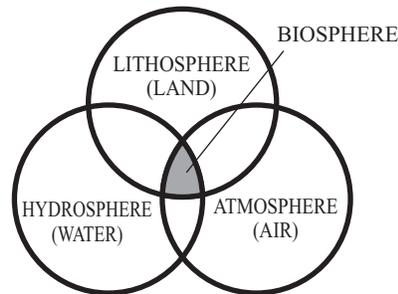


## INDIA AND THE WORLD–VII

### GEOGRAPHY – VII

#### Chapter 1 : Components of Environment

- I.
1. Environment means the surroundings or conditions under which a person or a thing exists and develops its characteristics.
  2. The physical environment consists of the sum total of all non-living and inorganic matters such as the land, air and water. The land consists of mountains, plains, valleys and plateaus. The water bodies range from small ponds to vast oceans including rivers and lakes.
  3. Major spheres of environment are as follows :
    1. Atmosphere - air
    2. Lithosphere - land
    3. Hydrosphere - water
    4. Biosphere



4. The hydrosphere is the part of the earth's surface, covered by water. About 71% of the earth's surface is covered with water comprising oceans, lakes, rivers and other water bodies. Earth is the only planet in the universe which has abundance of water. Hydrosphere is important because of the following reasons :
  - (i) It is important for the existence of life. Without water life is quite impossible.
  - (ii) Oceans are the major links between landmasses.
  - (iii) Water has a moderating effect on climates of regions near coasts.
  - (iv) Oceans provide us with food and minerals.
  - (v) Even in the seabed, deposits of minerals, oil and gas are found.
  - (vi) Water is also a source of rain and chief agent of cooling the atmosphere.
  - (vii) All water bodies like rivers and seas help in marine activities and promote trade.
5. Biosphere is important because of the following reasons :
  - (i) Biosphere makes it possible for a living being on the earth— plants, animals and all organisms— to survive.

- (ii) It is a very important part of the environment.
- (iii) Life exists only in biosphere.
6. The existence of land, water and air on the earth together has made life possible on the earth. Over the centuries, life form has evolved and got diversified. The wide range of species is known as biodiversity.
7. The biosphere or the ecosystem, as it is generally called, is an evolutionary system. It represents a stable equilibrium or various physical and biological factors which have been operating in the past. Each person must realise his interdependence with rest of nature, including his fellow human beings. People must think less about conquering nature and more about learning to work with nature. The ecosystem or the environment has rhythm and movement of its own which depend upon a whole set of delicately balanced cycle. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that these cycles should be maintained unimpaired and man should learn to work with nature.
- II. 1. Biosphere 2. Environment 3. Biosphere 4. Atmosphere  
5. Blanket 6. Lithosphere 7. SIAL 8. Hydrosphere  
9. Eduard Suers 10. Biodiversity
- III. 1. Conquering 2. Biosphere 3. Water 4. Environment  
5. Physical, biological 6. Nitrogen, oxygen, organ, carbon dioxide  
7. Density 8. Silica, magnesium 9. Lithosphere 10. 71%
- IV. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. false 5. true 6. true  
7. true 8. false 9. true 10. false
- V. 1. The lithosphere is the layer of the earth consisting of rock materials, extending both over the continents and ocean basins.  
Atmosphere is an air-envelope that completely surrounds the earth. It is a mixture of many gases, water vapour, dust and smoke.
2. The physical environment consists of the sum total of all non-living and inorganic matters. Biological environment includes all the living things such as the forms of plants, animals and other organisms.
3. Hydrosphere is the part of the earth's surface covered by water.  
Biosphere is a narrow sphere of the earth which contains life.
4. The rocks rich in silica and aluminium are called SIAL and the rocks rich in silica and magnesium are called SIMA.
- VI. 1. The surroundings of humankind is termed as environment.  
2. The biosphere is a narrow sphere of the earth which contains life.  
3. The hydrosphere is the part of the earth's surface covered by water.  
4. Atmosphere is an air-envelope that completely surrounds the earth. It is combination of gases, water and smoke.
- VII. 1-e, 2-a, 3-f, 4-b, 5-c, 6-d
- VIII. Do it yourself.

## Chapter 2 : Changing Face of the Earth : The Processes

- I. 1. Various processes go on changing the surface of the earth. Man also plays an important part in bringing about certain changes on the surface of the earth. These changes are more or less external in nature, But volcanic activities and earthquakes work beneath the earth's crust.

