**Chapter 7**

 **Human Environment**

 **(Settlement, Transport and Communication)**

1. India has one of the biggest Railway network. Write a paragraph about Indian railways.
2. Collect information and note down the highest road in India, airport at highest altitude.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means a cluster or group of houses.
5. After Stone Age, settlements were occupied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The growth of towns and cities as well as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has shrunk the green belt.
7. The settlements that grow around the water source are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ settlements.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the act of moving people or goods from one place to another.
9. With development of science and technology the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ facilities hav grown rapidly.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is virtually called the lifeline of a country.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means exchange of ideas and views from one person to another.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. When did human beings learn the art of agriculture and farming?
14. In the stone age b) before stone age c) post stone age d) none of the above
15. In ancient human beings did not have permanent settlement because he
16. Did not how to make house b) was food gatherer c) knew art of agriculture d) did not know how to protect himself from harsh condition.
17. The factors responsible for permanent settlement were
18. Availability of water b) Relief features c) Special sites d) all of the above
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is virtually called the lifeline of a country.
20. Airways b) waterways c) Railways d) Road ways
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is yet another invention that has revolutionised communication.
22. Newspaper b) telegraph c) computer d) radio
23. State whether given statements are true/ false
24. Communication helps in developing social relationship and unity.
25. Airways is the latest and cheapest mode of transportation.
26. The electrification of railways has led to increase in pollution and has helped in carrying larger number of passenger
27. The settlements that grow around source of water are wet point settlements.
28. With the expansion of agricultural activities, domestication of animals, mining and industrialisation the natural environment has been adversely affected.
29. What is a settlement?
30. Why did man have temporary settlements in early time?
31. How the concept of settled life gradually came into being?
32. Why did man start leading settled life once they started cultivation?
33. What has happened with expansion of agricultural activities, domestication of animals, mining and industrialisation?
34. List the different factors responsible for permanent settlement.
35. Why do highlands have dispersed settlements?
36. What are Special sites? Why are these chosen for settlements? Give 2 example of these sites
37. The role of transport is of utmost importance for the development of a country, explain.
38. What is transportation? And how it was done in pre-historic time?
39. What is Roadways? Why is it considered efficient system of transport?
40. How railway is better than roadways?
41. Which is better mode of transport Airways or waterways and why?
42. What are floating towns?
43. Which is the most recent mode of transport? And what is it used for transporting?
44. What is communication? How does it help us?
45. How were messages sent earlier?
46. How has computer revolutionised the communication?
47. On the outline world map ,mark the following
48. Church gate railway station- city
49. City that has Indira Gandhi International airport.
50. Heathrow Airport
51. Any 2 seaports of world

 **Chapter 8**

 **Land and the People**

1. Browse the internet write down the name of cold desert and note down the characteristic of the region.
2. Write a paragraph on kind of vegetation and animals found in grassland.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is world’s largest and hottest desert on the earth.
5. The plants in desert have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that reach deep into soil to absorb moisture.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is surrounded by lofty and high mountain ranges.
7. The lowest part of the Ganga delta is covered with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forest.
8. The climate of Ganga- Brahmaputra basin is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basin receives heavy rain throughout the year due to its location in the equatorial region.
10. In South-Africa, the grasslands are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. ----------- have become famous as ‘the granaries of the world.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. Which one is not a characteristic of Ladakh –the cold desert?
14. Low atmospheric humidity b) scanty vegetation c) high temperature
15. The hot and dry landscape covered with layers of sand having very scanty vegetation is known as
16. Cold desert b) hot desert c) coastal plains d) none of the above
17. The Prairies of North America do not have trees because
18. Of heavy rainfall b) insufficient rainfall c) Land is very fertile d) none of the above.
19. The Veld area has reduced drastically because of
20. Development of towns b) development of cities c) development of industries d) all of the above
21. The sunlight hardly reaches the floor of rainforest of Amazon basin because of
22. Sparse vegetation b) grassland c) dense forest d) none of the above
23. State whether given statements are true / false
24. The most important food crop of Amazon Basin is manioc or cassava.
25. The Veld grassland is rich in minerals like gold, diamond and coal.
26. The temperate grassland in North America is known as Pampas.
27. Agriculture is the main occupation of people of Ladakh.
28. Due to high temperature and high rainfall the vegetation cover in Sahara is scanty or nil.
29. What is a desert? Name the two types of deserts.
30. Name the largest and hottest desert of world and specify where it is located?
31. Differentiate Sahara from ladakh on the basis of average temperature, rainfall and vegetation.
32. Why do plants growing in Sahara have long roots?
33. Why do people in Sahara prefer to wear white and loose clothes?
34. Why Ladakh has an average rainfall of 8cm only?
35. Why Yak is considered important animal? And why does it have thick fur?
36. Name the different temperate grassland and mention the continent they are found in?
37. What type of farming is found in Prairies?
38. W hat has led to soil erosion and drought in prairies?
39. Differentiate velds from prairies.
40. Why are people moving towards Amazon basin?
41. Most of the animals in Amazon basin are arboreal, explain.
42. Where do you find Ganga -Brahmaputra Basin? What kind of weather is prevalent in the region?
43. Which region of the basin mentioned in question 19 has been completely converted into farms and settlements?
44. Name the following
45. 2 animals found in Ganga-Brahmaputra basin
46. 2 rivers found in Veld
47. 2 animals found in Prairies
48. 2 crops grown in Ladakh
49. 2 plants found in hot –desert
50. Complete the given table

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Region | Climate | Plants  | Animals |
| Sahara |  |  | Camel, goat |
| Ladakh |  | Willow trees | Mountain goat, Yak |
| Prairies |  |  | Bison, jackal, rabbit |
| Veld | Warm summer, long cool winters low rainfall |  |  |
| Amazon basin |  |  | Snakes lizard, lemurs |
| Ganga Brahmaputra basin |  | Mangrove forest |  |

1. What is oasis? Why is population mainly concentrated there?
2. Name the river found in
3. Sahara desert
4. Prairies
5. Ladakh
6. Amazon basin
7. Where is layered forest found? And write a short note on the layers.
8. On outline map of world ,mark the following
9. Continents where you find the temperate grassland
10. Sahara desert
11. Ladakh in India
12. Position of Sunderban
13. Amazon basin