NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Geography http://freehomedelivery.net/Social Science Chapter 1 Resources

NCERT TEXTBOOK CLASS 8 GEOGRAPHY HTTP://FREEHOMEDELIVERY.NET/QUESTIONS SOLVED

Question. 1. Answer the following questions.
(i) Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?
(ii) What is resource development?
(iii) Why are human resources important?
(iv) What is sustainable development?
Answer.(i) The distribution of resources depends on various factors such as physical nature of the place. The physical factors include terrain, climate, height above sea level, etc. Since these factors vary in different parts of the world, resources are pot distributed over the earth.
(ii) Resource development is the method of utilising our intelligence in order to improve the quality, usability and utility of a resource.
(iii) Human resources are important
because they have an intelligent mind which can make best use of nature to create more resources. Had humans not been there, different substances would not have been resources. Their utility can only be realised by human beings.
(iv) We should use resources in such a balanced way that we satisfy our needs as well as conserve them for future. This concept is called sustainable development.
Question.2. Tick the correct answer.
(i) Which one of the following does not make a substance a resource?
(a) utility (b) value (c) quantity
(ii) Which one of the following is a human-made resource?
(a) medicines to treat cancer
(b) spring water
(c) tropical forests
(iii) Complete the statement. Biotic resources are
(a) derived from living beings.
(b) made by human beings.
(c) derived from non-living things.
Answer. (i) (c), (ii) (a), (iii) (a).
Question.3. Differentiate between the followings.
(a) Potential and actual resources (b) Ubiquitous and localised resources
Answer. (a)

Potential resources	Actual resources
1. A potential resource is not being used currently.	1. An actual resource is one which we use currently.
2. A potential resource can prove useful and become an actual resource in the future.	2. An actual resource might have been a potential resource in the past. It may end up in the future.
3. Examples: uranium deposits in Ladakh.	3. Examples: coal deposits.
4. The entire quantity of a potential resource may not be known.	4. The actual quantity of an actual resource is known.

(b)

Ubiquitous resources	Localised resources
1. A ubiquitous resource is one which is found all over the world.	1. A localised resource is one which is found in a particular region or physical condition.
2. Its presence is not governed by physical conditions.	2. The presence of a localised resource is governed by physical conditions.
3. Examples: air.	3.Examples: minerals.

Question.4. Activity
"Rahiman paani raakhiye,
Bin paani sab soon.
Paani gaye na ubere Mod, manus, choon…"
[Says Rahim, keep water, as without water there is nothing. Without water pearl, swan and dough cannot exist.] These lines were written by the poet Abdur Rahim Khankhanam, one of the nine gems of Akbar's court. What kind of resource is the poet referring to? Write in 100 words what would happen if this resource disappeared?
Answer. The resource referred to by the poet is the water. It is one of the most indispensable resources of life. It can be said to be one of the preconditions of life, like air. Firstly, water serves the most basic purpose of drinking, without which life is not possible. In the absence of water, one would be unable to clean clothes, utensils, or even take a bath. Farmers depend on water for irrigation. Rainwater is so important for proper agriculture. Water is also used in cooking food. Nowadays water has proved to be a useful source of electricity. Besides human beings, plants require water for their

growth. Water is also required for various industrial purposes in factories. In short, no form of life can go on without water.

MORE QUESTIONS SOLVED

Question 1. Choose the correct option.
(i) Which of these is not a resource?
(a) the Indian Prime Minister
(b) your Geography book
(c) a small piece of paper
(d) none of these
(ii) Which of these does not have economic worth but is valuable?
(a) shoes (b) mountains
(c) coal (d) none of these
(iii) The types of resources on basis of stock are
(a) ubiquitous and localised
(b) actual and potential
(c) renewable and non-renewable
(d) abiotic and biotic
(iv) Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?
(a) solar energy (b) water (c) soil (d) natural gas
(v) Which of these is an example of sustainable development?
(a) ignoring the lights when they are switched on but not required
(b) not wasting paper
(c) using coal and petroleum deposits at a fast pace
(d) none of these
Answer. (i) (d), (ii) (b), (iii) (c), (iv) (d), (v) (b).
Question.2.Fill in the blank spaces given to complete each sentence.
(i) A substance becomes a resource if it has ……..
(ii) …….. and ……. are two important factors which make a substance a resource.
(iii) On the basis of level of development, resources are classified into ……. and ……..
(iv) An actual resource to crazy might have been a ……. resource some time ago.
(v) Windmills generate ……..energy which is a resource because it will never end up.
(vi) Although renewable resources can be replenished, we should be ……. regarding their use.
(vii) Coal and petroleum are examples of …….. resources.
(viii) Air is a ubiquitous resource since it is found ……..
(ix) Physical factors affecting the presence of a localised resource are …….. , ……. and …….
(x) Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called ……..
Answer.(i) utility (ii) time, technology
(iii) actual, potential
(iv) potential (v) wind, renewable
(vi) careful (vii) non-renewable
(viii) everywhere (ix) terrain, altitude, climate
(x) resource conservation.
Question.3.State whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).
(i) We should waste water since it is a renewable resource and we do not need to be careful in its use.
(ii) A resource always has the same economic value.

(iii) With respect to electricity, water was a potential resource until few years back.
(iv) All natural sources of energy are renewable.
(v) A farmer is a human resource.
(vi) Resources need to be conserved for the future generations.
(vii) Sustainable development is a way to use resources carefully as well as saving them for future.
Answer. (i) False (ii) False (iii) Ture (iv) False (v) Ture (vi) True (vii) True.
Question.4.Match the items given in Column I correctly with those given in Column II.

Column I	Column II
(i) *Resource*	(a) *A renewable source of energy*
(ii) *Windmill*	(b) *Human-made resource*
(iii) *Plants and trees*	(c) *Abiotic resources*
(iv) *A vehicle*	(d) *Utility*
(v) *Rocks and minerals*	(e) *Biotic resources*

Answer. (i)(d), (ii)(a), (iii)(e), (iv)(b), (v)(c).

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. What is the condition for a substance to be called a resource?
Answer. A substance needs to have some utility to be called a resource.
Question.2. What do you understand by the word "utility"?
Answer. If a substance can be used in any way, it is said to have a utility.
Question.3. What are natural resources?
Answer. Resources that are drawn directly from nature are called natural resources.
Question.4. What is the name given to the type of resources that have limited stock?
Answer. The resources having limited stock are called non-renewable resources.
Question.5. How are resources classified according to their distribution?
Answer. On the basis of their distribution, resources are classified into ubiquitous and localised.
Question.6. Give three examples of abiotic resources.
Answer. Air, land, soils.
Question.7. How are human-made resources different from natural resources?
Answer. Human-made resources Jiave been created by human beings, whereas natural resources are provided by nature.
Question.8. What is human resource development?
Answer. Improving the quality of human skills in order to make them more useful is called human resource development.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. Explain the terms resource conservation and sustainable development.
Answer. Resource conservation is the concept of using resources carefully so that they do not end up quickly. The future generations also need the resources, but if we keep using them at a fast pace, they may end up, thus posing problems for the future. We should use resources in such a balanced way that we satisfy our needs as well as conserve them for future. This concept is called sustainable development.

Question.2. Why are human beings resources?
Answer. Human beings are intelligent living beings. They can use their intelligence to realise the utility of substances. Had there been no humans, the resources would not have been resources. Human beings are interdependent on each other, and they prove useful to each other. For example, a postman renders us an important service, so he is a resource.
Question.3. Explain how resources are classified broadly.
Answer. Resources are broadly classified into natural, human-made and human. Natural resources are those that are taken from nature. They are used without modifying them, i.e. in the same form as they exist in. Rivers, lakes, air, soils, minerals, trees, mountains, etc. are natural resources. Human-made resources have not been provided to us by nature. Human beings have used their intelligence to manufacture them for their own use. Examples include vehicles, buildings, roads, telephone, etc. Human resources include people who serve us in any way. A teacher, doctor, carpenter, cobbler, etc. are human resources.
Question.4. Write a short note on the significance of time and technology in making a substance a resource.
Answer. Time and technology are important factors in making substances resources. With time, technology develops. As technology develops, we begin to discover new ways to make life better. In this process, certain substances which were useless to us earlier become useful. An invention and discovery gives us new resources. An example is hydroelectricity. This technology has made water a source of electricity.
Question.5. As human beings, how can we ensure sustainable development?
Answer. Since we live on the earth, it is our duty to practice sustainable development. We can do this by ensuring that:
(a) The usage of renewable resources is sustainable,
(b) The diversity of life on earth is maintained,
(c) The damage caused to nature by our activities is'as Tow as possible.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. Describe how resources are classified.
Answer. Resources are broadly classified into natural, human-made and human. Natural resources are those that are taken from nature. They are used without modifying them, i.e. in the same form as they exist in. Rivers, lakes, air, soils, minerals, trees, mountains, etc. are natural resources. Human-made resources have not been provided to us by nature. Human beings have used their intelligence to manufacture them for their own use. Examples include vehicles, buildings, roads, telephone, etc. Human resources include people who serve us in any way. A teacher, doctor, carpenter, cobbler, etc are human resources.
On the basis of level,of development,
a resource can be actual or potential. An actual resource is one which is used currently. We know their quantity. A potential resource is one whose utility is not known at present or is not used despite having utility; instead it may be useful at some time in future. It means that it has the potential to have utility, although it does not have any today.
On the basis of origin, a resource can be abiotic or biotic. A biotic resource is one that has life. An abiotic resource is non-living. Natural resources may also be classified as renewable and non¬renewable. A renewable resource can be used without any risk of its ending up. They exist in unlimited quantity. On the other hand, use of non-renewable resources need to be controlled since once they end up, they cannot be renewed.
On the basis of distribution, a resource can be ubiquitous or localised. A ubiquitous resource is found everywhere. A localised resource is however found in certain parts of the world only.

NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Geography http://freehomedelivery.net/Social Science Chapter 2 Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

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Question.1. Answer the following questions.
(i) Which are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation?
(ii) Write any two reasons for land degradation today.
(iii) Why is land considered an important resource?
(iv) Name any two steps that government has taken to conserve plants and animals.
(v) Suggest three ways to conserve water.
Answer.(i) Temperature and rainfall are two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation. Rainfall contributes in breaking the rocks by applying pressure. Temperature fluctuations between hot and cold also form cracks in the rocks.
(it) Reasons for land degradation are:
(a) Ever growing demand of the growing population
(b) Destruction of forest'cover
(iii) Land is an important resource because it provides surface for agriculture, living, forestry, industries, construction, etc. Most activities take place on land.
(iv) Steps taken by the government include establishment of natural parks and wildlife sanctuaries in different parts of India. Their purpose is conservation of vegetation and wildlife, respectively.
(v) Three ways to conserve water are as under:
(a) Rainwater harvesting: It is a method of collecting water while it rains so that it may come of use in the future.
(b) The canals used for irrigation should be properly built so that loss of water does not take place while the water is transported to the field.
(c) In dry regions, drip or trickle irrigation is suggested.
Question.2. Tick the correct answer.
(i) Which one of the following is NOT a factor of soil formation?
(a) time (b) soil texture (c) organic matter
(ii) Which one of the following methods is most appropriate to check soil erosion on steep slopes?
(a) shelter belts (b) mulching (c) terrace cultivation
(iii) Which one of the following is NOT in favour of the conservation of nature?
(a) switch off the bulb when not in use
(b) close the tap immediately after using
(c) dispose polypacks after shopping
Answer. (i) (b), (ii) (c), (iii) (c).
Question.3. Match the followings:

(i) *Land use*	(a) *prevent soil erosion*
(ii) *Humus*	(b) *land suitable for agriculture*
(iii) *Rock dams*	(c) *productive use of land*
(iv) *Arable land*	(d) *organic matter deposited on top soil*
	(e) *contour ploughing*

Answer. (i) (c), (ii) (d), (iii) (a), (iv) (b).

Question.4. State whether the given statement is true or false. If true, write the reasons.
(i) Ganga-Brahmaputra plain of India is an overpopulated region.
(ii) Water availability per person in India is declining.
(iii) Rows of trees planted in the coastal areas to check the wind movement is called intercropping.
(iv) Human interference and changes of climate can maintain the ecosystem.
Answer. (i) True, (ii) True, (iii) False, (iv) True.

MORE QUESTIONS SOLVED

Question.1.. Multiple Choice Questions Choose the correct option.
(i) Which of these resources covers about three-fourths of the total surface of earth?
(a) land (b) soil (c) air (d) water
(ii) What are low-lying areas very susceptible to?
(a) earthquakes (b) landslides
(c) flooding (d) tsunamis
(iii) Which of these physical features are best suited for living?
(a) plains and river valleys
(b) mountains (c) deserts
(d) lakes and rivers
(iv) Which of these is example of community land?
(a) the Sunderban forests
(b) a bungalow
(c) the Parliament House
(d) none of these
(v) What is the majority of land in India used for?
(a) cultivation (b) pasture
(c) forests (d) none of these
(vi) Which of these countries is mainly covered with forest land?
(a) India (b) Brazil
(c) USA (d) both b and c
(vii) Due to what feature is ocean water unfit for human consumption?
(a) poisonous (b) salinity
(c) water temperature
(d) none of these
Answer. (i)(d), (ii)(c), (iii)(a), (iv)(a), (v)(a), (vi)(d), (vii)(b).
Question.2.Fill in the blank spaces given to complete each sentence.
(i) The percentage of fresh water on ……..
(ii) The process responsible for soil formation is called ……
(iii) Private land is owned‘by a fan ……
(iv) The grainy layer on land is called …….
(v) Soil becomes fertile due to the right mix of …… and …….
(vi) The colour, texture, etc of soil is determined by …….
(vii) Climate factors influencing rate of weathering include and …….
(viii) …….. is the growing of different crops in alternate rows.
(ix) 70% of fresh water exists as ……..
Answer. (i) 2.7 (ii) weathering, (iii) individual (iv) soil (v) minerals, organic matter
(vi) parent rock (vii) rainfall, temperature (viii) intercropping (ix) ice sheets.
Question.3.State whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).
(i) Land has similar features all over the surface of the earth.
(ii) Plains and valleys are densely populated because of soil fertility.
(iii) Population and technology are important factors that determine land use pattern.

(iv) The growing population is not a cause of soil erosion.
(v) Topography and organic material affect soil composition of soil.
(vi) Time affects the rate of humus formation during the process of soil formation.
(vii) The earth is called the water planet because of the large amount of water available over it.
(viii) Africa and West Asia are areas facing serious water scarcity.
(ix) Forest and other vegetation promote surface run-off.
(x) The convention, CITES, lists species which should not be traded.
Answer. (i) False (ii) True (iii),True,
(iv) False, (v) True, (vi) True, (vii) True, (viii) True, (ix) False, (x) True.
Question.4.Match the items given in Column I correctly with those given in Column II.

Column I	Column II
(i) *Terrace farming*	(a) *Protection from soil wash*
(ii) *Intercropping*	(b) *Checking wind movement*
(iii) *Contour ploughing*	(c) *Reducing surface run-off*
(iv) *Shelter belts*	(d) *Retaining soil moisture*
(v) *Mulching*	(e) *Preventiion of water to flow down the slope*
(vi) *Rock dams*	(f) *Prevents gullies*

Answer. (i)(c), (ii)(a), (iii)(e), (iv)(b), (v)(d), (vi)(f).

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. What are the possible reasons behind the uneven distribution of population around the world?
Answer. The reasons behind uneven population distribution are mainly the varied conditions of land and climate.
Question.2. Give three common forms of land use.
Answer. Three common land use forms are: (i) As cropland, (ii) Pasture, (iii) Forests.
Question.3. What human factors determine land use pattern?
Answer. Human factors affecting land use pattern are population and technology.
Question.4. Define soil.
Answer. The thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface of the earth is called soil.
Question.5. What is required to make soil fertile?
Answer. The right mix of minerals and organic matter is needed to make soil fertile.
Question.6. What is parent rock?
Answer. The rock from which soil is derived is called parent rock.
Question.7. What are the factors threatening soil as a resource?
Answer. Two factors that threaten soil as a resource are soil erosion and its depletion.
Question.8. What method of soil conservation may be used in coastal and dry reqions?
Answer. Shelter belts are used to protect the soil in coastal and dry regions.
Question.9. Why is the earth called the "water planet"?
Answer. The earth's surface has about three- fourths water, so it is called "water planet".