Weathering, erosion or other human activities play a vital role in modifying the surface of the earth. The agents of gradation like running water, wind, glaciers and waves are forever trying to bring the land surface to one level. Water, plants and animals influence the rate and pattern of weathering and erosion of a particular area.

2. Factors influencing the weathering process :

- (i) Change in the temperature and pressure
- (ii) Action of water
- (iii) Air loaded with sand
- (iv) Animals and humans
- (v) Roots of the plants

3. The different agents of denudation are the following :

- (i) Running water
- (ii) rivers
- (iii) rain water
- (iv) glaciers
- (v) winds
- (vi) waves

4. Man is responsible for the denudation of land in more than one way :

- (i) Cutting the trees
- (ii) Nuclear tests
- (iii) Indiscriminate building activities
- (iv) Dirty and poisonous effluents
- (v) Large dams
- (vi) Dumping of city waste

5. The removal of fine particles of soil is called soil erosion. This is a serious problem faced not only in India but also in other parts of the world.

The rivers transport huge quantities of broken rocks. They also erode land into gorges and valleys etc. When rain falls, some of the water seeps underground through fissures or pores in the rocks. The environment of the glaciers erodes the V-shaped river valley into the U-shaped river valley. In desert areas winds can remove dry particles of dust or sand from the surface very easily. The action of waves causes erosion of the coast.

6. In India, we have six types of soils :

- (i) Alluvial soil
- (ii) Sandy soil

- (iii) Regur or black soil
- (iv) Mountainous soil
- (v) Red soil
- (vi) Laterite soil

Alluvial soil is made up of the fine silt brought down by rivers from the mountainous regions which they spread in the flood plains and the delta regions.

Black soil is made up of volcanic rocks and lava-flow. This soil is very fertile. This soil is also known as Black Cotton soil because it is very suitable for growing cotton.

7. The factors influencing the erosion are as follows :

- (i) Wind
- (ii) Running water
- (iii) Removal of forests
- (iv) Unscientific ploughing
- (v) Overgrazing

8. The river erodes the outside of its curves and deposits material in the inside. These curves which become more and more pronounced, are called meanders. The river in flat land barely evades and instead leaves behind fine silt or alluvium which in times of flood is deposited on its banks and surrounding plain. This is known as delta.

II. 1. Mountain glaciers are the glaciers that move down from the mountain tops along the valleys. They occur in high mountains like the Himalayas or the Alps.

2. Soil is a complex mixture of fresh and eroded rocky materials, dissolved and redeposited minerals and the remains of once living beings or humus.

3. The act of carrying away the weathered particles from one place to the another is called erosion.

4. Residual soils are materials which are transformed into soil in their place of origin.

5. Sandy soils are very porous and contain coarse brown sands. This soil is found in western Rajasthan.

6. The process by which rocks are broken down into sand is known as weathering.

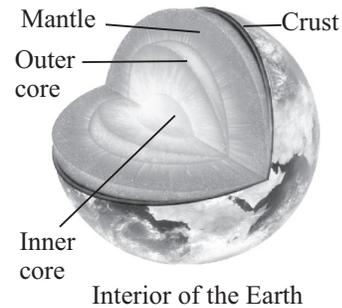
III. 1. Molten Magma    2. Denudation    3. Landslide    4. River basin  
 5. Glacier    6. Continental glacier    7. Plants and Animal remains and Bacteria    8. Denudation

IV. 1-e,    2-c,    3-f,    4-d,    5-a,    6-b

V. Do it yourself.

### Chapter 3 : Earth's Surface and Interior

- I. 1. The earth is made up of various layers that differ in thickness and form. Studies show that the centre of the earth is a solid core—also known as the inner core. The density of this core is about 13 g. The inner core is about 1370 km thick and is surrounded by an outer core of around 2080 km. The outer core appears to be molten.



The outer core is surrounded by the mantle which has a thickness of around 2900 km. The mantle is topped by the crust of the earth which varies widely in thickness— from 12 to 60 km. At the centre of the inner core, that is at a depth of some 6370 km, and its temperature goes upto some 4,000°C.

