

Geography L 9 Human Environment

A. Answer the questions given by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

1. Industrial growth
2. Rural settlement
3. Jamshedpur
4. Pucca roads
5. Steam and diesel engines
6. Electronic mail

B. Fill in the blanks

1. Compact
2. Calamity, natural disaster
3. Transcontinental
4. Internet
5. Print

C. Distinguish between the following

1. Industrial centres grow around some major industry and become known for it. examples of industrial centres are Jamshedpur and Bokaro in India and Detroit and Pittsburgh in USA. Transport centres may be around important seaports railway junctions and nodal centres for Airways or roadways. Chicago ,Mumbai and Chennai are examples of transport centres.
2. a circular settlement usually develops in a flat level area around the tank a lake or a pond. The tank or pond not only provides water and mud for building houses but it is also the source of village water such as for or bathing worship festive gatherings bathing cattles and washing clothes. People of fertile agricultural areas in rivers and plains used maximum land for growing crops. Cattle need protection so animal sheds are closed to their houses. hence such areas are seen to have houses built very close to each other with narrow winding streets. this arrangement is called a compact settlement. Such settlements are found in northern plains of India and in the Chiang Jiang valley of China.
3. The metalled roads which connect the capital cities of different states are called national highways. State highways connect the important towns of a state with its capital city.
4. Electronic media reaches the masses more efficiently. the message through electronic media can also reach people who are illiterate. It can also reach people in rural settlements. It is a visual media. For example radio television and cinema full stop print media on the other hand includes newspaper magazines periodicals and pamphlets. This media can only reach people who are literate. It is not a visual media.

D. Give reasons for the following statements

1. more settlement in the past developed near the rivers because availability of water is a basic necessity for the settlement. the depth of the water table is an important factor.
2. Deserts have scattered settlement because flat fertile lands are not available sufficiently.
3. overcrowding in cities puts pressure on lack of housing and infrastructure facilities giving rise to slums
4. roads are easy to maintain because construction of roads is more economical than the construction of railways they can also be constructed in thickly forested areas or in the mountains where it is difficult to develop other means of transport.
5. Airports need to invest lot of money because of it is ideal for transportation of highly

perishable goods. Passengers who want to save time and travel and comfort prefer air travel. Passenger who want to save time and travel in comfort prefer air travel. very expensive equipment is required to guide and monitor safe takeoff and landing in all kinds of weather condition

6. the world has become a global village because with an advancement in the means of communication the world has definitely progressed and become a smaller place.

E. Answer the questions in about 50 to 70 words

1. Three basic requirements of a settlement are.

- ★ topography or nature of the land soil and availability of natural resources such as mineral oil

- ★ Industrial growth also results in the expansion of a town

- ★ availability of water is a basic necessity for any settlement the depth of the water table is an important factor

2. Three features of urban settlements are

- Urban settlements are much bigger than rural settlements
- people in urban settlements form secondary and tertiary activities like manufacturing construction trade and banking. They have better facilities and amenities compared to rural settlements.

3. People in rural settlement perform primary activities like agricultural fishing mining and animal rearing or dairy farming. Such settlement support small size population. The people are more intimate and closely knit in the relationships. A rural settlement has few were houses and a street plan. Rural settlements develop and grow over a period of time.

Urban settlements are much bigger than rural settlements. people in urban settlements perform secondary and tertiary activities like manufacturing construction trade and banking. They have better facilities and amenities compared to rural settlements.

4. The advantages of road transport are :. Road the best means of transportation for short and medium distances. construction of roads is more economical than construction of railways. they are easy to maintain and can be constructed even in thickly forested areas or in the mountains where it is difficult to develop other means of transportation. roads are more accommodating and several halts can be made on them to provide door to door services. Rail transport on the other hand can not be constructed in small areas and is not easy to maintain.

5. As inland waterways constituent of navigatable rivers lakes and canals ,boats and streamers can use a river to ply on depending upon the depth of water way quantity of water and its regulated flow. canals have also been constructed to connect oceans Aussies as a result the distances that ships had to travel from one side of the continent to other has been greatly reduced.