Question.10. In what forms is fresh water found on the earth?
Answer. Fresh water is found in the forms of groundwater, water in rivers and lakes and as water vapour.
Question.11 . What is the name given to the process involved in rain formation?
Answer. The process involved in the formation of rain is called “water cycle”.
Question.12. Name some regions of water scarcity in the world.
Answer. Africa, West Asia, South Asia, parts of western USA, northwest Mexico, parts of South America and Australia face water scarcity.
Question.13.Name a method to save surface run-off.
Answer. Water harvesting is a method to save surface run-off.
Question.14. How is a bird like vulture important for the ecosystem?
Answer. A vulture feeds on dead livestock and so it cleanses the environment.
Question.15. What is the distinguishing feature between evergreen and deciduous forests?
Answer. Evergreen forests never shed their leaves whereas deciduous forests shed their leaves once a year.
Question.16. What is the Vanamahotsava?
Answer. The social programme of planting trees, organised at community level is called vanamahotsava.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. How is land being degraded? Suggest methods to conserve land resource.
Answer. The ever-growing population has increased demand for living space, due to which forests are being destroyed, thus causing land degradation. The rate of degradation of land resources can be checked by promoting afforestation, land reclamation, regulated use of chemical pesticide and fertilisers and checking overgrazing.
Question.2. What is weathering?
Answer. Weathering refers to the breaking up and decay of exposed rocks. This breaking up and decay is caused by temperature fluctuations between too high and too low, frost action, plants, animals and even human activity. Weathering is the major process involved in the formation of soil. It takes millions of years to form soil by this process.
Question.3. How is water an important resource?
Answer. Water is an indispensable resource of life. Firstly water serves the most basic purpose of drinking, without which life is impossible. It is helpful in cleaning our bodies, clothes and utensils. Farmers depend on water for irrigation. Water is also used in cooking food. Water is a source of electricity as well. Plants require water for their growth. Water is required for various industrial purposes in factories.
Question.4. Write a short note on wildlife.
Answer. The animal kingdom, which consists
of animals, birds, aquatic creatures and insects, is called wildlife. These creatures provide us various important products such as milk, meat, hides and wool. Bees give us honey and help in pollination. They play the role of decomposers in the environment. Birds like the vulture are scavengers and they help in cleansing the environment. All forms of wildlife are an integral part of our ecosystem.
Question.5. What are the major types of vegetation in the world? Describe vegetation in different rainfall conditions.
Answer. The major types of vegetation in the world are grouped as forests, grasslands, scrubs and tundra.” In areas of heavy rain, huge trees can be found. Forests are abundant in areas of heavy rainfall. With moisture and rainfall the density of forests declines. In moderate rainfall areas, grasslands are found. In diy areas we find thorny shrubs and scrubs. Plants here have deep roots and leaves have thorny surface to reduce loss of moisture. The tundra vegetation consists of mosses and lichens.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question. 1. Describe methods of soil conservation.
Answer. Some common methods of soil conservation are mentioned below: Mulching. Mulching is the process of covering the bare ground between plants with a layer of organic matter like straw. It contributes in retaining soil moisture.
Terrace Farming. Terrace farming is the method of farming in which broad flat steps or terraces are made on the steep slopes so that flat surfaces are available to grow crops 4 They reduce run-off and soil erosion. Intercropping. In intercropping, different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from being washed away by rain.
Contour Ploughing. Ploughing parallel to the contours of a hill slope to form a natural barrier for water to flow down a slope is called contour ploughing.
Shelter Belts. Rows of trees that are planted in certain areas to check wind movement are called shelter belts. Contour Barriers. Stones, grass and soil are used to build barriers along contours. Trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water.
Rock Dams. This prevents gullies and further soil loss since rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water. Q.2. What is the threat to vegetation and wildlife? What is the need to conserve them? How can we do this? [V. Imp.] Ans. Forests and wildlife are an important resource. Climate change and human interferences in the animal kingdom can cause loss of natural habitat for plants and animals. Certain species have become endangered and many have become extinct now. Poaching incidents contribute to their extinction. Plants and animals are an important part of the ecosystem. Plants provide food, oxygen and shelter to humans and animals. Animals provide us important products such as milk, meat, honey, etc. There exists a balance in the environment if we do not disturb the natural number of species living on the earth. A single extinction can affect the ecosystem badly. So animals and plants obviously need to be conserved. The government has introduced national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves for this purpose. Poaching should be severely dealt with. Indiscriminate killings need to be discouraged. Social awareness must be created about importance of trees, social forestry. Students should be involved in vanamahotsavas at regional and community levels.

NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Geography http://freehomedelivery.net/Social Science Chapter 3 Minerals and Power Resources

NCERT TEXTBOOK CLASS 8 GEOGRAPHY HTTP://FREEHOMEDELIVERY.NET/QUESTIONS SOLVED

Question.1. Answer the following questions.
(i) Name any three common minerals used by you every day.
(ii) What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?
(iii) Name two regions rich in natural gas resources.
(iv) Which sources of energy would you suggest for
(a) rural areas (b) coastal areas (c) arid regions
(v) Give five ways in which you can save energy at home.
Answer. (i) Three common minerals used by us in day-to-day life are copper, iron and salt.
(ii) An ore is a rock from which minerals are mined. Ores of metallic minerals are found usually in igneous and metamorphic rock formations.
(iii) Two regions in India rich in natural gas resources are: Jaisalmer and Krishna-Godavari delta.
(iv) (a) For rural areas, solar energy and wind energy are feasible options. There aren't many high-rise buildings to act as obstacle for sunlight or to break the momentum of wind. "
(b) For coastal areas, wind energy and tidal energy are good choices.
(c) For arid regions, wind energy and solar energy are feasible, for reasons similar to rural areas.

(v) Five ways in which one can save energy at home:
(a) Promoting the use of solar energy as much as possible.
(b) Using biogas as cooking fuel.
(c) Drying clothes in sunlight instead of electric dryers to prevent emissions and unnecessary use of electricity.
(d) Avoiding misuse of electricity; switching off fans and lights when not required.
(e) Using pressure cookers for cooking.

Question.2. Tick the correct answer.

(i) Which one of the following is not a characteristic of minerals?
(a) They are created by natural processes.
(b) They have a definite chemical composition.
(c) They are inexhaustible.
(d) Their distribution is uneven.

(ii) Which one of the following is not a producer of mica?
(a) Jharkhand (b) Karnataka
(c) Rajasthan (d) Andhra Pradesh

(iii) Which one of the following is a leading producer of copper in the world?
(a) Bolivia (b) Ghana
(c) Chile (d) Zimbabwe

(iv) Which one of the following practices will not conserve LPG in your kitchen?
(a) Soaking the dal for some time before cooking it.
(b) Cooking food in a pressure cooker.
(c) Keeping the vegetables chopped before lighting the gas for cooking.
(d) Cooking food in an open pan kept on low flame.

Answer. (i) (c), (ii) (b), (iii) (c), (iv) (d).

Question.3. Give reasons.

(i) Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams.
(ii) Most industries are concentrated around coal mines.
(iii) Petroleum is referred to as "black gold".
(iv) Quarrying can become a major environmental concern.

Answer. (i) Building huge dams causes destabilisation of the natural habitats of plants and wild animals living in the area. These environmental aspects should be looked into before building dams.
(ii) Presence of coal mines around industries reduces the costs of transportation and also ensures easy availability of fuel.
(iii) Petroleum is a veiy valuable fossil fuel. It is used for running all machineries, transport vehicles, from a bicycle to an aeroplane.
(iv) After quarrying, pits are not covered so they may cause environmental hazards.

Question.4. Distinguish between the followings.

(1) Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.
(ii) Biogas and natural gas.
(iii) Ferrous and non-ferrous minerals
(iv) Metallic and non-metallic minerals.

Answer.(i)

Conventional Sources of Energy	Non-conventional Sources of Energy
1. Conventional power sources are those that have been in use for a long time.	1. Non-conventional power sources are those power sources that have come into use recently due to the depleting conventional resources and growing awareness.
2. Examples: Fossil fuels and firewood.	2. Examples: Solar energy, tidal energy.

(ii)

Biogas	Natural Gas
1. Biogas is obtained from the decomposition of organic waste. 2. It is a renewable source. 3. It is a non-conventional source.	1. Natural gas is obtained as a by-product from the extraction of petroleum. 2. It is a non-renewable source. 3. It is a conventional source.

(iii)

Ferrous Minerals	Non-ferrous Minerals
1. Ferrous minerals are those containing iron. 2. They are magnetic. 3. Example: iron ore.	1. Non-ferrous minerals are those not containing iron. 2. They are non-magnetic. 3. Example: limestone.

(iv)

Metallic Minerals	Non-metallic Minerals
1. Metallic minerals contain metals in raw form. 2. Examples: Iron ore, bauxite.	1. Non-metallic minerals do not contain metals. 2. Examples: limestone, gypsum.

MORE QUESTIONS SOLVED

Question.1.Choose the correct option.
(i) Which of these is a non-metallic mineral? (a) Iron ore (b) Bauxite
(c) Limestone (d) Manganese ore
(ii) Which continent produces more than half of the world's tin?
(a) Africa (b) Asia
(c) Europe (d) South America
(iii) Which continent is the leading producer of iron ore in the world?
(a) North America (b) Asia
(c) Europe (d) Australia
(iv) Which state is a major bauxite producing area?
(a) Goa (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Assam (d) Tamil Nadu
(v) What is the name given to the electricity produced from coal?
(a) Nuclear power (b) Thermal power (c) Fossil fuel (d) None of these
(vi) Which of these is a conventional source?
(a) Coal (b) Petroleum
(c) Natural gas (d) All of these
(vii) Which of these is called buried sunshine? (a) Petroleum (b) Coal
(c) Solar energy (d) Tidal energy
Answer. (i) (c), (ii) (b), (iii) (c), (iv) (b),
(v) (b), (vi) (d), (vii) (b).
Question.2.Fill in the blank spaces given to complete each sentence.
(i) Metallic minerals are classified into …….. and …….
(ii) Gold and silver are ……. minerals.
(iii) Minerals can be extracted by ……. ,……. or ……
(iv) Deep bores dug to reach mineral deposits are called ……
(v) Metallic minerals are generally found in …….. and……..rock formations.
(vi) The mineral deposits in North America are located in three zones: …… the Appalachian region and the mountain ranges of the West.
(vii) …… is the largest producer of bauxite in the world.
(viii) …….. is the most abundantly available fossil fuel.

