) Urban to Rural
c) Hills to plains d) Plains to hills

II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- One of the most important aspect of Social Science is _____.
- The movement of a person based on his free will and desire to live in a better place is called _____ migration
- _____ is the major push factor operating in rural areas

III. Match the following :

(4 × 1 = 4)

1. Emigration	–	a) In migration
2. Immigration	–	b) Out migration
3. Pull factor	–	c) Employment opportunity
4. Push factor	–	d) Socio - cultural migration

IV. True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

- Modern period start from 20th century.
- Mass migration is absent in the modern period

V. Answer the following questions in brief :

(4 × 2 = 8)

- State the causes of the ecological or natural migration.
- Define “Migration”.
- What are the Factors influencing Migration?
- What is Demographic causes of Migration?

VI. Answer the following questions in detail :

(1 × 5 = 5)

- Explain about the demographic causes of Migration and political causes of migration.





Unit 5

HAZARDS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To learn the meanings of hazard, disaster and catastrophe.
- ❑ To describe the major types of hazards, their causes and effects.
- ❑ To develop awareness regarding hazards and related prevention measures.



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. _____ percentage of nitrogen is present in the air.
 a) 78.09% b) 74.08% c) 80.07% d) 76.63%
[Ans: a) 78.09%]
2. Tsunami in Indian Ocean took place in the year _____.
 a) 1990 b) 2004 c) 2005 d) 2008
[Ans: b) 2004]
3. The word tsunami is derived from _____ language.
 a) Hindi b) French c) Japanese d) German
[Ans: c) Japanese]
4. The example of surface water is
 a) Artesian well b) Groundwater
 c) Subsurface water d) Lake
[Ans: d) Lake]
5. Event that occurs due to the failure of monsoons.
 a) Condensation b) Drought
 c) Evaporation d) Precipitation
[Ans: b) Drought]





Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ is an example of human induced pollutants hazard.
 (a) Terrorism (b) Evaporation
 (c) Nuclear accident (d) None of these [Ans : (a) Terrorism]
2. _____ in Indian ocean took place in the year 2004.
 (a) Earthquake (b) Droughts (c) Landslide (d) Tsunami
[Ans : (d) Tsunami]
3. A _____ hazard is a natural process.
 (a) Socio natural hazard (b) Human-made
 (c) Natural (d) All the above [Ans : (c) Natural]
4. _____ can be broadly classified into three types.
 (a) Economics (b) Hazards (c) Environment (d) None of these
[Ans : (b) Hazards]
5. The main examples of natural hazards are _____.
 (a) earthquakes (b) floods (c) cyclonic (d) all of these
[Ans : (d) all of these]
6. _____ hazards are caused by undesirable activities of human.
 (a) Human-made (b) Natural (c) Socio-natural (d) Atmospheric
[Ans : (a) Human-made]
7. _____ are caused by natural forces in mountainous areas.
 (a) Over populations (b) Landslides
 (c) Socio-natural (d) Hydrologic hazard
[Ans : (b) Landslides]
8. _____ is a serious problem in most big Urban.
 (a) Storm (b) Landslides (c) Smog (d) Droughts
[Ans : (c) Smog]
9. _____ surge hazards may be worsened by the destruction of mangroves.
 (a) Storm (b) Smog (c) Flood (d) Droughts
[Ans : (a) Storm]
10. Heavy rainfall and large waves in seas are the common causes of _____.
 (a) Droughts (b) Smog (c) Tsunami (d) Flood
[Ans : (d) Flood]



**III. Match the following:**

I.	A		B
1.	Natural hazards	–	a) Chicken pox
2.	Atmospheric hazard	–	b) Earthquakes
3.	Hydrologic hazard	–	c) Tsunami
4.	Geologic hazard	–	d) Floods
5.	Biological hazard	–	e) Fog

[Ans: 1 –c; 2 –e; 3 –d; 4 –b; 5 –a]

II.	A		B
1.	Human - induced hazard	–	a) Quarrying
2.	Technological Hazard	–	b) Lava Flows
3.	Volcanic Hazard	–	c) Global warming
4.	Environmental Hazard	–	d) Tunnels
5.	Landslides	–	e) Shootings

[Ans: 1 –e; 2 –d; 3 –b; 4 –c; 5 –a]

