

## **GEOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENTS**

### **Chapter :** The Earth In The Solar System

**I** Define the following terms:-

a) Orbit-	d) Satellite
b) Meteoroids	e) Comets
c) Celestial bodies	

**II** Give one word answers:-

- a) Blue planet of the solar system
- b) The largest planet of our solar system
- c) Another name for Milkyway
- d) The two planets between which the Saturn lies.
- e) The smallest planet in the solar system
- f) Constellation that helps us locate the Pole Star.

**III** Indicate if the statements are True or False:-

- a) Asteroids are thought to be pieces of a large planet which exploded
- b) The sun is the biggest star in the universe
- c) Planets move around the sun in circular orbits
- d) The solar system consists of the sun and the eight planets
- e) Uranus has the most number of satellites in our solar system
- f) Hydrogen and helium gases are found on the sun.

**IV** Name all the planets according to their size.

**V** Why is Earth known as 'Blue Planet'?

**VI** Match the following:

Column - A

1. The star nearest to earth
2. Planet with the largest orbit
3. Red planet
4. Celestial body closest to earth
5. Planet surrounded by prominent rings.

Column - B

- a. Moon
- b. Saturn
- c. Sun
- d. Mars
- e. Neptune

=====

**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  $5\frac{1}{2}$  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:

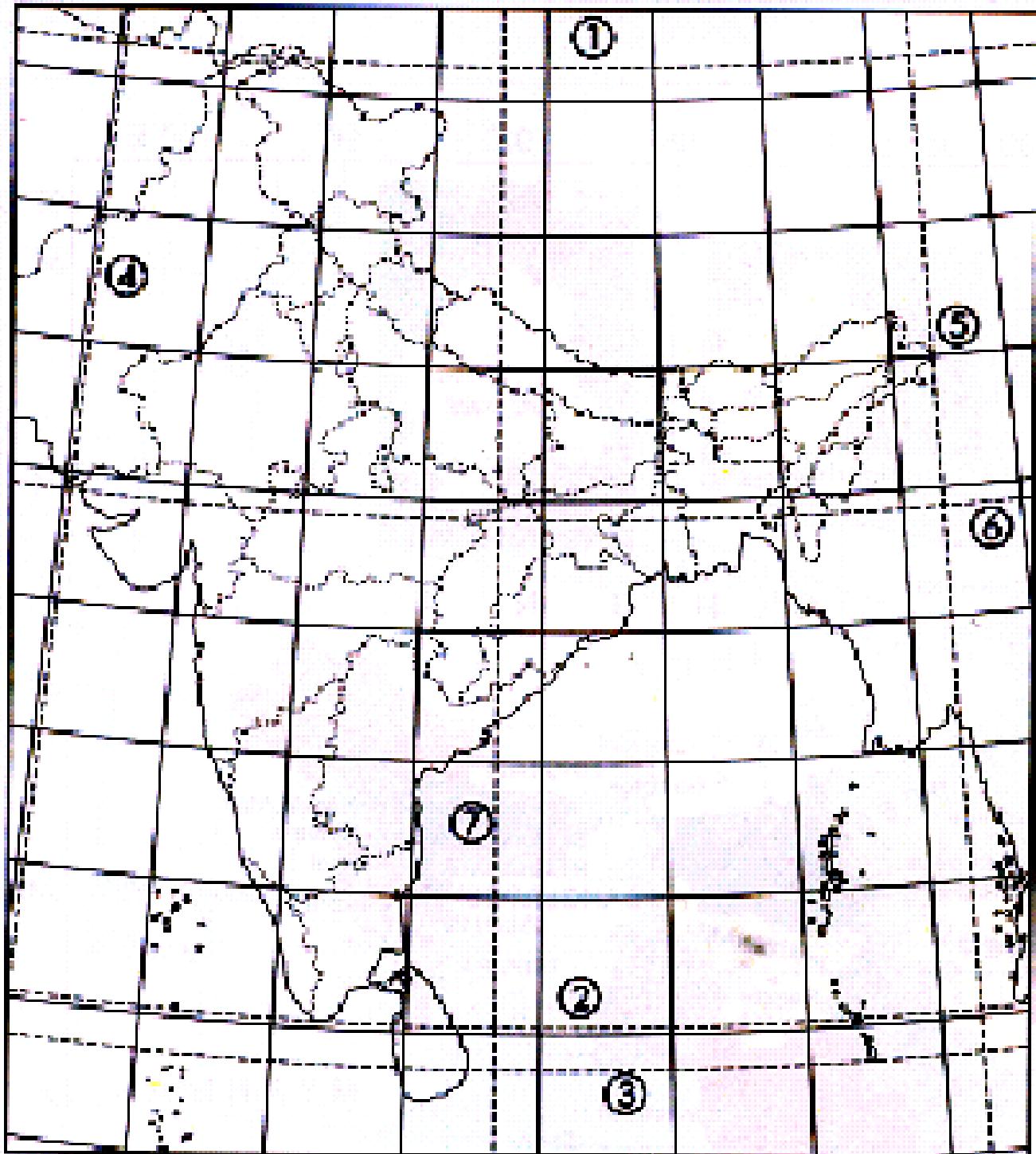
- a) How are meridians numbered?
- b) When would the local time of a 'place A' be ahead of 'place B'?