The mantle is important in many ways. It accounts for nearly half the radius of the earth (2900 km), 83% of its volume and 67% of its mass. Actually the mantle is a shell of red hot rock and separates the earth's metallic and partly melted core from the cooler rocks of the earth's crust. There is a thin, solid layer covering the outside of the earth. This layer is known as the crust. Its average thickness varies from 5 to 40 kilometres. It is thicker under the continents and thinner under the ocean. The crustal part that makes the sea floor is 4-7 km thick whereas in the continents it is on an average 35 km thick.

2. The Arctic Ocean is strictly not an ocean. It is not navigable. It winds round the North Pole and is completely frozen in winter and covered with drifting ice for the rest of the year.
- However, its separate existence and its area of over 13 million sq km entitle it to be called as an ocean.
3. The distribution of land and water has a major impact on the various natural phenomenon :
- (i) Global climatic pattern.
  - (ii) Oceans are the main source of precipitation.
  - (iii) Impact on the pollution pattern of the globe.
  - (iv) Oceans are the natural boundaries of different continents.
  - (v) Natural division provides a meaningful basis to manage environment.
4. The earth's crust is made up of seven plates known as tectonic plates. These plates are divided into oceanic and continental plates which move about independently. The interaction of the slabs and their motion are called plate tectonics. The plate boundaries are very important because all tectonic activities like earthquakes, volcanoes, folding, faulting etc. occur along the plate margins.

5. Rocks are combinations of one or more minerals. Some rocks, such as quartzite (pure quartz) and marble (pure calcite) contain only one mineral. There are variety of rocks found on earth's crust. But geologists have classified the rocks into three large groups on the basis of their formation :
    - (a) Igneous      (b) Sedimentary      (c) Metamorphic
  6. Metamorphic rocks are formed from the other rocks that have been subjected great temperature and pressure. Two types of metamorphic rocks are formed. Pressures act over great areas and form large quantities of regional metamorphic rocks. High temperatures remain confined to a small area so fairly small deposits of thermal metamorphic rocks are formed.
  7. Rocks of one type can be converted to the other type. Igneous rocks get eroded and weathered to form sedimentary rocks which further get transformed to metamorphic rocks under special circumstances. So rock cycle is endless. Rocks are formed and changed in a number of ways—erosion, transport, deposition, dragging back into the earth, remelting, uplifting etc.
- II. 1. Metamorphic    2. Marble    3. Land, water    4. Rock material  
 5. Core    6. Secondary    7. 5, 40    8. Seven    9. Upper mantle  
 10. Rocks
- III. 1-d    2-c,    3-a.    4-f,    5-b,    6-e
- IV. 1. Sedimentary rocks are formed from particles laid down as layers or beds of sediment. Rock salt is the example of sedimentary rocks.  
 Metamorphic rocks are formed from the other rocks that have been subjected to great temperature and pressure. Marble is the example of metamorphic rock.
2. The outer layer of the earth on which human beings and other living things live is called surface of the earth. The surface of the earth is covered with land and water.
  3. The earth is made up of three various layers that differ in thickness and form. These three layers or parts are called the core, the mantle and the crust. These layers collectively form the inner structure of the earth.
- V. 1. Our earth is made up of various landforms like high mountains and deep valleys, plains and plateaus, the narration in these landforms is called relief of the earth.
2. Outer core is the outer layer of the core. It is 2080 km thick and appears to be molten.
  3. Thin, solid layer covering the outside of the earth is called crust.
  4. Lithosphere is the hard outer layer made up of rock materials.
  5. The interaction of the tectonic plates and their motion are called plate tectonics.

- VI. 1. true    2. false    3. false    4. false    5. true    6. false  
 7. true    8. false