IV. State True or False :

- Hazards are classified into natural, human-made and socio-natural hazards
[Ans : True]
- Earthquake is a violent tremor in the earth's crust, sending out a series of shock waves in all directions from its place of origin.
[Ans : True]
- Heavy rainfall and large waves in seas are not the common causes of flood.
[Ans : False]
- The West coast of India is more vulnerable to storm surge than the east coast.
[Ans : False]
- The coastal belt around the Gulf of Kutch.
[Ans : True]
- The droughts could be classified into six types.
[Ans : False]
- Hydrological droughts is associated with reduction of water in streams, rivers and reservoirs.
[Ans : True]
- Agricultural drought refers to the condition in which the agricultural crops get affected due to more of rainfall.
[Ans : False]
- Weak ground structure, mining, construction of roads and railways over the mountains are the causes of landslides.
[Ans : True]
- The word 'Tsunami' is derived from latin word 'tsu' meaning harbour.
[Ans : False]



**(ii) Hydrological drought :**

It is associated with reduction of water in streams, rivers and reservoirs.

It is of two types.

- (a) Surface water and
- (b) Ground water drought

(iii) Agricultural drought :

(a) It refers to the condition in which the agricultural crops get affected due to lack of rainfall.

(b) Droughts in India occur in the event of failure monsoon.

The Major areas highly prone to drought are,

- (i) The arid and semi arid region from Ahmedabad to Kanpur on one side and from Kanpur to Jalandhar on the other.
- (ii) The dry region lying in the leeward side of the Western Ghats.



UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. The example of surface water is

- a) Artesian well
- b) Groundwater
- c) Subsurface water
- d) Lake

2. The day region lying in the leeward side of the _____.

- (a) Western Ghats
- (b) Eastern Ghats
- (c) Both 'a' and 'b'
- (d) None of these

3. Event that occurs due to the failure of monsoons.

- a) Condensation
- b) Drought
- c) Evaporation
- d) Precipitation

II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. A catastrophe was recover _____ time.

2. On the basis of origin, hazard can be grouped into _____ categories.

3. Storm surge hazards may be worsened by the destruction of _____.

III. Match the following :

(4 × 1 = 4)

	A		B
1.	Human - induced hazard	–	a) Tunnels
2.	Technological Hazard	–	b) Lava Flows
3.	Volcanic Hazard	–	c) Global warming
4.	Environmental Hazard	–	d) Shootings





Unit 6

Geography

INDUSTRIES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know about the nature and the importance of Industries
- ❑ To understand the general classification of economic activities
- ❑ To identify the factors responsible for location of Industries
- ❑ To study about the classification of Industries



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. Silk weaving and house hold industries come under the category of _____.
 a) Small scale industry b) Large scale industry
 c) Marine based industry d) Capital intensive industry
[Ans : a) Small scale industry]
2. On the basis of ownership the industry can be divided into _____ types
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
[Ans : c) 4]
3. Amul dairy industry is best example of _____ sector.
 a) Private Sector b) Public Sector
 c) Co-operative Sector d) Joint Sector
[Ans : c) Co-operative sector]
4. Iron and Steel and Cement Industries are the examples of _____ industries.
 a) Agro based b) Mineral based c) Forest based d) Marine based
[Ans : b) Mineral based]
5. Tertiary activity is divided into _____ types
 a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) 5 **[Ans : c) 2]**





- (ii) This sector include top executives or officials in the fields of science and technology, universities health care etc.
- (iii) In our house, our parents make decisions by themselves in some situations. Similarly, the Council of Ministers take decisions to introduce various people welfare schemes in the state.
- (iv) These two are examples of quinary activities.

6. Name the factors responsible for the location of industries.

Ans. The locational factors of industries are grouped into.

- (a) Geographical factors and (b) Non-Geographical factors
- (a) Geographical factors include (i) Raw Materials, (ii) Power, (iii) Labour (iv) Transport, (v) Storage and Warehousing, (vi) Topography, (vii) Climate and (viii) Water resources.
- (b) Non-Geographical factors include (i) Capital, (ii) Availability of loans and (iii) Government Policies / Regulations.

7. Write a short note on the following

- (a) Large scale Industries (b) Small scale industries

Ans. (a) Large scale Industries

The capital required for the establishment of an industry is more than one crore the industry is called as large scale industry. Eg : Iron & steel, Oil refineries, Cement and Textile industries etc.

(b) Small scale industries

The capital required for the establishment of an industry is less than one crore, the industry is called small scale industry. Eg : Silk weaving and household industries.