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

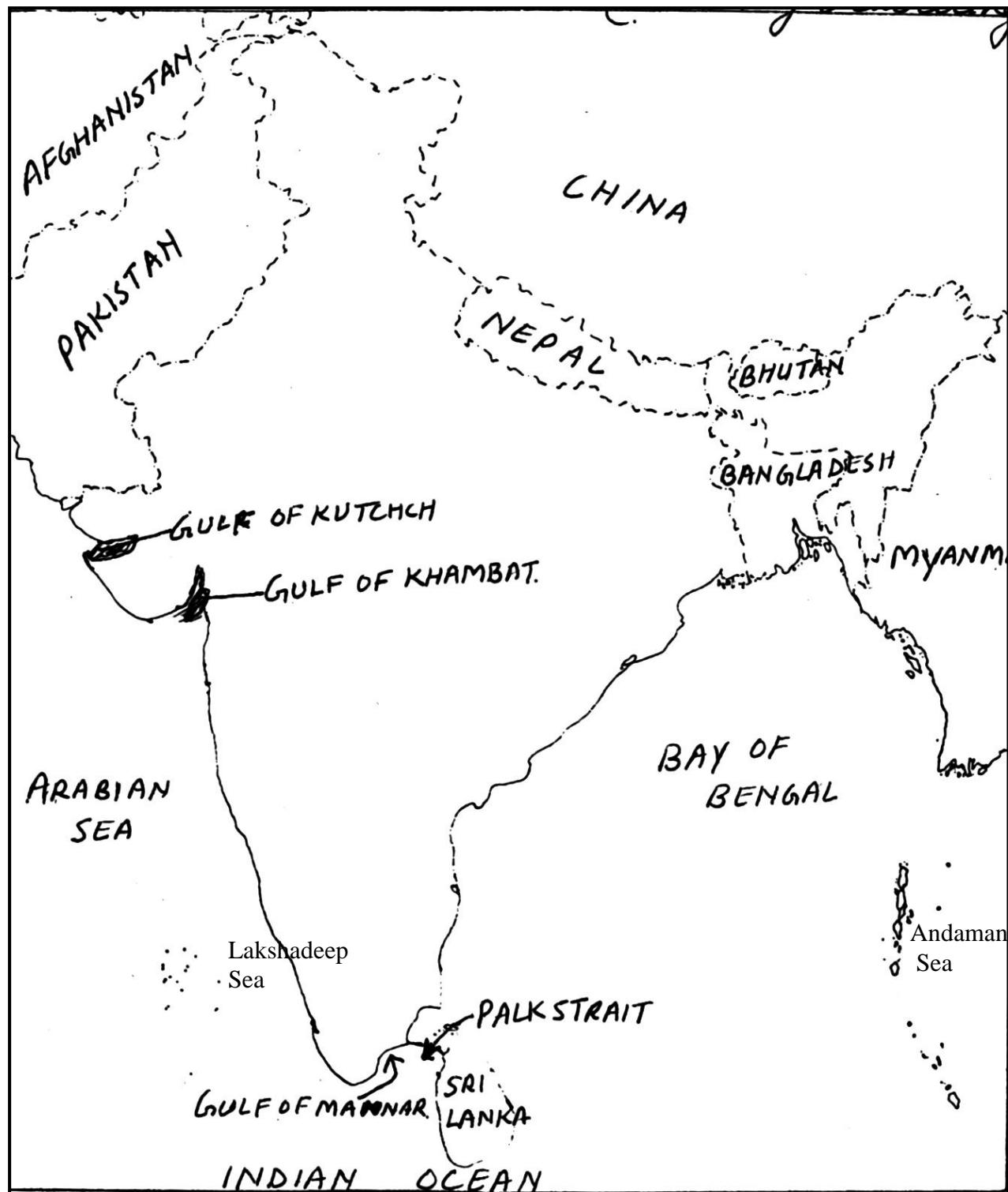
II Give one word:

- 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.

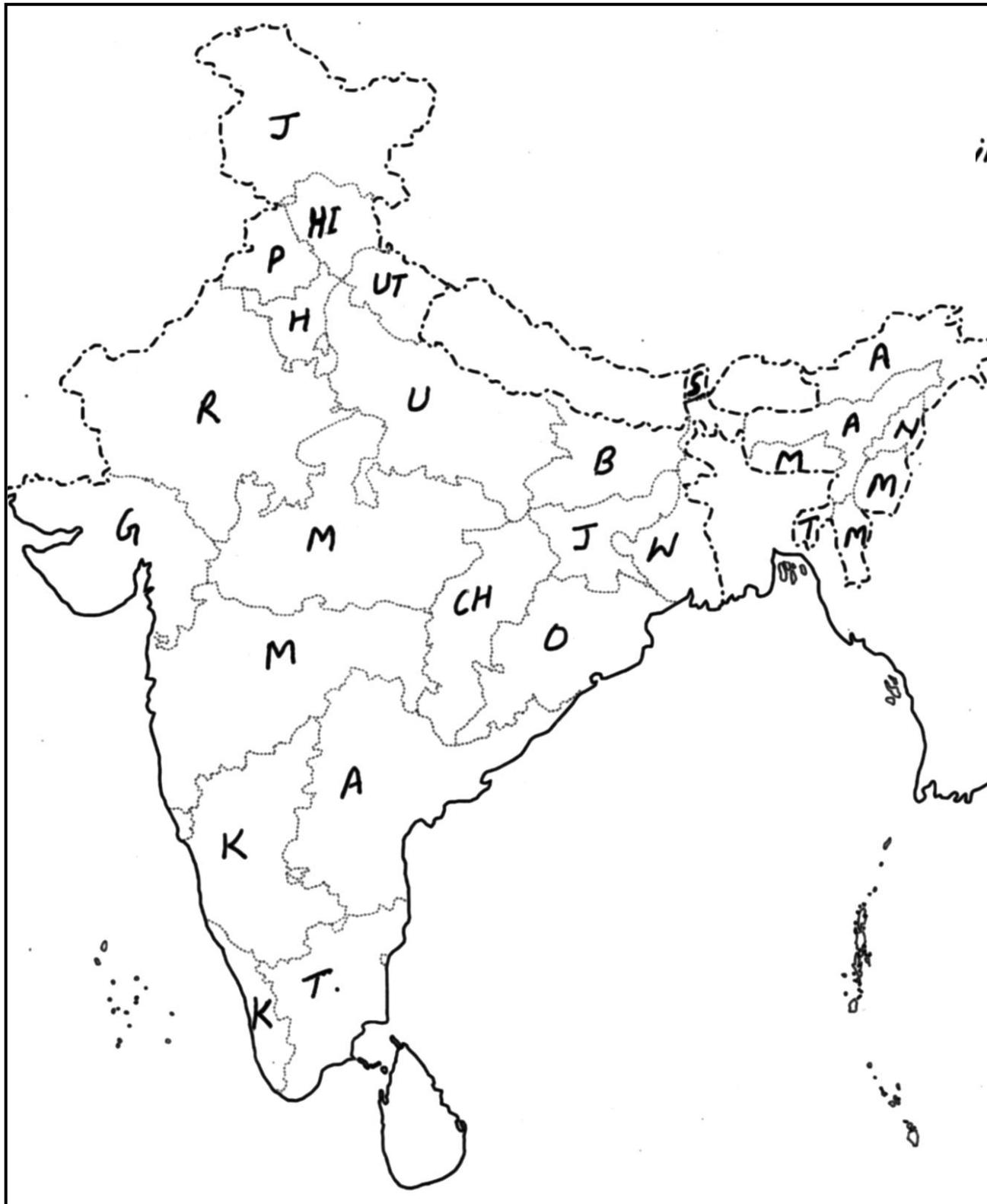
III Define the following terms.