(ix) Petroleum is drilled from ……
(x) Bhakra Nangal is an important …….. station in India.
(xi) …….. and…… are radioactive metals.
Answer. (i) ferrous, non-ferrous (ii) non-ferrous
(iii) mining, drilling, quarrying (iv) shafts
(v) igneous, metamorphic
(vi) the Canadian region north of the Great Lakes (vii) Australia (viii) Coal
(ix) Oil fields (x) hydel power (xi) Uranium, thorium.
Question.3.State whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).
(i) All ores are rocks but all rocks are not minerals.
(ii) Quarrying is good for the environment.
(iii) Mineral fuels like coal and petroleum are found in sedimentary strata.
(iv) Coal is more predominant in Canadian Shield Region than Appalachians.
(v) Chile and Peru are leading producers of copper.
(vi) Kolar in Karnataka has large deposits of silver.
(vii) Copper is an element used in almost everything.
(viii) Bauxite is the ore of aluminium.
(ix) Nuclear power can be produced from the nuclei of most elements.
Answer. (i) Ture (ii) False, (iii) Ture,(iv) False, (v) True, (vi) False, (vii) True, (viii) True, (ix) False.
Question.4.Match the items given in Column I correctly with those given in Column II.

Column I	Column II
(i) *Australia*	(a) *Iron in Prince Charles Mountains*
(ii) *Antarctica*	(b) *Leading producer of salt*
(iii) *India*	(c) *Tidal mill farms*
(iv) *Gulf of Kachchh*	(d) *Leading producer of gold and diamond*
(v) *Manikaran, HP*	(e) *Geothermal plant*

Answer.(i)(d), (ii)(a), (iii)(b), (iv)(c), (v)(e).

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question. 1. Differentiate between a rock and an ore.
Answer. A rock is an aggregate of one or more minerals. An ore is a rock from which minerals are mined.
Question.2. Define quarrying.
Answer. Quarrying is a process of extraction in which minerals lying near the surface are simply dug out.
Question.3. Name the leading tin producers in Asia.
Answer. China, Malaysia and Indonesia are leading tin producers in Asia.
Question.4. Name two areas in Australia, which have large deposits of gold.
Answer. Two areas in Western Australia having large deposits of gold are Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie.
Question.5. Name two minerals in whose production India contributes a significant part.
Answer. India has vast deposits of high grade iron ore, and it is also a leading producer of salt.

Question.6. In which industry is silicon important? From which ore is it obtained?
Answer. Silicon is important in the computer industry. It is obtained from quartz.
Question.7. Why are minerals considered non-renewable?
Answer. Minerals take thousands of years to form. The rate of formation is much smaller than rate of consumption. So we classify them as non-renewable.
Question..8. Why is coal called "buried sunshine"?
Answer. Coal is called "buried sunshine" because it is found buried under the earth, and is as important a source of energy as sunshine.
Question.9. Why are petroleum and its derivatives called "black gold"?
Answer. Petroleum and its derivatives are black in colour but as valuable as gold, so we refer to it as "black gold".
Question.10. What is natural gas?
Answer. Natural gas is a fossil fuel obtained with petroleum deposits in oil fields.
Question.11. Which was the first country to develop hydroelectricity ?
Answer. Norway was the first country to develop hydroelectricity.
Question.12 .Name some important hydel power stations in India.
Answer. Bhakra Nangal, Gandhi Sagar, Nagaijunasagar and Damodar Valley Projects are important hydel power stations in India.
Question.13. Name nuclear power stations in India.
Answer. Kalpakkam, Tarapur, Ranapratap Sagar, Narora and Kaiga are the nuclear power stations in India.
Question.14. Give one advantage of biogas over natural gas.
Answer. Biogas is a renewable source of energy whereas the amount of natural gas is limited.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. Name and describe briefly methods of extraction.
Answer. Mining, drilling and quarrying are methods of extraction. Mining is a process of extraction of taking out minerals from rocks under the earth's surface.
Open cast mining: In this, minerals lying at shallow depths are taken out by removing the surface layer.
Shaft mining: In this, deep bores (called shafts) are made to reach mineral deposits lying at large depths. Drilling: In this, deep wells are bored to take out minerals.
Quarrying: It is the process of extraction in which minerals lying veiy close to the surface are extracted just by digging them out.
Question.2. Where are minerals found?
Answer. Minerals are found in different types of rocks. Metallic minerals are usually found in igneous and metamorphic rocks that form large plateaus. Examples: iron ore is found in north Sweden, copper and nickel in Canada. In igneous and metamorphic rocks in South Africa, iron, nickel, chromites and platinum are found. Non-metallic minerals are found in sedimentary rock formations. Limestone deposits are found in France. Mineral fuels such as coal and petroleum are found in sedimentary strata.
Question.3. Describe the mineral distribution in North America.
Answer. The mineral deposits in North America are found in three zones: the Canadian region in the north of the Great Lakes, the Appalachian region and the Rocky Mountains in the West. Iron ore, nickel, gold, uranium and copper are mined in the Canadian Shield Region, coal in the Appalachian region. Western Cordilleras have vast deposits of copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver.
Question.4. Write common uses of minerals.
Answer. Minerals are important in many industries. Minerals used in gems are usually very hard. These are then set in varying styles of jewellery. Iron and copper are metals used in almost everything. Copper is present in everything from coins to pipes and electricity wires. Silicon, obtained

from the mineral quartz, is the base of computer industry. Aluminium, obtained from bauxite ore, and its alloys are used in aeroplanes due to their light weight. Aluminium is also used in kitchen cookware.

Question.5. How is hydroelectricity, produced?

Answer. Hydroelectricity is produced from the energy possessed by water falling from great heights. River water is stored in dams. When rain water or river water falls from heights, it flows over turbine blades placed at the bottom of the dam. The moving blades are connected to a generator which produces electricity from this energy. This electricity is called hydroelectricity. The water discharged after its production is used for irrigation.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question. 1. Name and describe some non- conventional sources of energy.

Answer. Non-conventional power sources are those power sources that have come into use recently due to the depleting conventional resources and growing awareness. Solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, nuclear power and tidal energy are examples of non- conventional power sources.

Solar energy is the heat and light energy captured from the sun. Solar cells help to convert this energy to electricity. Solar energy is used in solar heaters, solar cookers, solar dryers, etc.

Wind energy is the energy possessed by moving air (wind). Windmills are used to convert wind energy to electricity. Wind farms having clusters of windmills located in coastal regions and mountain passes.

Nuclear power is energy possessed by the nuclei of atoms of naturally occurring radioactive elements like uranium-, thorium, etc.

Geothermal energy is the heat energy obtained from the inside of the earth. The temperature inside the earth increases as we go deeper. This heat is used to produce electricity. It is accessed in the form of hot springs. Tidal energy is the energy generated from tides. It is harnessed by building dams at narrow openings of the sea. Biogas is a gaseous fuel obtained from the decomposition of organic waste like dead plant and animal material or animal dung and kitchen waste. It is an excellent fuel for cooking and lighting, and is environment-friendly.

Question.2. Write the advantages and dis¬advantages of non-conventional sources of energy.

Answer. Advantages:

• Non-conventional sources of energy are usually inexhaustible. They do not pollute the environment.
• Nuclear power is emitted in large amounts.
• Most non-conventional sources of energy cost less.
• These forms of energy are safe to use and clean.

Disadvantages:

• Wind mills are costly to set up. So using them to harness wind energy is costly, even though the electricity generated from it is cheap.
• Setting up windmills disturbs radio and TV broadcast.
• Harnessing tidal energy destroys natural habitats of wildlife.
• Moreover, tidal energy is difficult to harness.
• Obtaining nuclear energy from radioactive material generates radioactive waste. It is expensive too.
• Biogas, although useful and renew¬able, contributes to greenhouse effect.

