

CHAPTER 3
THE NATURAL RESOURCES

Exercise

A. Fill in the blank:

1. Natural resources are of two types renewable and non renewable.
2. The development and growth of industries depend on energy and fuel available in nature.
3. River water flowing from mountain is used to generate electricity by building dam.
4. Petroleum that is taken out from the earth is in a crude form.
5. The demand for natural resources is rising due to increasing population.

B. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. What are the differences between the renewable and non-renewable resources?

Ans: The renewable resources are inexhaustible and non-renewable and exhaustible.

2. Why do we call the solar energy as the resource of the future?

Ans: We call the solar energy as the resource of the future because it is free and available always.

3. How do our activities affect the natural resources?

Ans: Our activities affect the natural resources badly due to its over use and misuse.

4. Which natural resources need to be processed before they can be used?

Ans: Mineral resources are needed to be processed before they can be used.

C. FINE THE ANSWER

1. Renewable resources are inexhaustible resources because they are used.
2. Natural resources are very important for the development of a nation.
3. Petroleum taken out from the earth is in a crude form.
4. The solar energy is also called the resources of the future.
5. To protect our nature we need to preserve our resources.

D. GIVE TWO EXAMPLES EACH.

1. Fossil fuels – petroleum, coal.
2. NON-renewable resources – Iron, Uranium.

CHAPTER 4
THE CLIMATE AND ITS TYPE

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Climate is the average weather condition of a place over a long period of time.
2. The temperate zones lie between the tropical zone and Frigid Zone.
3. The heat zone farthest from the equator is the middle torrid zone.
4. Places on the sea coast have a moderate climate.
5. The amount of water vapour in the air is known as humidity.

B. Give reasons for

1. Bangalore is cooler than Chennai, though they lie in almost the same latitude.

Ans: Chennai is humid and warm as it is near the sea, though Bangalore lies in almost the same latitude, its height above the sea level is a cooler climate.

2. Mumbai has a mild climate all the year round.

Ans: Mumbai has a mild climate all the year round because it is close to the Equator and also situated on the sea coast.

3. Shimla is far more cooler than frezepur in summer though they are almost equidistant from the equator.

Ans: Because Shimla is a higher place than ferozepur from the sea level.

C. Answer The Following

1. What is the meant by weather and climate of a place?

Ans: Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at the particular place and time whereas climate is the average weather condition of a place a long period of time.

2. How do latitude and altitude affect the climate of a region?

Ans: Latitude affect the climate from the north to south; which ranges from 0 degree at the equation to 90 degree, altitude affect the climate as it means the height of a particular from the sea level.

3. What is a wind? What does it carry with it?

Ans: A natural movement of the air is called wind. The wind may be hot, cool or full of moisture, depending on where they come from.

4. How humidity of a region does affect its climate? Has it anything to do with rainfall?

Ans: The humidity of a region affects the climate. The air holds a lot of water vapour from the ocean, because of the heat of the seen. It causes a lot of rain in the area.

5. How many major climate types are there?

Ans: There are six major types of climate.

1. Equatorial climate
2. Tropical climate
3. Desert climate.
4. Warm temperature climate
5. Cool temperature climate
6. Polar climate.

6. Write short notes on

- a. Hot-wet climate
- b. Desert climate
- c. Polar climate

Ans: a). Hot-wet climate- It occurs in the middle torrid zone lying between on both side of the equator. The sun-rays fall almost perpendicular in this region. Temperature is very height, air get hot, rises up, cools down and its moisture comes down as rain almost daily. In this region having full of dense forest with evergreen trees.

b). Desert climate- It occurs in two belts lying just outside the tropics between 20 and 30 north south of the equator. These belts are very hot, rainfall is very low and it results a hot-dry climate.

c). polar climate- It occurs beyond the polar circles up to the poles. So it called polar climate. The region has nominal summer, here winter are spread over more than nine months.

CHAPTER - 5
LIFE IN RAIN FOREST

A. Write T for True and F for false

1. Most inhabitants of present day DRC are pygmies. [T]
2. Most people in DRC live in cities. [F]
3. It rains almost every day in the tropical rain forest of DRC. [T]
4. Savannas are grassland. [T]
5. DRC exports most of its minerals. [T]
6. Pygmies settle down in villages and grow crops. [F]

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What was DRC known as:
2. (a) before 1971
3. (b) between 1971 and 1997
4. (c) At present?

Ans: (a) DRC was known as Belgian Congo before 1971
(b) In between 1971 and 1997. It was known as Zaire
(c) And at present democratic republic of Congo.

2. What kind of climate does DRC have?

Ans: It is very hot throughout the year. Humidity is very high. It rains every day. In some parts of DRC it does not rain very much. Summer is hot and wet. The winter is cool and dry.