**Chapter 4 : Air Around Us**

1. Major atmospheric gases are nitrogen 78.09%, oxygen 20.95%, argon 0.93% and carbon dioxide 0.04%.
  2. There are five main layers of the atmosphere :
    - (a) Troposphere
    - (b) Stratosphere
    - (c) Mesosphere
    - (d) Ionosphere
    - (e) Exosphere
  3. Nine-tenths of all the air is in the troposphere. This sphere has a higher percentage of oxygen. Phenomena of weather and climate, generally, take place in this sphere. It is the densest layer. It contains almost all the gases, water vapour and dust particles.
  4. Wind is simply moving air. It exerts pressure upon us all the time. This pressure is because of the gravitational pull of the earth. This is atmospheric pressure. The air pulls the atmosphere and the pulled atmosphere exerts pressure.
  5. There are four types of clouds :
    - (a) Cirrus clouds
    - (b) Stratus clouds
    - (c) Cumulus clouds
    - (d) Nimbus clouds
 There are three types of rainfall :
    - (a) Relief or Orographic
    - (b) Conventional
    - (c) Frontal
  6. Human activities like coal and oil burning in industries, rockets and automobiles and aerosols etc. are causing the disturbance in the atmosphere by adding harmful gases and other toxic substances. This disturbance in the atmosphere is called air pollution.
- II.
1. Day to day atmospheric conditions like temperature, rainfall and humidity are called weather.
  2. Atmosphere is a protective layer of gases which protects the earth from the sun and provides the necessary conditions for living organisms.
  3. Movement of air caused by air rising or sinking is called wind.
  4. Monsoon is the term used for winds that blow towards low pressure areas. It is attached to such an atmospheric circulation which reverses its flow seasonally.
  5. The dampness present in the surrounding air at any time is called humidity.
- III.
1. Sirocco    2. Pollutants    3. Troposphere    4. Thermosphere
  5. Exosphere    6. Water vapour    7. Snow    8. Weather conditions
- IV. 1-d, 2-a, 3-e, 4-c, 5-b

- V. 1. Loo, kall baisakhi 2. Exploration 3. Troposphere 4. Pollutants  
 5. LPG 6. Troposphere 7. Troposphere 8. UHF  
 9. Atmospheric resistance 10. Air
- VI. 1. (a) Cirrus clouds (b) Stratus clouds (c) Cumulus clouds  
 2. UHF radio waves 3. (a) Relief or Orographic (b) Convectional  
 4. (a) Loo (b) Kall baisakhi 5. (a) Trade winds (b) Westerlies  
 6. (a) Nitrogen (b) Oxygen
- VII. 1. The lowest layer of the atmosphere situated near the earth's surface is called troposphere, it is between 8 and 16 kilometres thick above the earth's surface.  
 Second longer of the atmosphere extending to a height of 50 km above the ground is stratosphere.
2. In factories, coal is burnt as fuel. In some other factories various chemical processing take place. All these cause smoke and gases which mix with the air and cause air pollution. Vehicles run by burning fossil fuels like petrol, diesel etc. As a result, carbon monoxide adds in the air and causes air pollution.
3. Thermometer is a device used to measure temperature.  
 Barometer is a device used to measure air pressure.
- VIII. 1. Liquefied Petroleum Gas 2. Compressed Natural Gas

### **Chapter 5 : Water Surrounding the Continents**

- I. 1. Due to the heat of the sun, the water from the oceans, lakes and rivers evaporates. The heat of the sun warms up the air near the ground surface. This warm air containing the water vapour is lighter and hence rises up. Condensation converts water vapour into water droplet or tiny crystals of ice. These water droplets or ice crystals float in the air and form clouds. These droplets come closer and confine to form the drops of water which fall as rain and snowfall. The rain water finally goes back to the sea again. This is how the water cycle is completed.
2. There are four major oceans. They are as follows :
- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) The Atlantic ocean | (b) The Pacific ocean |
| (c) The Indian ocean   | (d) The Arctic ocean  |
3. Our earth is on water budget where precipitation is the income while evaporation or transpiration is the expenditure. In some areas, ice melting during the spring or heavy rain may add extra water to that area, thus this extra water puts the water budget out of balance. So it must be preserved and conserved at all costs.
4. In order to have enough water to meet the needs of the growing population, we must be very careful about its use. To save this precious resource, water conservation should be a part of our life. Water harvesting means that water should be captured and kept clean by not allowing any polluting activity.

Water can be harvested in the following ways :

- (a) Conserve water through water shed management.
- (b) Capture run off water from roof tops and local catchment areas.
- (c) Rivers can be captured before seasonal floods.

5. Waves are formed due to the action of the wind and varying physical conditions of the water. The gravitational attraction between the earth, moon and the sun act on the earth. The effect on seas and oceans can be noticed as they are free to move and are considerably affected. These effects are known as tides.