Question.1. Answer the following questions.
(i) What is agriculture?
(ii) Name the factors influencing agriculture.
(iii) What is shifting cultivation? What are its disadvantages?
(iv) What is plantation agriculture?
(v) Name the fibre crops and name the climatic conditions required for their growth.
Answer.(i) Agriculture is the primary activity that involves cultivation of crops, fruits,vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock.
(ii) Factors influencing agriculture include topography of soil and climate.
(iii) Shifting cultivation is the form of agriculture in which a plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with soil and crops are grown. After some time, the land is abandoned and the farmers move to a different place. It is disadvantageous because it involves deforestation and burning of trees. Thus it is not good for environment.
(iv) Plantation agriculture is a type of commercial farming where only a single crop (like tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton) is grown. Large amount of labour and capital are required. The produce is processed in the farm itself or nearby factories.
(v) Two major fibre crops are jute and cotton. Jute grows well on alluvial soil and requires high temperature, heavy rainfall and humid climate for its growth. Cotton needs high temperature, light rainfall and bright sunshine for its proper growth.
Question.2. Tick the correct answer.
(i) Horticulture means
(a) growing of fruits and vegetables (b) primitive farming (c) growing of wheat
(ii) Golden fibre refers to
(a) tea (b) cotton
(c) jute
(iii) Leading producers of coffee
(a) Brazil (b) India (c) Russiac
Answer. (i) (a), (ii) (c), (iii) (a).
Question.3. Give reasons.
(i) In India agriculture is a primary activity.
(ii) Different crops are grown in different regions.
Answer.(i) Agriculture is an activity of growing crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock. It is a primary activity since it directly involves in natural resources. In India, a huge number of people derive the activity from their ancestors. Due to lack of literacy in general, farmers prefer agriculture since they acquire the required skills from their ancestors, and so feel comfortable with it.
(ii) The growing of crops depends on a lot of factors. Climate, rainfall, humidity, etc are important factors. In absence of certain conditions, it may not be possible to grow a certain crop. So, different crops are grown in different regions.
Question.4. Distinguish between the followings.
(i) Primary activities and secondary activities.
(ii) Subsistence farming and intensive farming.

Answer.(i)

Primary Activities	Secondary Activities
1. Activities which involve direct extraction and production of natural resources are called primary activities. 2. Examples: agriculture, fishing and gathering.	1. Activities which are concerned with the processing of natural resources are called secondary activities. 2. Examples: manufacturing activities in industry, baking bread.

(ii)

Subsistence Farming	Intensive Farming
1. Subsistence farming uses low levels of technology and household labour. The output produced is small.	1. In intensive farming a farmer uses simple tools and more labour to cultivate a small plot of land.

Question.5.Find out the difference between the lifestyle of farmers in the USA and India on the basis of pictures collected from magazines, books, newspapers and the internet.

Answer. The lifestyle of an Indian farmer is quite different from that of a farmer in the USA. An Indian farmer does not have much land whereas the average size of a farm in the USA is about 250 hectares. An Indian farmer lives in his house but an American farmer lives in his farm. A farmer in India applies his own experience, and advice of other farmers and elders regarding farming practices. But a farmer in the USA gets his soil tested in laboratories to assess the nutrients of the soil. An Indian farmer does not know of any technical advancements whereas a farmer in the USA has a computer which is linked to the satellite. In comparison to an Indian farmer, an American farmer is much more advanced in every aspect.

MORE QUESTIONS SOLVED

Question.1.Choose the correct option

(i) Which of these is a tertiary activity?

(a) manufacturing wool

(b) selling grocery

(c) agriculture (d) none of these

(ii) What is the breeding of fish known as?

(a) agriculture (b) pisciculture

(c) sericulture (d) viticulture

(iii) What is the main crop in intensive subsistence agriculture?

(a) rice (b) maize

(c) wheat (d) oilseeds

(iv) Which form of farming is also called “slash and bum” agriculture?

(a) subsistence farming

(b) shifting cultivation

(c) plantation (d) mixed farming

(v) Which of these is not a plantation product?

(a) rubber (b) coffee (c) rice (d) tea

(vi) In what season is wheat grown in India?

(a) summer (b) winter

(c) monsoon (d) autumn

(vii) Name the staple diet of tropical and sub-tropical regions.

(a) wheat (b) rice (c)jute (d) coffee

Answer. (i) (b), (ii) (b), (iii) (a), (iv) (b),
(v) (c), (vi) (b), (vii) (b).

Question.2.Fill in the blank spaces given to complete each sentence.

(i) In the world, ……. per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture.

(ii) ……. is the commercial rearing of silkworms.
(iii) ……. and …… are two fundamental types of farming.
(iv) In the thickly populated areas of monsoon regions of Asia, the major class of farming done is ……..
(v)……..,……..,…….. and ……. are animals usually reared by nomadic herders.
(vi) In ……. ,land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock.
(vii) …….. and …….. are fibre crops.
(viii) Tea is a major…… crop in India.
(ix) Wheat thrives best in ……. soil.
(x) The three major millets in India are …….. and ……..
Answer. (i) 50 (ii) Sericulture
(iii) Subsistence farming and commercial farming
(iv) intensive subsistence farming (v) Yak, sheep, goat, camel
(vi) mixed faming (vii) Cotton, jute (viii) plantation (ix) loamy (x) jowar, bajra, ragi
Question.3.State whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).
(i) Favourable topography of soil and climate are vital for agriculture.
(ii) Household labour is involved in subsistence farming.
(iii) A transport network is significant for plantation agriculture.
(iv) Major plantations are found in tundra regions.
(v) In the USA, the farmer usually resides in the farm.
Answer. (i) True, (ii) True, (iii) True, (iv) False, (v) True.
Question.4.Match the items given in Column I correctly with those given in Column II

Column I	Column II
(i) Rice	(a) moderate temperature and rainfall during growing season
(ii) Wheat	(b) low rainfall, high to moderate temperature
(iii) Millets	(c) high temperature, high humidity and rainfall
(iv) Maize	(d) moderate temperature, rainfall, bright sunshine
(v) Cotton	(e) cool climate, well distributed high rainfall throughout the year
(vi) Coffee	(f) 210 frost-free days
(vii) Tea	(g) wet climate and well-drained loamy soil

Answer.(i) (c), (ii) (a), (iii) (b), (iv) (d), (v) (j), (vi) (g), (vii) (e).

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. What is the basic function of the three basic types of economic activities?
Answer. The three types of economic activities are involved in the transformation from a plant to a finished product.
Question.2. What are tertiary activities?
Answer. Tertiary activities are those which provide support to primary and secondary activities.
Question.3. In what sorts of areas are agricultural activities concentrated?
Answer. Agricultural activities are concentrated in those areas of the world which have suitable conditions of growing crops.
Question.4. What is arable land?
Answer. The land on which crops are grown is called arable land.
Question.5. How is subsistence farming classified?
Answer. Subsistence farming is classified into intensive and primitive subsistence agriculture.
Question.6. In what sort of areas is nomadic herding practised?
Answer. Nomadic herding is practised in semi- arid and arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India.
Question.7. Why is mixed farming called so?
Answer. In mixed farming the land is used for growing crops as well as rearing livestock.
Question.8. What is the main feature of plantation agriculture?
Answer. In plantation agriculture only a single crop is grown.
Question.9. What weather conditions are required in the growing and harvesting seasons of wheat?
Answer. In the growing season wheat requires moderate temperature and rainfall and in the harvesting season it needs bright sunshine.
Question.10. Which two countries lead in the production of jute?
Answer. India and Bangladesh are the leading producers of jute.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. Write a short note on the types of economic activities. Give examples.
Answer. The three types of economic activities are primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary Activities. Activities which involve direct extraction and production of natural resources are called primary activities. Examples: agriculture, fishing, mining. Secondary Activities. Activities which are concerned with the processing of natural resources are called secondary activities. Examples: manufacturing of finished products. Tertiary Activities. Activities which fall neither in the primary category nor the secondary category are called tertiary activities. They form a support to primary and secondary activities. Examples: selling goods, advertising and banking.
Question.2. Name the inputs and outputs of agriculture in general. Also mention the various operations involved.
Answer. The inputs in agriculture are seeds, fertilisers, machinery, labour, etc. The operations involved in agriculture are ploughing, sowing, irrigation, weeding and harvesting. As outputs of the farming activity, a farmer gets crops, wool, dairy products and poultry products.
Question.3. Explain shifting cultivation.
Answer. Shifting cultivation is a class of primitive subsistence agriculture. In this, a plot of land is cleared by the farmer. This is done by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with soil and crops are grown. After some time, the land is abandoned and the farmer moves to a different place. This type of farming is common in the thickly forested areas of the Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of south-east Asia and north-east India. It is also called “slash and burn” agriculture, because of the process of felling and burning the trees is involved.
Question.4. Enlist the climate conditions required for the proper cultivation of rice. Mention the main regions of its production.
Answer. Rice is a major food crop‘in tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world. Its cultivation needs high temperature, high humidity and rainfall. Its growth is best in alluvial clayey soils, since they have

water retention capacity. China and India are the leading producers in the world. In favourable climatic conditions, even two to three crops are grown in a year.

Question.5. What do you understand by agricultural development?

Answer. Agricultural development refers to efforts made to increase production in farms so as to meet the ever¬growing demand of the population. The activities that come under this development are increasing the cropped area, growing more crops, improving irrigation, using fertilisers, sowing HYV (high-yielding variety) of seeds and by promoting mechanisation. Mechanisation ensures that little labour is done by the farmers; instead machines are used to provide efficiency.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. Describe subsistence farming and its types in detail.