VI. Write in detail

1. Classify and explain the industries based on the source of raw materials.

Ans. Industries are classified on various bases in the following ways. On the basis of raw materials.

(i) **Agro Based Industries :**

- (a) These industries use plant and animal based products as their raw materials.
- (b) Example: Food Processing, Vegetable Oil, Cotton Textile, Dairy Products, etc.

(ii) **Mineral Based Industries :**

- (a) These are the industries that use mineral ores as their raw materials.
- (b) Iron made from iron ore is the product of mineral based industry. Cement, Machine Tools, etc. are the other examples of mineral based industries.





3. The backbone of the Indian economy is _____.

- (a) Primary Sectors (b) Service Sector
(c) Secondary Sector (d) Name of the above

[Ans : (b) Service Sector]

4. The locational factors of Industries are grouped into _____.

- (a) Geographical factors (b) Non-graphical factors
(c) both a and b (d) neither a nor b

[Ans : (c) both a and b]

5. Cement is _____ based industry.

- (a) Agro (b) Mineral
(c) Marine (d) Forest

[Ans : (b) Mineral]

6. In India _____ is known as Detroit of India.

- (a) Bombay (b) Delhi
(c) Kolkatta (d) Chennai

[Ans : (d) Chennai]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Industry is a place of process by which the _____ are changed into _____ products.

[Ans : raw materials, finished]

2. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of _____ industries.

[Ans : manufacturing]

3. Quarrying in a _____ economic activity.

[Ans : primary]

4. Education comes under _____ economic activity.

[Ans : Tertiary]

5. Industrial locations are _____ in nature.

[Ans : complex]

6. Some Pharmaceutical industries come under _____ industries.

[Ans : Forest based]

7. The industry owned and operated by an individual belongs to _____ sector.

[Ans : private]

III. Match the following:

1.	Sugarcane	–	a) Cotton Textile Industry
2.	Tea Industry	–	b) Require plenty of water
3.	Cool humid Climate	–	c) Marine based Industry
4.	Chemical industries	–	d) Raw material
5.	Processed Sea food	–	e) Labour Intensive

[Ans: 1 –d; 2 –e; 3 –a; 4 –b; 5 –c]





Unit 7

EXPLORING CONTINENTS AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND ANTARCTICA

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To study the Geographical location of the continents of Africa, Australia and Antarctica.
- ❑ To learn the physical setting, climate and drainage of the continents.
- ❑ To understand the nature of the flora and fauna of the continents
- ❑ To identify the major resources and economic activities.
- ❑ To develop the mapping skill.



EVALUATION

I. Choose the best answer :

1. The southernmost tip of Africa is _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Cape Blanca | b) Cape Agulhas |
| c) Cape of Good Hope | d) Cape Town |

[Ans : (b) Cape Agulhas]

2. The manmade canal through an isthmus between Egypt and Sinai Peninsula is
a) Panama Canal b) Aswan Canal c) Suez Canal d) Albert Canel

[Ans : (c) Suez Canal]

3. In respect of the Mediterranean climate, consider the following statements and choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| (1) The average rainfall is 15cm | |
| (2) The summers are hot and dry; winters are rainy. | |
| (3) Winters are cool and dry; Summers are hot and wet | |
| (4) Citrus fruits are grown | |
| a) 1 is correct | b) 2 and 4 are correct |
| c) 3 and 4 are correct | d) All are correct |

[Ans : (b) 2 and 4 are correct]





2. Western Antarctica and Eastern Antarctica.

Ans.	Western Antarctica		Eastern Antarctica	
	a)	The West Antarctica faces the Pacific Ocean.	a)	The East Antarctica faces the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans.
	b)	The Antarctic Peninsula which points towards the South America shows that it is the continuation of the Andes mountain range.	b)	The Mt. Erebus in this region is an active volcano located in the Ross Island.

3. Great Barrier Reef and Artesian Basin.

Ans.	Great Barrier Reef		Artesian Basin	
	a)	Great Barrier Reef is located in the north east of Australia.	a)	The Artesian Basins are regions on the earth's surface where water gushes out like a fountain.
	b)	It is formed by the tiny coral polyps..	b)	It is found in the arid and semi - arid parts of Queensland.
	c)	It is about 2300 kms long.	c)	It extents for 1.7 million square km.