- II.
  - 1. Due to the heat of the sun, the water in the oceans, lakes and rivers evaporates. This is called evaporation.
  - 2. Plants take the ground water through their roots and return water vapour to the air through their leaves. The return of water through this action of the plants is called transpiration.
  - 3. Tidal waves are caused by undersea earthquakes (sea quakes) or hurricanes. They are huge stock waves and cause destruction on large scale.
  - 4. Blowing winds drive the surface water of the oceans in a particular direction and this brings about another movement at depth. It results in water currents.
  - 5. The gravitational attraction between the earth, moon and the sun effect the ocean and these effects are known as tides.
  - 6. Water droplets in the air come closer and combine to form the drops of water which fall as rain. This is called precipitation.
  - 7. When the rainwater is soaked by the ground and collects beneath the earth, it is called ground water.
  - 8. When the sun and moon are pulling at right angles to each other, the result is usually small tides. These are called neap tides.
  - 9. Watery Planet is the other name of the earth. It is because of the presence of water on it.
  - 10. The movement of water between the surface of the earth and the atmosphere is called water cycle.
- III.
  - 1. The total amount of water on the earth remains constant. Thus our earth is on water budget where precipitation is the income while evaporation or transpiration is the expenditure.
  - 2. Warm currents are very advantageous. They raise the temperature of the coastal regions, cause more rainfall as winds passing over warm currents get warm and absorb more moisture, help the harbours of cold countries to remain open throughout the year and help navigation by melting icebergs in cold regions.

Cold currents flow from higher to lower latitudes. Cold currents make a place colder. The areas influenced by these currents experience dry and cold climate.

3. Sea water rises and fall twice daily at an almost regular interval in response to the gravitational pull of the sun and the moon. This feature is known as tide. Rising of sea water is called a high tide whereas falling of sea water is called a low tide.

- IV. 1. false    2. true    3. true    4. true    5. false    6. true  
7. true

### **Chapter 6 : Life On The Earth**

- I. 1. Evergreen forests contain broad-leaved evergreen trees with a variety of species. They are called evergreen because there is no particular season when trees shed all their leaves. There is a thick undergrowth of plants between the trees. The Amazon basin in South America and Congo basin in Africa are the main areas which belong to this type of forests. This type of forests look green all the year round.
2. Human effects on the environment are as follows :
  - (a) Over population upsets all calculations, causes ecological imbalance and leads to degradation of environment.
  - (b) Human activities like agriculture, lumbering and growth of towns and cities have very negative impact on biodiversity.
  - (c) Ruthless cutting of forests for human need.
  - (d) Excessive hunting of animals.
  - (e) Technological advancement.
3. People are the most important part of the biosphere. All organisms in the biosphere are dependent on one another and each in turn, depends on the physical environment of the area in which it lives. The physical environment and the organisms which live there in constitute the ecosystem. Man is a member of the ecosystem and his food resources are derived from the ecosystem. So in a ecosystem, there should be a perfect balance or equilibrium between the various organisms in the biosphere. A proper understanding of the processes, taking place in the ecosystem can help man exist in the environment.
4. Grasslands are vast stretches of land covered with grass, short bushes and few scattered trees. Here the most extensive type of vegetation is tall coarse grass. These regions have a very hot and dry season. Annual rainfall varies from 30 to 60 cm with maximum in summer.

In grasslands during the rainy season, grass and other plants begin to grow rapidly but in summer they are damaged by the intense sun.
5. In deciduous forests, there is a particular season when most of the trees shed their leaves. The trees of these forests shed their leaves during the

hot season before the monsoons. In these areas most of the trees have thick trunk and broad leaves. Winter is cold here so most of trees shed their leaves during this season.

The trees are oak, maple, beech, birch, redwood, fir and sitka trees.

Native animals of these areas are squirrels, wolves, deer, foxes etc.

II. 1. **Evergreen forests**

Vegetation : Broad-leaved evergreen trees grow here. The trees are tall and thick.

Wildlife : Leopards, pythons, elephants, gorillas, anaconda etc.

2. **Deciduous forests**

Vegetation : Oak, maple, beech, birch, redwood, fir and sitka.

Wildlife : Squirrels, wolves, deer, foxes etc.

3. **Grasslands**

Vegetation : Scattered trees, long grasses.

Wildlife : Zebra, antelopes, deer, giraffe, leopards, hyena, rhinos, lions etc.

4. **Desert**

Vegetation : Pine, fir, larch, cedar, hemlock and spruce.

Wildlife : Caribers, polar bear, reindeer, musk rats etc.

5. **Polar region**

Vegetation : Junipers, willow, birches and tundra grass like mosses and lichens

Animals : Musk ox and reindeer, polar bear, blue fox, arctic hare.