Answer. The two main types of farming are:
subsistence farming and commercial farming.
Subsistence farming is practised solely to meet the needs of the farmer's family. Therefore, the practices involved are usually old- fashioned. Use of modern technology is minimum and most work is done by household labour.
In intensive, subsistence agriculture, simple tools and huge labour are used by a farmer to cultivate a small plot of land. More than one crop is grown annually in favourable conditions. Rice is the major crop. This form of agriculture is seen in the thickly populated areas of the monsoon regions of south, south-east and east Asia. Shifting cultivation is a class of primitive subsistence agriculture. In this, a plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with soil and crops are grown. After some time, the land is abandoned and the farmers move to a different place. This type of farming is common in the thickly forested areas of the Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of south-east Asia and north-east India. It is also called "slash and burn" agriculture.
Nomadic herding refers to the practice in which herdsmen move from place to place with their animals for fodder and water. Animals usually reared are the yak, sheep, camel and goats.

Question.2. Describe commercial farming and its types in detail.

Answer. Commercial farming is the practice in which crops are grown exclusively for commercial purpose, i.e. for sale in the market. A large area is cultivated and huge capital is involved unlike subsistence farming. Machines are used to a large extent.
Commercial grain farming is a class of commercial farming. Crops like wheat and maize are grown for commercial purpose. The temperate grasslands of North America, Europe and Asia are some common areas where it is seen.
Mixed farming is another type of commercial farming. The land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock. Some areas where it is followed are Europe, eastern USA, Argentina, south-east Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Plantations are a type of commercial farming where only a single crop (like tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton) is grown. Large amount of labour and capital are required. The produce is processed in the farm itself or nearby factories.

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NCERT TEXTBOOK CLASS 8 GEOGRAPHY HTTP://FREEHOMEDELIVERY.NET/QUESTIONS SOLVED

Question.1. Answer the following questions.

(i) What is meant by the term 'industry'?

(ii) Which are the main factors which influence the location of an industry?

(iii) Which industry is often referred to as the backbone of modem industry and why?
(iv) Why cotton textile industry rapidly expanded in Mumbai?
(v) What are the similarities between information, technology industry in Bangalore and California?
Answer.(i) Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals or provision of services.
(ii) The location of industries is affected by the availability of raw material, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport and market.
(iii) The iron and steel industry is referred to as the backbone of modem industry. This is so because it is a “feeder” industry whose products are used as raw materials for other industries.
(iv) Cotton textile industry expanded rapidly in Mumbai initially because of the presence of a lot of favourable conditions. Warm and moist climate, a port situated nearby to import machinery, easy availability of raw material and skilled labour were factors behind this.
(v) Some of the points of similarity between information technology industry in Bangalore and Silicon Valley are:
(a) Educational and technological institutions: Bangalore has the largest number of educational institutions and IT colleges in India and Silicon Valley is also situated close to some reputed scientific and technological centres of the world.
(b) Environment: Both of Bangalore and Silicon Valley have low pollution levels and have a clean environment.
Question.2. Tick the correct answer.
(i) Silicon Valley is located in
(a) Bangalore (b) California (c) Ahmedabad
(ii) Which one of the following industries is known as sunrise industry?
(a) Iron and steel industry (b) Cotton textile
(c) Information Technology
(iii) Which one of the following is a natural fibre?
(a) nylon (b) jute (c) acrylic
Answer. (i) (b), (ii) (c), (iii) (b).
Question.3. Distinguish between the followings.
(i) Agro-based and mineral-based industry (ii) Public sector and joint sector industry

Answer. (i)

Agro-based Industry	Min
1. Agro-based industries use plant and animal based products as their raw material. 2. Examples of raw materials used: animal skin, crops. 3. Examples of industries: leather industry, food processing.	1. Mineral-ba as their ra 2. Examples limestone. 3. Examples industry.

(*ii*)

Public Sector Industry	Joi
1. Public sector industries are owned and run by the government. 2. Examples: Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.	1. Joint secto erated by t 2. Examples:

Question.4. Give two examples of each the following.
(i) Raw materials (ii) End products
(iii) Tertiary activities (iv) Agro-based industries
(v) Cottage industries (vi) Co-operatives
Answer.(i) ores, plants. (ii) Clothes that we wear, a car.
(iii) Trade, banking. (iv) Food processing, leather industry.
(v) Basket weaving, pottery. (vi) AMUL, Sudha Dairy.

MORE QUESTIONS SOLVED

Question.1.Choose the correct option.
(i) What class of economic activities does manufacturing come under?
(a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary
(d) Primary as well as secondary
(ii) Which industry is the base of all other industries?
(a) Cotton textile industry
(b) Leather industry

(c) Iron and steel industry
(d) IT industry
(iii) What class of industries does Mamti Udyog come under?
(a) Joint sector (b) Private sector
(c) Public sector (d) Cooperative sector
(iv) Which of these factors affect the location of industries?
(a) Power
(b) Availability of raw material
(c) Transport (d) All of these
(v) What process does the iron ore undergo in a blast furnace?
(a) Smelting (b) Refining
(c) Extraction (d) None of these
(vi) What is the output of iron and steel industry?
(a) Steel (b) Pig iron
(c) Iron ore (d) All of these
(vii) Which of these states has some major steel producing centres?
(a) Punjab (b) Jharkhand
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Maharashtra
(viii) What is the name of the place where TISCO began?
(a) Kharkai (b) Calcutta
(c) Sakchi (d) Rourkela
(be) From where does the iron ore come to Pittsburgh?
(a) Silicon Valley (b) Florida
(c) Minnesota (d) Washington
Answer. (i) (b), (ii) (c), (iii) (a), (iv) (d),
(v)(a), (vi) (a), (vii) (b), (viii) (c), (ix) (c).
Question.2.Fill in the blank spaces given to complete each sentence.
(i) The river that provides sufficient water to Osaka's textile industry is ……..
(ii) On basis of raw materials used, industries are classified as and ……
(iii) Basket-weaving, handicraft and pottery are examples of ……. industries.
(iv) Factors affecting location of industries are …… , …… , …… , …….. etc. (give any four)
(v) Regions like Mumbai-Pune cluster and Chhotanagpur industrial belt are important …….. regions of India.
(vi) The process of smelting is done in a ……..
(vii) The four states where most steel producing centres are located are and …….
(viii) The first cotton textile mill was established in Ahmedabad in ……..
(ix) Silicon Valley is located near the …….. Mountains.
Answer.(i) Yodo
(ii) agro-based, mineral-based, marine- based, forest-based
(iii) small-scale
(iv) power, raw material, labour, capital, market, transport, communication, etc.
(v) industrial
(vi) blast furnace
(vii) West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh
(viii) 1859 (ix) Rocky
Question.3.State whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).
(i) The leather industry is a forest-based industry.
(ii) Small capital and infrastructure characterises small-scale industries.
(iii) Milk dairies like Sudha Dairy are joint sector industries.

(iv) Raw materials are inputs into an industry's manufacturing process.
(v) Major industrial regions tend to be located in the temperate areas, near sea ports and coal fields.
(vi) The iron and steel industry is a sunrise industry.
(vii) While smelting, heating is done beyond melting point.
(viii) Alloying with other elements changes the properties of steel.
(ix) The nearest station to Sakchi steel plant was Kalimati.
Answer. (i) True, (ii) True, (iii) False, (iv) True, (v) True, (vi) False, (vii) True, (viii) True, (ix) True.
Question.4.Match the items given in Column I correctly with those given in Column II.

Column I	Column II
(i) *Silicon Valley*	(a) *Mumbai*
(ii) *Silicon Plateau*	(b) *California*
(iii) *First successful textile mill*	(c) *Sakchi*
(iv) *Initiation of TISCO*	(d) *Osaka*
(v) *Manchester of Japan*	(e) *Bangalore*

Answer.(i) (b), (ii) (e), (iii) (a), (iv) (c), (v) (d).

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. Define industry.
Answer. Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals or provision of services.
Question.2. Name three common methods of classifying industries.
Answer. Industries are classified according to raw material used, size and ownership.
Question.3. Expand the abbreviation AMUL. Where are its headquarters?
Answer. Anand Milk Union Limited. Its headquarters are in Anand, Gujarat.
Question.4. Name four common processes involved in a textile industry.
Answer. Ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing are processes involved in a textile industry.
Question.5. Name an industrial region in northern India.
Answer. The Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut region is an industrial region in northern India.
Question.6. Name some elements alloyed with steel.
Answer. Aluminium, nickel and copper are elements that are alloyed with steel.
Question.7. What products do industrial plants in Jamshedpur produce?
Answer. Industrial plants produce chemicals, locomotive parts, agricultural equipment, machinery, tinplate, etc.
Question.8. What is the link between the mines and the industry in Pittsburgh?
Answer. The Great Lakes of North America lie between the mines and industrial plant in Pittsburgh.
Question.9. Name two natural fibres and two human-made fibres.
Answer. Two natural fibres: wool, silk. Two human-made fibres: nylon, polyester.
Question.10 .Give a reason for the fact that cotton textile industry in India could not compete with that in the West initially.
Answer. The production of hand woven cotton textile in India was expensive and time-consuming, so it could not compete with the Western standards.
Question.11. What industries have started replacing the textile industry in Osaka?
Answer. Iron and steel, machinery, shipbuilding, automobiles, electrical equipment and cement industry have begun to replace the textile industry in Osaka.