VII. Give reasons

1. Egypt is called the gift of the Nile.

- Ans. (i) Nile is the life line of Egypt
 (ii) Without Nile the Egypt would have been a desert
 (iii) So Egypt is the gift of the Nile.

2. Deserts are found in the western margins of continents.

- Ans. (i) Most of the world deserts are located in the western margins of continents in the subtropics because the prevailing winds in the tropics are tropical easterly winds.
 (ii) The tropical easterly winds become dry by the time they reach the western margins of continent and so they bring no rainfall.

3. Antarctica is called the continent of scientists.

- Ans. (i) Scientists of any country are free to conduct experiments and collect data from Antarctica.
 (ii) Hence it is called 'continent of Science'.

VIII. Answer in a paragraph each

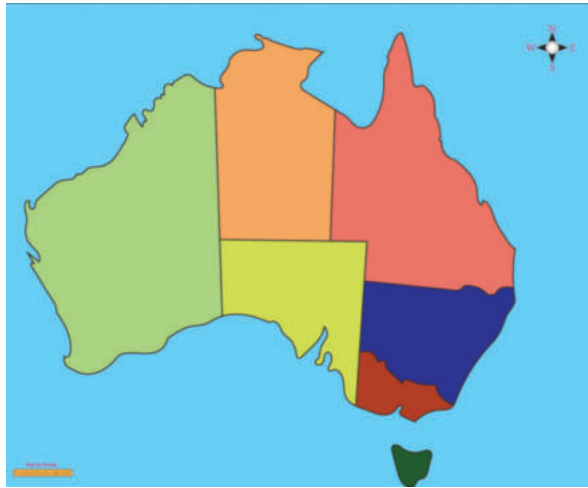
1. Give an account on mineral wealth of Australia.

- Ans. (i) Minerals are the largest export item of Australia.
 (ii) It contributes about 10 percent of country's GDP.
 (iii) Australia is the world's leading producer of bauxite, limonite, rutile and zircon.





2. Label the name of the different states of Australia in the following map.



Ans.





12. Southern Africa's 'River of Life' is _____.

- (a) Congo (b) Zambezi (c) Nile (d) Zaire

[Ans : (b) Zambezi]

13. The Chief cash crop of Africa is _____.

- (a) Cotton (b) Jute
(c) Tea (d) Sugarcane

[Ans : (a) Cotton]

14. Australia's largest physical division is _____.

- (a) The Great Western Plateau (b) The Central Low lands
(c) The Eastern High lands (d) None of the above

[Ans : (a) The Great Western Plateau]

15. Mt. Kosciuszko is located in the _____.

- (a) Melbourne (b) Perth
(c) New South Wales (d) Adelaide

[Ans : (c) New South Wales]

16. Tasmania gets rain throughout the year from _____.

- (a) Trade winds (b) Monsoon winds
(c) westerly winds (d) None of the above

[Ans : (c) westerly winds]

17. The Cash Crop of Australia is _____.

- (a) Cotton (b) Tea (c) Wool (d) Jute

[Ans : (c) Wool]

18. Australia is highly dependent on _____ transport.

- (a) road (b) train (c) air (d) water

[Ans : (a) road]

19. There is no native population in _____.

- (a) Asia (b) Africa (c) Australia (d) Antarctica

[Ans : (d) Antarctica]

20. Artesian basins are common in _____.

- (a) Africa (b) Australia (c) Antarctica (d) South America

[Ans : (b) Australia]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The second most populous continent after Asia is _____. **[Ans : Africa]**

2. In Africa the Prime Meridian Passes near _____ the capital of Ghana. **[Ans : Accra]**

3. The major island of Africa is _____. **[Ans : Madagascar]**

4. Sahara is one of the largest _____ in the world. **[Ans : hot deserts]**

5. _____, an extinct volcano in Chad, is the highest point in the Sahara.

[Ans : Mount Koussi]



**3. Where do we find Savanna grasslands in Africa?**

- Ans.** (i) Savanna grassland is found in the regions just north and south of the rain forests that lie along the equator.
- (ii) Trees are the main features of the landscape in some parts of the savanna, while tall grass covers the other areas.
- (iii) The Serengeti Plain is one of the largest plains in Savanna.
- (iv) This is called the 'Open Air Zoo'.