III. 1. Biodiversity 2. Evergreen forests 3. Grasslands 4. Cold desert

5. Amazon forests 6. In Polar region 7. Man

IV. 1. Grasslands are vast stretches of land covered with grass, short bushes and few scattered trees. Here the most extensive type of vegetation is tall coarse grass.

In Polar regions, vegetation is not much. For most of the year, this region remains barren.

2. In evergreen forests, monkeys, lizards, apes etc. are found on trees. In Amazon rainforests, one can find large animal such as leopards, pythons, elephants and gorillas. In Deciduous forests, native animals include squirrels, wolves, deer, foxes etc.

V. 1. The evolution of different species is known as biodiversity.

2. Ecology is the science which deals with the interrelationships between the various organisms and their relationship with the physical environment.

3. Vegetation includes plants like bushes, grass, herbs, shrubs and trees that grow in a particular area.
  4. The physical environment and the organisms which live therein constitute the ecosystem.
- VI. 1-f, 2-a, 3-g, 4-b, 5-d, 6-c, 7-e

## **Chapter 7 : Human Environment : Settlement, Transport and Communication**

### **I. 1. Benefits of Means of Transport**

- (i) By the faster means of transport, we can travel much faster and more comfortable.
- (ii) Using faster means of transport, we can travel at much faster speed and hence can save our precious time.
- (iii) Advancement in transportation has connected all the cities and towns and most of the villages.
- (iv) Advancement in means of transport has brought a speedy delivery of raw materials also. This has led to the rapid growth in production and consumption of goods ensuring all-round economic progress.
- (v) Greater exchange of people and culture is possible only due to advancement in the means of transportation.
- (vi) Now-a-days meat, dairy products, fruits and vegetables are also exported in refrigerated ships.
- (vii) Means of transport help the people struck by a natural disaster. Thus, means of transport help to save many lives.
- (viii) It is because of means of transportation, man has reached the moon.

### **Benefits of Means of Communication to Man**

- (i) Modern means of communication have made the exchange of information very reliable, quick and convenient.
  - (ii) By popular medium of mass communication, we can spread information, education and news to distant parts of the country and the world.
  - (iii) With the advent of radio and television, even illiterate people can learn many things.
  - (iv) Remote sensing satellites have made it possible to predict the weather before hand. This technology has proved extremely beneficial to the farmers. Prediction of cyclones before hand has saved many lives.
2. Topography also affects the growth of human settlements. Topography means the nature of land. Extensive riverine plains have always been sites for towns or cities. In Northern Plain of India numerous towns and cities have been developed. In such plains, it is easy to develop the

different means of transport which facilitate the movement of people from one place to the other. Rugged topography restricted the settlement because of tough terrain and lack in means of transport and communication.

3. Most of early civilisations settled around rivers. It is because of the following reasons :

- (i) Soil around rivers was fertile.
- (ii) Boats were made to carry the things.
- (iii) Water for irrigation and cultivation was available nearby.
- (iv) Annual floods maintained the richness of soil.
- (v) Water was available for their daily needs in abundance.

4. When man discovered fire and wheel and also learnt about agriculture, he began to live in groups and communities. Farmers planted early forms of wheat and barley that grow wild on the hillsides and domesticated animals such as sheep and goat for milk. Groups of families built mud brick houses clustered together to form villages.

After many years, when man discovered iron and learnt the use of cement, he improved his house. He began to make pucca houses of bricks, stones, wood, iron rods and cement, This was the foundation of towns and cities.

5. Railways are very useful for carrying heavy goods. They carry goods to comparatively longer distances. They have go far greater capacity for handling goods. They are comparatively cheap. They connect all the important towns, ports with each other.

6. Radio, television, internet, newspaper, magazines etc. are main means of mass communication.

Messages through these media can reach to a number of people at the same time. With the advent of radio and television, even illiterate people can learn many things. Newspaper and magazines bring latest information to their readers about the progress, development, people and events from all over the world.

7. Plains are preferred by the human beings to settle down because in plains it is easy to develop the different means of transport which facilitate the movement of people from one place to the other.

- II. 1. Nomadic life    2. Africa    3. Catal Huyuk    4. communication  
5. Road transport    6. Water transport    7. Internet    8. Egypt  
9. Trans-siberian Railway line    10. The Grand Princess

- III. 1. Air transport includes the means of transportation such as aeroplanes, helicopters, rockets etc. that move from one place to other in the air.  
2. Communication is the sending and receiving of information using electricity, radio waves or light.