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

**Locate and Label the Neighbouring Countries and Surrounding Water Bodies**



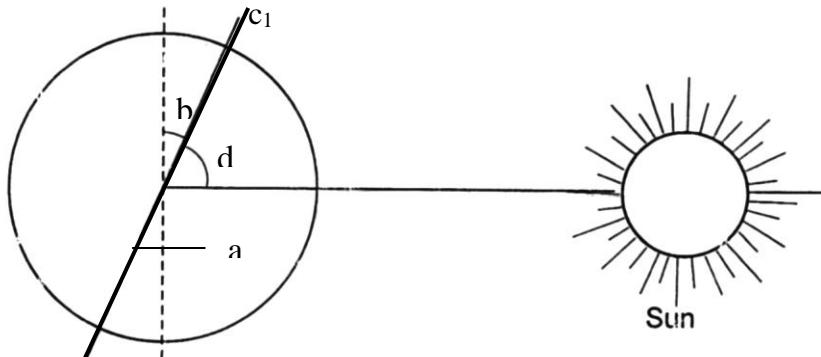
**Shade and Name the States of India**



## Chapter :

## Motions of the Earth

I Label a, b, c and d in the given diagram.



a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

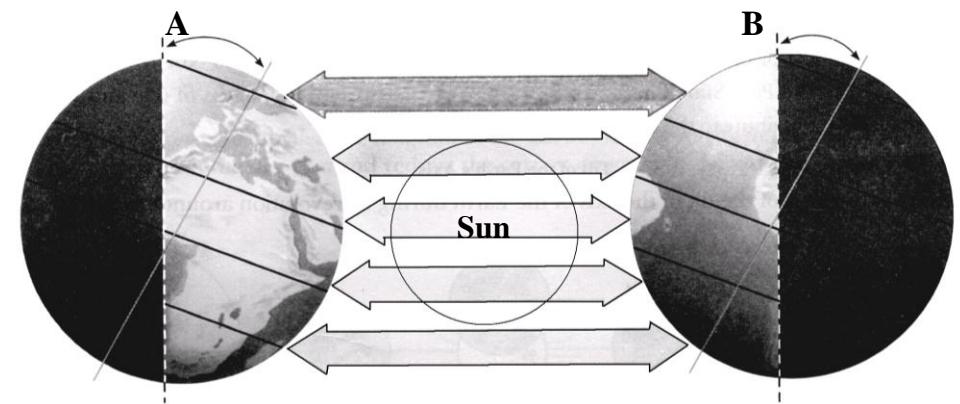
II Choose the correct option:-

- a) The apparent movement of the sun is due to the earth's
  - (i) Revolution
  - (ii) Rotation
  - (iii) Elliptical Orbit
  - (iv) Inclined Axis
- b) Places on the Tropic of Cancer have the longest day on
  - (i) 21 June
  - (ii) 22 December
  - (iii) 21 March
  - (iv) 23 September
- c) The period of diffused light before sunrise is called
  - (i) Morning
  - (ii) Dusk
  - (iii) Dawn
  - (iv) Evening
- d) Unequal days and nights on the earth are caused by
  - (i) Rotation
  - (ii) The movement of the sun
  - (iii) Inclination of the earth's axis
  - (iv) Revolution
- e) On 21 June
  - (i) The sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer at noon.
  - (ii) The Northern Hemisphere has the longest day.
  - (iii) It is winter in the Southern Hemisphere.
  - (iv) All the above.