4. Nile is known as the Father of African Rivers. Give reasons.

- Ans.** (i) River Nile is known as the Father of African Rivers.
- (ii) It is the largest river in the world with a length of 6650 km.
- (iii) White Nile and the Blue Nile join together to form the River Nile at Khartoum, in Sudan.
- (iv) It flows towards and drains into the Mediterranean-sea.

5. Write about the animals of Africa.

- Ans.** (i) There are over one million species of animals in Africa including both the heaviest (elephants) and the tallest (giraffes) land animals on the earth.
- (ii) White Rhinoceros, Western Green Mamba, Zebra, African Elephants, chimpanzee, gorilla, Hippopotamus and Giraffe are the major animals of Africa.
- (iii) Bonobo, Wild Dogs, hyena and Lemur are the typical animals of Africa.

6. Name the major tribes of Africa.

- Ans.** Afar, Fatwa, Bushmen, Dinka, Masai, Pygmies, Zulu, Tswan, and Efe are the major tribes of Africa.

7. Mention the political division of Australia.

- Ans.** (i) There are six states and two Union Territory in Australia
- (ii) They are a) New South Wales b) Queensland c) South Australia d) Tasmania e) Victoria f) Western Australia g) Northern Territory h) Capital Territory (Canberra).

8. Mention the important cities of Australia.

- Ans.** (i) Canberra is the capital of Australia.
- (ii) Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Hobart, Melbourne, Perth and Darwin are the other important cities of Australia.

9. Why is Ayers rock one of the natural wonders of Australia?

- Ans.** (i) Ayers rock or Uluru is the largest monolith rock in the world.
- (ii) It is found in the central part of The Great Western Plateau region.
- (iii) It is 863 meters high above the sea level.
- (iv) The pointed limestone pillars called Pinnacles are common in this region.

10. What is meant by Xerophytes?

- Ans.** (i) The plants and trees in Australia are adapted to dry conditions.
- (ii) They can survive for long period without water.
- (iii) They are called Xerophytes.



**4. Australia was the last continent to be discovered.**

- Ans.** (i) Australia was the last of all the continents to be discovered.
 (ii) It was due to its remoteness.

5. Antarctica is the coldest continent.

- Ans.** (i) Antarctica is the coldest continent in the world.
 (ii) It is located in the polar region.
 (iii) It has a permanent cover of ice.

6. Antarctica is the only white continent.

- Ans.** (i) Antarctica is the only continent called white continent.
 (ii) It has a permanent cover of ice.
 (iii) In some places its ice cap is 4,000 metres deep.

7. The extraction of minerals does not take place in Antarctica.

- Ans.** (i) The international agreement on the continent of Antarctica does not permit the extraction of minerals.
 (ii) Hence the extraction of minerals does not take place.

VIII. Answer in a paragraph each :**1. Write about the mineral wealth of Antarctica Continent.**

- Ans.** (i) Scientific studies show that the Antarctic continent is to be rich in gold, platinum, nickel, copper and petroleum.
 (ii) Traces of chromium, lead, molybdenum, tin, uranium, and zinc are also seen.
 (iii) The possible resources of this region also include silver, platinum, iron ore, cobalt, manganese and titanium.
 (iv) Coal and hydrocarbons have been explored in minimal non-commercial quantities.

2. Explain the term Aurora

- Ans.** (i) A natural Curtain of combination of bright pink, red and green color light that appears in the sky near the north and south magnetic poles is called Aurora.
 (ii) The effect is caused by the interaction of charged particles from the sun with atoms in the upper atmosphere.
 (iii) It is also called Aurora Australis or Southern Lights in the South Pole and Aurora Borealis or Northern Lights in the North Pole.
 (iv) These amazing colours appear in the earth's sky, especially in the high latitudinal countries like Alaska in the north and New Zealand of Falkland in the south.

3. What type of climatic Pattern is experienced by Australia?

- Ans.** (i) Australia contains the second largest area of extremely arid land in the world.
 (ii) The Tropic of Capricorn divides the Australia into two equal parts.
 (iii) The Northern half is in the warm tropical zone and the southern half is in the cool temperate zone.
 (iv) The north coastal region experiences monsoon type of climate and there is a heavy rainfall during summer.