3. Describe a tropical rainforest.

Ans: Tropical rainforests are evergreen with a large variety of trees and plants. The trees are tall. Creepers, Climbers and shrubs grow below.

4. Why is most of DRC covered with tropical rainforest?

Ans: DRC is covered with tropical rain forest because its hot and humid climate is excellent for the growth of plants.

5. What is a Savanna? Which part of DRC has this type of vegetation?

Ans: Savanna is grassland with short trees. Savannas are found in the southern part of DRC.

6. Name four animals found in plenty in the tropical rainforest, and four found in the Savannas, in DRC.

Ans: Elephants, Chimpanzees, Buffaloes, Gorillas are found in tropical rain forest.
Lions, Leopards, Giraffes and Wolves are found in Savannas.

CHAPTER 6
LIFE IN HOT DESERTS

EXERCISE

A. Match the following.

- | A | B |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Deserts | (1) is very useful in the desert. [2] |
| 2. A camel | (2) are nomads. [4] |
| 3. Saudi Arabia | (3) are religious places. [5] |
| 4. Bedouins | (4) exports petroleum. [3] |
| 5. Mecca and Medina | (5) hardly receive any rainfall. [1] |

C. WRITE SHORT ANSWERS.

1. Where are most hot deserts located?

Ans: Most deserts are located in Saudi Arabia.

2. What kind of region is most of Saudi Arabia?

Ans: Most of Saudi Arabia is rocky plateau cover by a vast desert.

3. Name two desert region of Saudi Arabia.

Ans: The two desert region of Saudi Arabia are Rub al Khali and An-Nafud in the north.

4. Where do the Bedouins live?

Ans: The Bedouins live in tents made of camel skin,

D. Answers these questions:

1. List the countries which surround Saudi Arabia.

Ans: Saudi Arabia is surrounded by Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait in the Persian Gulf, Qatar, Manama, Bahrain in the east, the Arabian sea Oman and Yemen in the South and the Red Sea in the West.

2 Describe the summer and winter climate of Saudi Arabia.

Ans: Saudi Arabia has an extremely hot climate. Summer season is from May to September, It is very hot and dry during the day. The nights are relatively cool, the winter is from October to April, The days are warm and night are very cold.

2. Why is the camel called the ‘SHIP’ of the desert?

Ans. The camel is very useful animal in the desert. It carries heavy loads, its feet are adapted to walk on sands. IT can live without food and water for many days, So the camel is called the ship of the desert.

4. In deserts, permanent settlements are found near oases. Why? How has petroleum changed the economy of Saudi Arabia?

Ans. In deserts, permanent are found near Oasis because water is found there. Petroleum in Saudi Arabia has changed life a lot. The money earned from exporting petroleum is used to improve the living standard of the people. Town and cities have grown rapidly. Most people live in the cities to work as traders.

CHAPTER-7 GREENLAND THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW

EXERCISE

A. Tick the correct answer.

1. Greenland is also called

Ans: (d) Eskimo land

2. The Inuit were clothes made from.

Ans: (c) The skin of seal

3. Earlier Intuits used to hunts animals with

Ans: (a) harpoons

4. To go from one place to another on land, the Intuits use a

Ans: (d) Sledge

5. Greenland is located towards the north-east of

Ans: (c) Africa

4. Fills in the blanks

1. The Polar Regions are located around the North Pole and the South Pole.
2. Huskies are wolf-like dogs used in hunting.
3. The original inhabitants of Greenland are called Inuits.
4. The jacket of the Inuits, made from seal, is called parkas.
5. The skin tents in which Inuits are called Ton.

5. WRITE SHORT ANSWER

1. Where are the Polar Regions located?

Ans: The Polar Regions are located around the North Pole and South Pole.

2. Why did Eric the red name the island Greenland?

Ans: Because the first European who visited Greenland was an explorer called Eric the Red gave the island its name.

3. Why is most of Greenland covered with snow throughout the year?

Ans: Because the Arctic Circle passes through the southern part of Greenland most of Greenland lies in the Frigid Zone in the Northern Hemisphere. It is very cold climate. So most of Greenland covered with snow throughout the year.

4. Why do Inuits hunt animals?

Ans: Inuits hunt animals for flesh, skin and fat. They used animal's skin for making tents.

C. Answer these questions:

1. Describe the climate of Greenland.

Ans: The Arctic Circle passes through the southern part of Greenland. It lies in the Frigid Zone in the Northern Hemisphere. The region is covered with ice. The south western coast of Greenland is the warmest part.

2. Why do very few plants grow in Greenland?

Ans: A very small and few plants grow in Greenland due to covered with ice.

3. How has the life of the Inuits changed since the past?

Ans: The life of the Inuit's changed a lot. They migrated to town which have facilities for education medical treatment. They use rifles for hunting they also use boats called Kayaks to hunt sea animals.

THE END