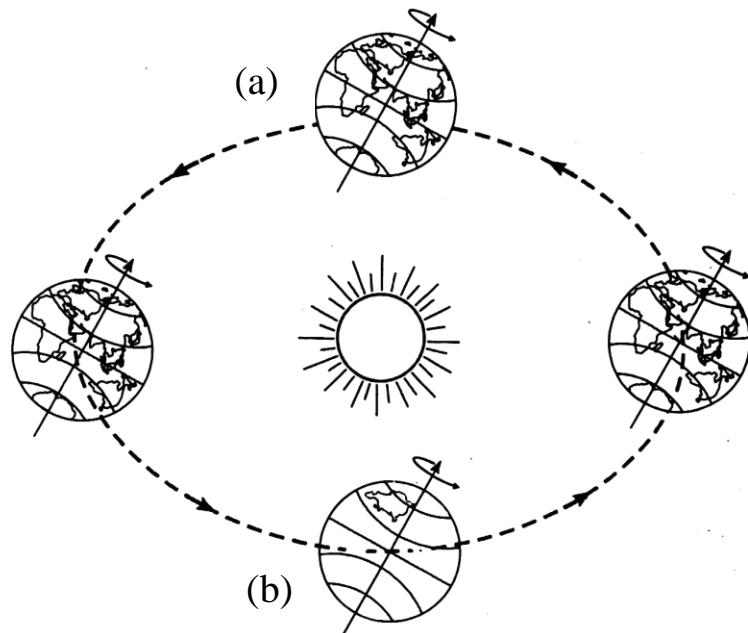
### III Distinguish between :

**IV** Label the diagram given below-

- 21<sup>st</sup> June
- 22<sup>nd</sup> 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?  
=====

**Chapter :**

**Maps**

I Fill in the blanks:-

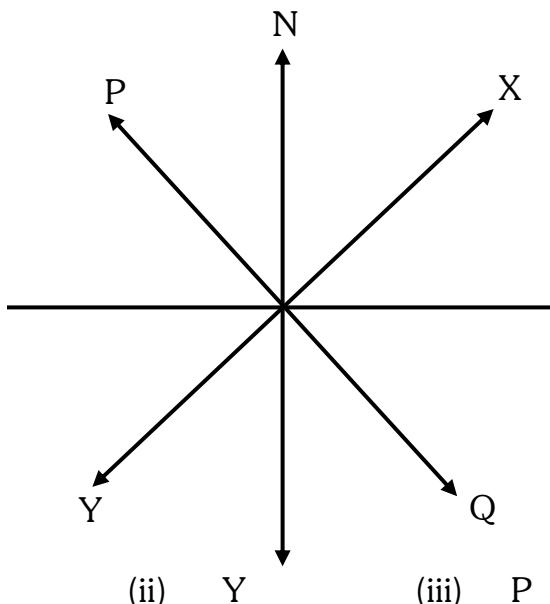
f) In a world map, the maximum distortion is at the .....  
g) If a map does not have the north line, the ..... part is taken as the north.  
h) The direction to the right of the north line is .....  
i) A ..... shows the details of a small area on a large scale.

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

- They have been used since ancient times.
- They are used all over the world under an international agreement.
- They are the traditional Indian way of showing various features on maps.
- They were used by British map-makers.

e) A sketch is drawn using

- A Scale
- Neither a scale nor the north line
- Both a scale and the north line
- 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