Unit 8

MAP READING

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Compare maps and globes
- ❑ Identify the components of maps
- ❑ Know the methods of representation of scale
- ❑ Describe how signs and symbols are used on maps
- ❑ Understand different types of maps



EVALUATION

I. Choose the best answer :

1. The subject which deals with map making process is ____
 a) Demography b) Cartography c) Physiography d) Topography
[Ans : (b) Cartography]
2. A map that shows the physical features of an area is called ____
 a) Cadastral map b) Relief map c) Climatic map d) Resource map
[Ans : (b) Relief map]
3. Shallow water bodies are represented by ____ colour
 a) Yellow b) Brown c) Light blue d) Dark blue
[Ans : (c) Light blue]
4. The maps which are known as plans are
 a) Cadastral maps b) Topographical maps
 c) Isoline maps d) Transport maps
[Ans : (a) Cadastral maps]
5. Actual distribution of population can be represented by ____
 a) lines b) Shades c) Dots d) Contours
[Ans : (b) Shades]





3. Globe and Map.

Ans.

	Globe		Map
a)	Globe gives a three dimensional representation of the entire world..	a)	Map gives a two dimensional representation of certain regions or the entire world.
b)	It is a miniature form of the earth (model of the earth)	b)	It is a visual representation of an entire or a part of an area typically represented on a flat surface.

VII. Answer in a paragraph

1. Explain the different types of scales in detail.

Ans. Scales on maps can be represented in three different ways. They are:

- (a) Statement or Verbal scale
 - (i) In this method, the map scale is stated in words i.e., 1 cm to 1 km.
 - (ii) It means 1 cm distance on the map corresponds to 1 km distance on the ground.
 - (iii) Thus it is written on the map like 1 cm to 1 km.
- (b) **Representative Fraction (RF) or Numerical Fraction or Ratio Scale :**
 - (i) It shows the relationship between the map distance and the corresponding ground distance in the same units of length.
 - (ii) R.F. is generally shown as a fraction.
- (c) **Graphical or Bar Scale or Linear Scale :**
 - (i) A graphic scale looks like a small ruler drawn at the bottom of the page.
 - (ii) This line is divided and sub divided into lengths each of which represents a certain distance on the ground.
 - (iii) This scale has added advantage for taking copies of maps as the measurement does not change.

2. Describe the Cadastral map and its importance

- Ans.
- (i) Cadastral map refers to a map that shows the boundaries and ownership of land within a specified area.
 - (ii) These maps are sometimes known as plans.
 - (iii) They are useful for local administration such as the city survey, taxation, management of estates.
 - (iv) They are used to define property in legal documents
 - (v) They are maintained by the government and they are a matter of public record.





2. Statement : A dot density map is a type of Thematic Map.

Reason : Each dot on a dot density map represents some amount of data.

- Statement is true but reason is wrong
- Statement and reason are correct
- Statement and reason are wrong
- Statement is wrong but reason is Correct.

[Ans: (b) Statement and reason are correct]

V. Answer the following one or two sentences:

1. What is a map?

- Ans.** (i) A map is a visual representation of an entire or a part of an area, typically represented on a flat surface.
- (ii) The work of a map is to illustrate specific and detailed features of a particular area, most frequently used to illustrate geography.

2. What is map reading?

- Ans.** (i) Map reading is the act of interpreting or understanding the geographic information portrayed on a map.
- (ii) By map reading, the reader should be able to develop a mental map of the real-world information.
- (iii) This is done by processing the symbolized information shown on maps.

3. Mention the components of a map.

Ans. The basic components of a map are

1. Title **2.** Scale. **3.** Legend or key. **4.** Direction **5.** Source **6.** Map projection and locational information and **7.** Conventional signs and symbols.

4. What is meant by the Term Title of the map?

- Ans.** (i) Title tells about the content of the map.
- (ii) It is placed mostly at the top corner or at the bottom corner of the map.

5. Explain the term 'Source' of the map.

- Ans.** (i) All maps must show the source of the data used in the respective maps.
- (ii) The source should normally be given outside the frame of the map on the bottom right.
- (iii) On the bottom left the name of the author, publisher, place of publication and year of publication must be given.

6. What is the scale of a Cadastral Map?

- Ans.** (i) Cadastral maps commonly range from scales of 1:500 to 1:10,000.
- (ii) Large scale diagrams or map shows more precise dimensions and features.
- (iii) Example : Buildings, irrigation units, etc. are often prepared by cadastral surveys.

7. What is a Choropleth Mapping ?

Ans. A choropleth map is a Thematic map in which areas are shaded or patterned in proportion to the measurement of the statistical variable being displayed on the map, such as population density or per-capita income.