Question.12. Why is Bangalore called "Silicon Plateau"?
Answer. Bangalore is called Silicon Plateau because of the IT industry there, and the word "plateau" refers to the Deccan Plateau where it is located.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. Describe briefly the classification of industries on basis of raw material used.
Answer. On the basis of raw material used, industries are classified into agro, mineral, marine and forest-based. The raw material of agro-based industries consists of plant and animal based products. Some examples are food processing, cotton textile industry and leather industry. The raw material used in mineral- based industries consists of mineral ores. An example: iron and steel industry. Marine-based industries use products obtained from the sea and oceans as raw materials. Sea food industry is one such industry.
A forest-based industry uses forest produce as raw material. Examples are paper industry and furniture.
Question.2. Describe briefly the classification of industries on basis of ownership.
Answer. On the basis of ownership, industries are classified into private sector, state owned (public sector), joint sector and cooperative sector. Private sector industries are owned by individuals or a group of individuals. Public sector industries are owned by the government. Joint sector industries are owned and operated by the state and individuals. Maruti Udyog is an example of such an industry. Cooperative sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or-suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. AMUL is one such industry.
Question.3. Describe the inputs, processes and outputs in an industrial system with an example.
Answer. An industrial system consists of inputs, processes and outputs. Raw materials, labour, costs, transport, power and infrastructure are inputs. In a cotton textile industry for example, inputs are cotton, human labour, transport cost, etc. Processes are activities done to convert raw material into finished products. In a cotton textile industry, ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, etc are processes. The finished product and all profits earned are the outputs. In a cotton textile industry, the outputs are clothes we wear.
Question.4. Give examples of industrial regions in India and the world.
Answer. The major industrial areas of the world are eastern North America, western and central Europe, eastern Europe and eastern Asia. In India, major industrial regions are Mumbai-Pune cluster, Bangalore-Tamil Nadu region, Hugli region, Ahmedabad-Baroda region, Chhotanagpur industrial belt, Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Belt, Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut region and the Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram industrial cluster.
Question.5. Write the properties and significance of steel.
Answer. Steel has these properties: it is tough, it can easily be shaped (malleability), cut or made into wire (ductility). Adding certain other elements makes it harder, tougher, and rust-retention capability. Steel is the backbone of modern industry. We use a lot of steel objects in daily life. Ships, trains and most other vehicles, tiny needles and safety pins, machinery and equipment, buildings, etc utilise steel as a main or sole constituent.
Question.6. What factors supported Sakchi being chosen to set up the steel plant by TISCO?
Answer. Sakchi was chosen for various reasons. It was close to the Kalimati Railway Station. It was also close to iron ore, coal and manganese deposits. Kolkata, a source of large market, was not faraway. Jharia coal fields, and limestone, dolomite, limestone and manganese from Orissa and Chhattisgarh were easily accessible. The nearby rivers (Kharkai and Subamarekha) provided sufficient water supply.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. Describe the cotton textile industry with special reference to its history and spread in India.
Answer. Cotton is a natural fibre crop. The cotton textile industry is the industry which involves in

making clothes out of the fibre. It is one of the oldest industries of the world. India has a glorious history of producing excellent quality cotton textiles. The Muslins of Dhaka, Chintzes of Masulipatnam,
Calicos of Calicut and gold-wrought cotton of Burhanpur, Vadodara and Surat had world-famous quality and design. The traditional Indian cotton textile industry, however, could not compete with the Western textile mills, due to the high cost of the hand woven textile. The process involved, moreover, was time-consuming.
The first successful mechanised textile mill in India was established in Mumbai in 1854. The factors that led to the success were the warm and moist climate, the presence of a nearby port for importing machinery, the availability of raw material and skilled labour. Humidity was a main reason why the industry was initially limited to Maharashtra and Gujarat.
Today the industry has spread to various other parts of the country, due to the artificial production of humidity. The important cotton textile centres are in Coimbatore, Kanpur, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Kolkata, Ludhiana, Puducherry and Panipat.

Question.2. Write short notes on (a) iron and steel industry in Pittsburgh and (b) cotton textile industry in Osaka.

Answer.(a) Pittsburgh is an important steel city in the USA. Most raw materials such as coal are available locally. Iron ore is brought from the iron mines in Minnesota. The shipping of ore is also a convenient pathway: the Great Lakes of North America. From the lakes to the industrial area, trains are there to carry the ore. Rivers like the Ohio, the Monogahela and the Allegheny provide adequate water supply.Finished steel is transported to the market by both land and water routes.
(b) Osaka is an important textile centre in Japan. It is called the “Manchester of Japan”. Like every important centre, geographical factors played an important role in the establishment of industry here. The plains around Osaka meant land was easily available for growth of cotton mills. Warm and humid climate is well suited to the spinning and weaving of cotton. The river Yodo provides adequate water supply. Easily available labour and location of port are also significant factors. The industry however depends completely on imports. The finished product is exported and is not very expensive.

Question.1. Answer the following questions.
(i) Why are people considered a resource?
(it) What are the causes for the uneven distribution of population in the world?
(Hi) The world population has grown very rapidly. Why?
(iv) Discuss the role of any two factors influencing population change.
(v) What is meant by population composition?
(vi) What are population pyramids ? How do they help in understanding about the population of a country?

Answer.(i) Human beings are the most important resource of a nation. They are significant because had they not utilised their brains, the other resources of nature would not have found any utility. In other words, human resource is the ultimate resource.
(ii) Population density depends on the climate conditions and topography of the place, like few people live in high latitude areas, tropical deserts, mountainous ‘terrains, and forest areas,whereas a large number of people reside in plains. Fertility of soils, availability of fresh water, minerals are other major

geographical factors behind this. Some social factors that boost the density of population in a region are better housing, education and health facilities. Places with cultural or historical significance are usually populated. Employment opportunities are another attraction for large chunks of population.
(iii) The world population has grown veiy rapidly because of the development in medical science which has caused decrease in death rate. Since lesser people die now of diseases than before, whereas there was no way to decrease the birth rate, the population has increased at a fast rate.
(iv) Geographical factors: People prefer to live on plains more than mountains or plateaus and they live more in moderate climates than extreme hot or cold. From the agriculture point of view, fertile lands are preferred. Areas with mineral deposits are more populated.
Economic factors: People prefer to industrial areas since they provide more and better employment opportunities. Due to this, industrial cities are thickly populated.
(v) The structure of the population with various respects like age, sex, literacy, occupations, health facilities, economic condition, etc is called population composition.
(vi) A population pyramid is a pictorial way to describe the population composition. The shape of population pyramid of a country is indicative of a lot of information about the country. The size towards the bottom may be used to estimate the birth rate, while the size towards the top to estimate the death rate.
(vii) A population pyramid in which the base is broad and the top part is narrow means that although a large amount of births take place, not all grow up to be adults and old; it means many die before reaching these ages. This indicates a large death rate and Kenya shows such a pyramid. This means a high population growth rate.
In countries like India, the death rate is decreasing, so the pyramid is broad in the younger age groups, and the size of the pyramid decreases steadily.

Question.2. Tick the correct answer.
(i) Which does the term population distribution refer to?
(a) How population in a specified area changes over time.
(b) The number of people who die in relation to the number of people bom in a specified area.
(c) The way in which people are spread across a given area.
(ii) Which are three main factors that cause population change?
(a) Births, deaths and marriages (b) Births, deaths and life expectancy (c) Births, deaths and life expectancy
(iii) In 1999, the world population reached
(a) 1 billion (b) 3 billion
(c) 6 billion
(iv) What is a population pyramid?
(a) A graphical presentation of the age, sex composition of a population.
(b) When the population density of an area is so high that people live in tall buildings.
(c) Pattern of population distribution in large urban areas.
Answer. (i) (c), (ii) (b), (iii) (c), (iv) (a).

Question.3. Complete the sentences below using some of the following words.sparsely, favourably, fallow, artificial, fertile, natural, extreme, densely When people are attracted'to an area it becomes populated.Factors that influence this include climate; good supplies of resources and land.
Answer. When people are attracted to an area it becomes densely populated. Factors that influence this include favourable climate; good supplies of natural resources and fertile land.

Question.4. Activity:
Discuss the characteristics of a society with "too many under 15s" and one with "too few under 15s".
Answer. The society with too many under 15s need more schools to be able to educate them. There should be efficient and laborious teachers. There should be provisions for items necessary for a

child's amusement, like toys. Children are prone to diseases; facilities for hospitals should be improved in such a society.
In a society with too few under 15s will have more and more mature people. Pension schemes will work there fruitfully. There may be the need for wheelchairs. Labour supply will be easier. These people will also need hospitals.