6. The different means of mass communication radio television cinema newspaper magazines pamphlets and periodicals.

F. Answer the questions in about 80 to 100 words

1. The different patterns of rural settlements are

- Compact settlements. people of fertile agricultural areas in rivers and plains used maximum land for growing crops. Their cattle needs protection so animal sheds are close to their houses hence such areas are seen to have houses built close to each other with narrow winding streets this arrangement is called a compact settlement.
- Scattered settlements. In places where flat fertile land is not available sufficiently the houses are found scattered over large areas. Scattered settlements may have a common area where villagers meet for worship.

- Linear settlements. the settlement developed along a road railway track river or a canal. They generally have rows of houses facing each other fishing villages developed in a similar manner along the coast.
 -
 - Circular settlements. a circular settlement usually develops in a flat area around the tank a lake or a pond. The tank or pond not only provides water and mud for building houses but it is also the source of water for village activities searches bating worship washing clothes festive gatherings etc.
 - Radial settlements. when roads and railway lines diverge from a central point of chalak settlement is formed this is called radial settlement.
2. The physical factors that influence such settlements are.
 - topography or nature of the land soil and availability of natural resources such as mineral oil.
 - availability of water is a basic necessity for any settlement the depth of water table is an important factor.
 - scenic beauty religious significance helps culture and tourist centres to flourish
 - a good network of transport and communication which is a must for any settlement to flourish of the water table is an important factor
 3. both rural and urban settlement depend on each other for trade social relations and employment. Rural and urban settlements are independent. On the other hand villages needs towns to fulfill their requirements of education entertainment and employment opportunities. On the other hand villages supply the food raw material and casual labour to towns
 4. The disadvantage of air transport it requires heavy investment. very expensive equipment is required to guide and monitor the safe takeoff and landing in all kinds of weather conditions no bulky goods can be carriedthrough this transport only perishable goods can be transported.the disadvantage of water transport are that it takes longer time to reach the destination. Meeting of warm and cold currents can create fog which makes it difficult for ships to navigate.
 5. with the advancement in the field of electronics there is various development in communication. Various satellites have also facilitated the use of internet.email or electronic mail is a personal means of communication.the electronic media like radio television and cinema has become the best way to reach masses. With the advancement the world has progressed and has become a global village.

Chapter 10. Life in different climatic regions.

A. answer the question given by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

1. Equator
2. Grow seasonal vegetables
3. Fish
4. South of the great Himalayas
5. 38 degree Celsius
6. Pampas

B. Name the following.

1. Lake Chad
2. Goats
3. Selvas
4. Punjab and Haryana
5. Chernozems

C. Give reasons .

1. Nomadic tribes wander from one place to place with their herds of camels sheeps and goats in search of food and water. They are brave accustomed to hard life
2. the climate of the Amazon basin is inhospitable because of its hot and sultry climate all year. It receives an annual rainfall of 150 cm to over 400 CM. the average temperature remains around 27 degree Celsius. High heat and high humidity results in an inhospitable climate. The area experiences rainfall almost every day.
3. agro based industries has developed in the Ganga Brahmaputra region because the area has a long growing season as well in comparison with temperate and tropical climates. These factors make it ideal is suited for agriculture. means of transport are well laid a dense network of roads and railways is present. Airways are also well established.
4. Prairies is called the wheat basket of the world because wheat is the main crop of this region. It is mostly produced for export.increase in the population resulted in the replacement of prairie grass with wheat and maize fields agriculture is the main occupation. Extensive wheat farms about 700 to 1000 acres each was established.

D. Write true or false

1. False
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. False

E. Answer the questions in about 50 to 70 words

1. the Sahara deserts extend over almost 10 countries across North Africa from shores of Atlantic ocean in the west to the Red sea in the East. Towards the South it slowly merges in the Savanna tropical grasslands it stretches over including Algeria Tunisia Libya Egypt Sudan Chad Niger Mali Mauritania Morocco and Saharawi Republic Western Sahara.the Sahara has an area of nearly 8.54 million square kilometre and extends 5500 km from north to south and nearly 2,000 kilometre from west to east.
2. Ladakh is a cold dry desert, situated on the the leeward side of the Himalayas it falls in the rain shadow region and so it does not get much

rain from the Southwest monsoon winds. in the winter season the westerly winds provide heavy snowfall. there is little or no atmospheric moisture at the altitudes of 3500 m and above. dry and cold winds blow over the valley resulting in winter temperature below -20 degree Celsius to - 30 degree Celsius. As the rainfall is almost negligible the water supply is mostly through seasonal streams that bring water from higher altitude the people here are strong and sturdy and have adapted well to the very harsh environments