3. Wet-point settlements are the river valley civilisations that flourished around rivers.
  4. Early man moved from one place to other in search of food and shelter. This type of his life is called nomadic life.
  5. Early man tried to organise his life through various discoveries like fire, metal, wheels, agriculture etc. and developed the art of community living. Living at one place was called settlement.
  6. Topography means the nature of land.
  7. Road transport includes the means of transport that move on roads.
  8. Water transport includes the means of transport such as steamers, boats, ships etc. that move on water in rivers, canals and seas.
  9. Tell is a term in Arabic. It is a mound formed as more buildings were built on top of the other.
- IV. 1. Delhi, Kolkata      2. Railways      3. river, lake  
 4. telecommunications    5. Air transport    6. Cruise liners  
 7. surroundings      8. Agriculture      9. Domestication  
 10. Physical, natural
- V. 1. false    2. true    3. true    4. true    5. false    6. true    7. true  
 8. true    9. false    10. true
- VI. 1-d,    2-a,    3-f,    4-b,    5-c,    6-e

### **Chapter 8 : Land and the People**

- I. 1. Cattle rearing is an important occupation in Veld. The Angora goats and Merino sheep of this region are known for their fine quality of wool. Wool of the sheep has led to the development of woollen industry in the Veld grasslands. The Cattlemen now supply most of the local needs of milk, mutton and wool. Man has developed dairy farming by adopting commercial cattle-breeding.
2. Amazon basin contains 2 million species of insects, thousand species of fish and six hundred animals. Animals like elephants, rhinoceros are found here. Various apes and monkeys are more adapted to life in the trees. Crocodiles, Anaconda, large variety of birds and fish as well as insects abound in these forests.
3. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra are two major rivers of India. Both of them flow in the northern plains of India which are located in the south of the Himalayas. The Ganga, Brahmaputra river system together forms the largest part of great plains of North India. Together they form the world's largest and most fertile delta.
4. People lead a difficult life in the desert. They have to adapt themselves to the harsh environment of the desert. The people practice farming near the oasis. The animals provide them milk, meat and skin besides serving them as means of transportation. The nomads travel in caravans. They bring milk, meat, leather and wool to the oasis towns to exchange for dates and other agro-products.

5. Ladakh is known as Kha pa-chan which means snowland. Leh is the only important town of this region, which is about 450 kms from Srinagar. Hemis Gompa is the most important monastery here. Sindhu Darshna is the annual festival. Apart from these Leh has a good system of transport and a developed tourist industry. All these features of the city make Ladakh a famous place among tourists.
6. Prairies lie in North America which is a part of the Northern Hemisphere. It is a vast stretch of grassy plains away from coastal areas. Its major part lies in the USA and it includes most of Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, South Dakota and North Dakota. Prairies provinces of Canada include Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The Canadian Prairies with which we are now concerned are in the south, mark the border of the USA and extends towards north till it merges with the forest belt of Canada.
7. There are two major occupations of the people in the Prairies.
  1. Cattle rearing
  2. Farming

Because of the abundance of the grass; cattle, sheep, goats etc. are reared in large numbers. Earlier the Prairies were the grazing grounds of large herds of bison, antelopes and deer. In Prairies, animals provide meat, butter, wool, hides and skins etc. which are exported to other countries and earn much foreign exchange.

In the Prairies mechanised agriculture has been developed. Wheat farming is the main agricultural activity on the Prairie lands. However, nowadays the farmers practise mixed farming.
8. Velds can be divided into three broad regions :
  - (a) The High Veld-height 1120 mt - 1670 mt.
  - (b) The Middle Veld-height 610 mt - 1120 mt.
  - (c) The Low Veld-height below 610 mt - 1120 mt.

The area of high plateau is known as the High Veld. It is a central ridge which forms the watershed of the regions. The Middle Veld and Low Veld are the areas around the High Veld. The climate in Velds remains warm and humid for most of the year but the High Veld remains cool.
9. Amazon basin extends about 70,00,000 square kilometres and includes parts of six countries. Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Columbia, Venezuela and Bolivia. Amazon basin holds 20% of the earth's fresh water. The Amazon basin is a rainforest. The huge forest is the largest in the world and it contains about 40,000 different species of plants. It has 2 million species of insects, thousand species of fish and six hundred mammals. The tallest trees grow to 60 metres here. Some of the trees are rubber. At the lower levels there is a thick mass of shrubs and creepers. The Amazon basin is ecologically regarded very important. These forests are a storehouses of

wealth waiting to be tapped, the area is still underdeveloped. Cutting of trees for farms and extracting minerals, building new cities or clearing of forests lead to the destruction of considerable portion of these forests.