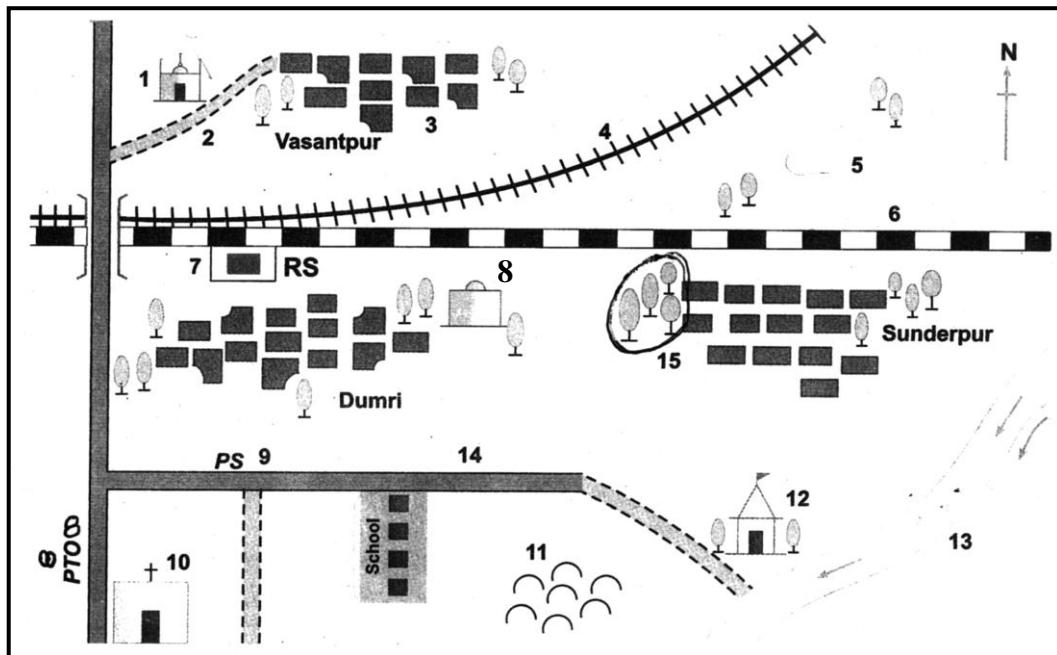
- 50 Metres
- 100 Metres
- 150 Metres
- 200 Metres

**II** Define the following terms:

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

**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	c) Wind
b) Isthmus	d) Strait

IV Answer the following questions:

- What is global warming?
- 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	c) Peninsula
b) Deposition	d) Island

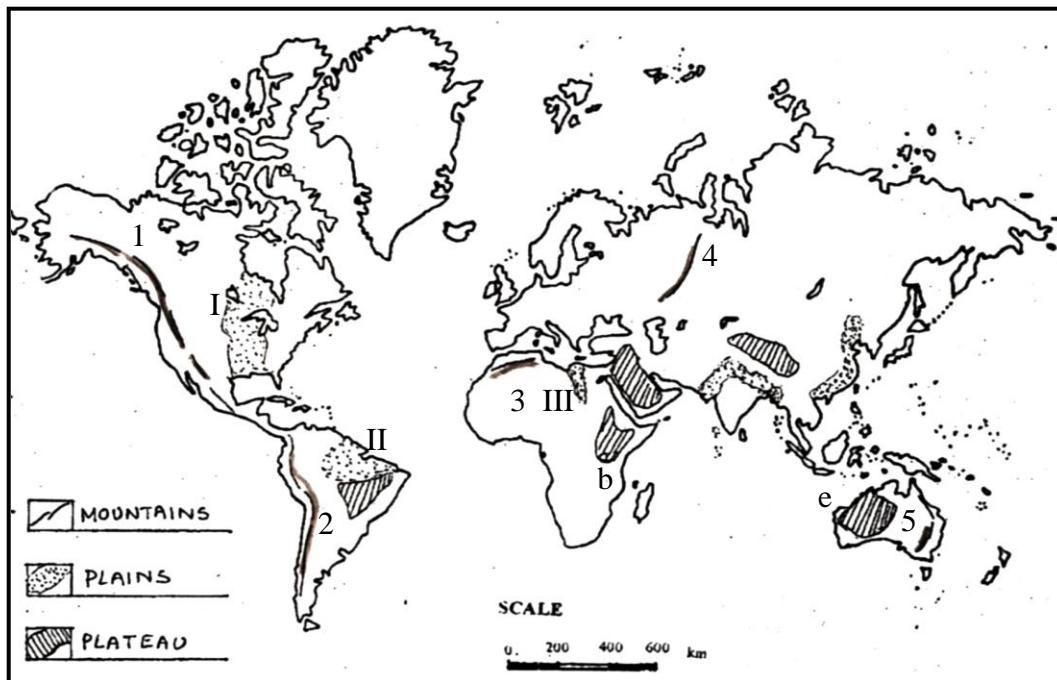
II Differentiate between:

- Internal & External processes of the earth.
- Young and Old fold mountains.

III Give one term for the following:

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

---

**Chapter :** **India Physical Divisions**

I Define the following terms:

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

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.

---

## MAP WORK

Shade and Label the Major Physical Divisions of India