3. Amazon basin has hot and sultry climate all year. It receives an annual rainfall of 150 cm to over 400 CM. The average temperature remains about 27 degree Celsius. High heat and high temperature results in an inhospitable climate the area experiences rainfall almost every day.
4. the three cropping seasons in the Ganga Brahmaputra valley are known as kharif summer, Rabi winter and third crop is grown from April to June is sufficient water is available.
5. the woolen industry ,iron and steel industry are the two industries in South Africa
6. The areas of prairies have vast almost treeless plane is covered by a tall sea of Grass almost 61cm high.a few trees can be spotted along river banks for whether they have been specially planted near farm houses as shelterbelts provide adequate protection against strong winds. the deep roots of grasses hold the soil,absorb the moisture in check soil erosion.

F. Answer the questions in about 80 to 100 words

1. the Sahara is a hot desert because almost one fourth of the desert consists of vast areas of sand called ergs. Which live within large basins. There are shifting sand dunes as high as 180 m in this ergs. In the absence of a cloud cover the annual range of temperature is very high. while summer temperature shoot up to 55 degree Celsius in winter they go down below freezing point. Daily range of temperature is also very high days are extremely hot and nights are extremely cold. annual rainfall on average is less than 10 centimetre in some areas there is virtually no rainfall for many years. Tuaregs and Bedouins tribes are found here there are goats sheeps camels and horses they get milk, hides for leather, hair for carpets and other woolens from these animals. Day trade locally in ivory dates utensils and rugs.
2. the wildlife of Sahara consists of camel which is well adjusted to the harsh desert environment and rightly called the ship of the desert other wild animals found here are antelopes jackals foxes gazelles oryx.many other animals like rat snake lizards and scorpion are nocturnal and survive on the morning dew for their requirement of water, and burrow themselves in the sand during the days when it is hot insects like spiders are also found in the Sahara. The animals in Ladakh consist of goats that provide pashmina and process this expensive wool almost every family keeps some livestock such as yaks sheeps and goats. Yak is the beast of burden and also provides milk and butter.friends are who won out of yak hair the

animal found here are not wild and are used for domestic uses.

3. The climate of Amazon basin is an inhospitable one. Dengue malaria and yellow fever are common in this regions. the inhospitable environment and dense forest make the Amazon rainforest unsuitable for habitation. but now people in the Amazon basin code their bodies with a paste of local herbs mixed with mud to protect themselves from harmful insect bites. the Brazilian government is making efforts to settle the Amazon tribes and introduce modern facilities like the construction of mud and wood houses medical facilities and attempts to educate some of the people so that they can get jobs. Work opportunities are offered in Port cities or towns.
4. the region of the Ganga Brahmaputra has a long growing season as well in comparison with temperate and tropical climates. these factors make it ideal is suited for agriculture. The means of transport are well ate a dense network of roads and railways is present. Airways are also well established. agriculture trade and agro based industries are important occupation in comparison with life in tropical areas the Ganga Brahmaputra basin is very well developed economically. small scale and cottage industries have developed in rural areas.
5. The tropical grassland is close to the equator hot and wet all year around. The world's largest tropical rainforest lies within this belt as the Amazon river basin of South America. Beyond the tropics between 20 degree to 40 degree in both hemispheres the sun rays do not fall vertically overhead all year.as a result the climatic conditions in the belt differ from being tropical for a part of the year to nearly tropical all year. The Ganga Brahmaputra basin lies in the subtropical region.

The temperate grassland regions are located in the interior of the continents in the mid latitude extending roughly between latitude 30 degree to 55 degree in both the hemispheres.

These are prairies in North America ,Steppes in Central Asia and Europe and downs in Australia , pampas in South America, and veldts in South Africa.the difference between day and night temperature is very high. very few tree grow here but the rainfall is sufficient. Luxuriant growth of grass is possible in this cool climate.