10. All types of crops are grown in plain of northern India. Food grains like wheat, rice etc. and commercial crops like sugarcane, cotton, jute are abundantly cultivated here. A good variety other crops are grown here but food crops are dominant. Although Rabi and Khariff crops are grown in a year, yet in irrigated areas the third crop, called zaid is also grown.

- II.
  1. Bedouins
  2. Hemis Gompa
  3. Allahabad
  4. Alberta
  5. Farming
  6. Angora goats
  7. Anaconda
  8. Camel
  9. Lizard
  10. Sahara
  11. Ladakh
  12. Nile
13. Kha pa-chan

- III.
  1. In the Canadian Prairies the wheat is sown in spring season so as to protect the crop from the long cold winters. This spring wheat variety is drought resistant and is able to survive where fluctuations in rainfall are common.

This areas has become most important area of wheat production in the world. All farming operations are highly mechanised.

In South Africa, the grasslands are stretched across a high table land and the low open country all around it. The main food crop grown here is maize. Here the climate remains warm and humid for most of the year.

2. Hot and dry landscapes, devoid of vegetation are called hot deserts. While in high altitudes vast stretches of treeless landscape covered by permanent snow is called cold desert. Sahara, Kalahari, Thar are some examples of hot deserts. Ladakh is the best example of cold desert.
3. In Amazon basin, weather is hot and humid. It rains almost everyday. Both the high temperature and high humidity make the climate unfavorable for sustained human effort. Malayia, yellow fever and other tropical diseases are quite common and forbid the people to settle there in large numbers. Most of the people living along the river banks are of mixed Indian, African and European blood.

In Ganga-Brahmaputra plain, the density of population is quite high. The climate of this region is a typical monsoon type. Summers are hot and dry. Most of the rain occurs during monsoon season from June to September. In recent years, various agro based industries have come up. Village and cottage industries along with small-scale industries have also been developed. The transport and communication systems here are quite advanced.

IV.

Regions	Climate	Crops	Animals	River	Cities
Prairies	Temperate	Wheat	Sheep, goats		Oklahoma, Kansas
Velds	Hot	Maize	Angara goats	Zambezi	Transvaal
Ganga Brahmaputra plains	Hot and dry	Rice	Milch cattle	Ganga Brahmaputra	Allahabad Kolkata
Sahara Desert	Hot and dry	Date palms	Camel		Atlgeria Libya
Ladakh	Extreme cold	Apple, Apricots	Yak, cows, goat	Nubre, Shylok	Leh

- V. 1. Sufficient, vegetation 2. Maize 3. Oklahoma 4. Prairies  
5. Deserts 6. Shrub-like 7. Ladakh 8. Fertile 9. South Africa  
10. Wheat, rice, sugarcane

- VI. 1-c, 2-f, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b, 6-d

VII. Do it yourself

- VIII. 1. Oases are the natural springs formed by the groundwater.  
2. A desert may be defined as a region which receives less than 25 cms of rainfall a year.  
3. Prairies are the most important area of wheat production in the world and thus, called the bread basket of the world.  
4. Domesticating animals for their different uses is called cattle rearing.  
5. The crops which are grown during winter season from September to April are wheat, barley, grams etc.  
6. The land covered with snow is called snowland.  
7. Ranches are the foothill regions where people take their cattle to graze.  
8. Nomads are the people who do not stay at one place. They use to move from one place to other in caravans.  
9. The crops which are grown during rainy season from June to September are rice, sugarcane, cotton etc.

- IX. 1. High Veld, Low Veld 2. Oklahoma, Kansas 3. Cattle rearing, Farming 4. Iron, gold 5. Swazi, Ziki 6. Brazil, Peru  
7. Wheat, rice 8. Hot deserts, Cold deserts 9. Thar Desert, Sahara Desert 10. Algeria, Libya 11. Juaregs, Bedouins  
12. Karakoran range, Zanskar mountains 13. Nubra, Shyok  
14. Yak, goat