MORE QUESTIONS SOLVED

Question.1.Choose the correct option.
(i) The most populated continent is (a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Europe (d) South America
(ii) The least number of people live in this continent
(a) North America (b) Europe
(c) Oceania (d) Antarctica
(iii) According to population, what is India's rank in the world?
(a) 7th (b) 2nd
(c) 5th (d) 1st
(iv) Which of these countries has a population below 100 million?
(a) Japan (b) Peru
(c) USA (d) India
(v) What is the average population density of the world? (in persons per sq km)
(a) 300 (b) 100
(c) 45 (d) 10
(vi) In which country is the city of Osaka located?
(a) UK (b) South Korea
(c) Japan (d) None of these
(vii) Which of these countries is notable for the number of people who emigrate outside from there?
(a) Sudan (b) Australia
(c) New Zealand (d) None of these
(viii) Which of these characteristics of a population pyramid indicates the lowest levels of literacy and development?
(a) broad base, narrow top
(b) broad base, steady slope
(c) narrow base, narrow top
(d) broad base, broad top
Answer. (i) (a), (ii) (d), (iii) (b), (iv) (b), (v) (c), (vi) (c), (vii) (a), (viii) (a).
Question.2.Fill in the blank spaces given to complete each sentence.
(i) …… is considered to be the ultimate resource.
(ii) More than 90% of the world's population resides on just …… per cent of the total land surface.
(iii) The top ten countries in population cover about ……. per cent of the total world population.
(iv) …… is the most populated country in North America.
(v) The world's population reached a billion in the year …….
(i) Birth rate and death rate are usually expressed in terms of per …… people.
(ii) The difference between the …… and the …… is called natural growth rate of population.
(viii) The age group 0-15 comes under the economically …….. group.
Answer.(i) Human resource (ii) ten
(iii) sixty (iv) USA
(v) 1820 (vi) 1000

(vii) birth rate, death rate
(viii) dependent

Question.3.State whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).
(i) Many more people live to the south of the Equator than the north.
(ii) Each of the top ten populated countries have a population over 100 million.
(iii) South Central Asia has the highest density of population.
(iv) The population of the world doubled between 1820 and 1999.
(v) In the United Kingdom, the birth rate as well as the death rate is low.
(vi) Japan and Bangladesh are very densely populated. We can conclude that both are economically underdeveloped.

Answer. (i) False, (ii) Ture, (iii) True, (iv) False,
(iii) True, (vi) False.

Question.4.Match the items given in Column I correctly with those given in Column II.

Column I	**Column II**
(i) *Fertile plains*	(a) *The Sahara Desert*
(ii) *Very hot climate*	(b) *South Africa*
(iii) *Extremely cold climate*	(c) *Jerusalem*
(iv) *Cultural significance*	(d) *Antarctica*
(v) *Diamond Mines*	(e) *The Middle East*
(vi) *Oil*	(f) *Hwang-Ho in China*

Answer.(i)(f), (ii)(a), (iii)(d), (iv)(c), (v)(b), (vi)(e).

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. In what respects do different human beings differ?
Answer. Human beings differ from each other in age, sex, education, ethnicity, culture, physical and mental strength, etc.

Question.2. With the help of figures, describe how population varies across continents.
Answer. Around 61% of the world's population lives in Asia, 12% in Europe, 13% in Africa, 8% in Central/South America, 5% in North America and 1% in Oceania.

Question.3. If 600 people live in your colony, and the area of your colony is 2 sq km, what is the population density of your colony?
Answer. If 600 people live in a 2 sq km area, on an average, 300 people live in 1 sq km. So density of population is 300 persons per sq km.

Question.4. Compare the population density of the world with that of India.
Answer. The population density of the world is around 45 persons per sq km, whereas that of India is over 320 persons per sq km.

Question.5. How does climate affect the population distribution of an area?
Answer. People prefer to live in regions with a moderate climate, and not places of extreme cold and hot climate. So moderate climate regions are densely populated.

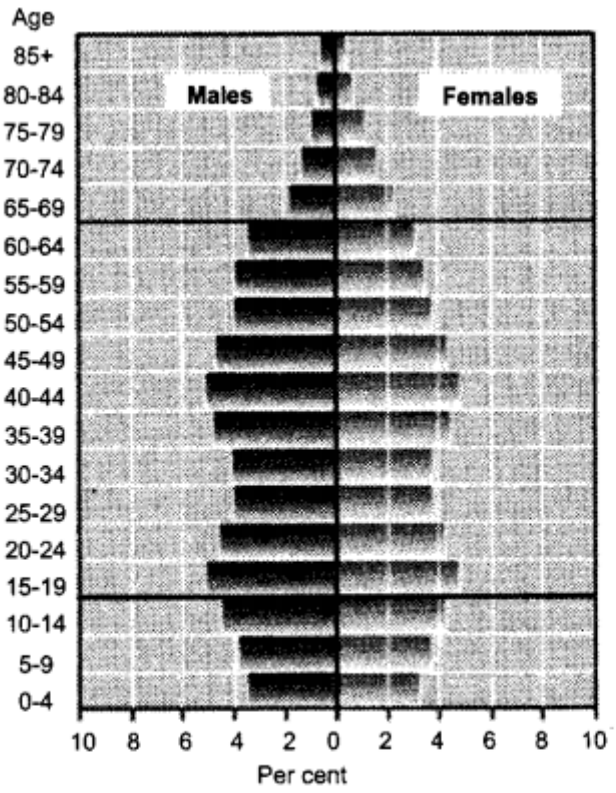
Question.6. What is life expectancy?
Answer. Life expectancy is the number of years an average person can expect to live, based on data.
Question.7. What is the general trend of migrations from one country to another? Why is it so?
Answer. Generally, people migrate from less developed countries to more developed ones. This is done for better employment opportunities and other facilities.
Question.8. What is an age-sex pyramid?
Answer. An age-sex pyramid is a graph showing the number of males and females under certain defined age groups.
Question.9. Which of these countries is more densely populated: one with a small population in a large area, or one with a large population in a large area?
Answer. A country with a large population in a small area is more densely populated out of the two.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. Describe how various factors affect population distribution.
Answer. Topography, favourable climate, fertility of soils, availability of fresh water, minerals are major geographical factors affecting population density of a region.
People prefer to live on plains more than mountains or plateaus and they live more in moderate climates than extreme hot or cold. From the agriculture point of view, fertile lands are preferred. Areas with mineral deposits are more populated. Some social factors that boost the density of population in a region are better housing, education and health facilities. Places with cultural or historical significance are usually populated. Employment opportunities are another attraction for large chunks of population.
Question.2. Describe how the population of the world has grown in history. What has caused the population explosion?
Answer. The world population grew steadily initially. It reached a billion in the year 1820. But the next two billion were added in just a hundred and fifty years. By 1970 the population was 3 billion. In the next 29 years, i.e. by the year 1999, the population had
doubled to 6 billion. The population explosion has been mainly caused by the growth in medical facilities, which has decreased the death rate by a large extent.
Question.3. What are the factors affecting the population change in a region? [Imp.]
Answer. Factors affecting the population change in a region are birth rate, death rate and migrations. Birth rate is a statistic that measures the number of live births per 1000 people. Death rate is a statistic that measures the number of deaths per 1000 people. Along with birth and death rate, another factor affecting population change is migration. Migration refers to the movement of people from one area to another. People leaving a country are called emigrants and the phenomenon is called emigration. People arriving in a country are called immigrants and the phenomenon is called immigration.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. What is a population pyramid? What is its significance and what information can it give? Look at the population pyramid in the figure and answer these questions:



Population Pyramid of Japan

(a) What can you say about the birth rates of the country? Give evidence.
(b) What does the shape at the top of the pyramid indicate?
(c) Which country out of these is most likely to have such a pyramid? A developing country, a developed country, or an underdeveloped country?

Answer. A population pyramid is a pictorial way to describe the population composition. An age-sex pyramid gives information about the distribution of different age groups of people based on gender. The shape of the age-sex pyramid of a country is indicative of a lot of information about the country. The size towards the bottom may be used to estimate the birth rate, while the size towards the top to estimate the death rate.

A population pyramid in which the base is broad and the top part is narrow means that although a large amount of births take place, not all grow up to be adults and old; it means many die before reaching these ages. This indicates a large death rate and Kenya shows such a pyramid. This means a high population growth rate.

In countries like India, the death rate is decreasing, so the pyramid is broad in the younger age groups, and the size of the pyramid decreases steadily.

(a) The given population pyramid has a base narrower than some of its upper parts. This means that the birth rate of the country is not too much.

(b) As we go to the top, the shape indicates that more people reach the old age. This shows a lower death rate as well.

(c) This is most likely to be the age-sex pyramid of a developed country. The population growth rate seems to be controlled. Moreover the youth form a major part of the population, so the development levels must be high.