

Q:1. Where is Pakistan located?

Ans: Pakistan is strategically located as a link between the Islamic bloc in the west and north and the South Asian countries to the east.

Q:2. Write the name of South Asian countries?

Ans: i) Bangladesh ii) Bhutan

iii) India iv) Maldives

v) Nepal vi) Pakistan

vii) Sri Lanka

Q:3. Which are neighbouring countries of Pakistan?

Ans: Afghanistan and Iran are located in the west of Pakistan, China in north, India in the east and Arabian sea in the south of Pakistan.

Q:4. How many continents are there? Name them?

Ans: There are seven continents:

i) Asia ii) Europe

iii) Australia iv) South America

v) North America vi) Antarctica

vii) Africa

Q:5. Where are most Islamic countries located?

Ans: Most Islamic countries are in the Middle East, Southern Asia, and Northern Africa.

Q:6. In which parts of Pakistan are the deserts located?

Ans: In Pakistan, deserts (hot) are located in the east and south-east, in the centre, and in the west. Cold deserts are found in the high mountains of the north.

Q:7: Define relief map.

Ans: A relief map shows, usually by means of different colours, the height of land above sea level. It also shows rivers, lakes and other geographical features.

Q:8. What do you know about cold desert?

Ans: The cold deserts are called tundra where the climate is too cold for vegetation. Cold desert can be found on high mountains top or in polar region.

Q:9. Define Delta.

Ans: When the rivers enters into the sea. It breaks into many small rivers or channels in a V-Shape. This is called delta.

Q:10. Define estuary.

Ans: Estuary is a place where important rivers widen as they enter the sea. Estuaries can make good harbours for ships.

Q:11. Define plateaus.

Ans: Plateau is a flat land well above sea level. Some plateaus are fertile while others are poor land. It depends on height, amount of rainfall etc.

Q:12. What is the feature of Deccan plateau?

Ans: This is a fairly dry part of the subcontinent. It is very warm and generally not very fertile for farming.

Q:13. Define Hills.

Ans: Hills are the lands above sea level, but not as high as mountains.

Q:14. What is tundra?

Ans: A vast treeless plain in the aractic region between the ice cap and the tree line.

Chp#2 Weather and Climate

Q:1. Define weather.

Ans: Weather is a day to day condition of a particular place as a time, as regard heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind and rain etc.

Q:2 Define climate.

Ans: Climate is the average of the weather conditions over a whole year.

Q:3. Which types of climate is found in Arctic region?

Ans: The Arctic region has a bitterly cold climate.

Q#4. Which types of climate is found near the ocean and sea?

Ans: The sea keeps places near the coast cooler in summer and milder in winter.

Q:5: Which types of climate is found in deserts?

Ans: The deserts have hot, dry climate.

Q:6. Where is Mount Kilimanjaro?

Ans: Mount Kilimanjaro is almost right on the equator in the continent of Africa.

Q:7. What is the world's average capacity of rainfall?

Ans: The world's average capacity of rainfall is between 1000 and 2000 mm in a year.

Q:8. If the direction of land faces north in the northern hemisphere, what type of climate it has?

Ans: If the place faces north in the northern hemisphere, it is usually cool.

Q:9. Which is the driest place of the earth?

Ans: Atacama Desert (Chile) is known as the driest place of the earth.

Q:10. Why climate of a country is very important?

Ans: The climate of a country is very important because it decides what crops can be grown and how the people live.

Q:11. What differences would you find between home, dress and food of a family living in Gilgit and Singapore?

Ans:

Gilgit	Singapore
Gilgit is mountainous and backward area. People wear light clothes and eat primitive food. Houses in Gilgit are close.	Singapore found in tropical area and a developed country. People in Singapore eat fast food and houses are open.

Q:12. Why is the amount of rainfall so important for the climate?

Ans: Rainfall is important in determining the climate of a place as less rainfall can make a land dry and more rain affects the temperature of that place.

Winds and Cyclones

Q:1 What is wind:?

Ans: The moving air is called wind. Especially a natural and perceptible movement of air parallel to or along the ground.

Q:2. What is the speed of wind?

Ans: It can range from a gentle breeze of 5kph to the strongest gales of over 200 kph.

Q:3. Define cyclone.

Ans: "Cyclones are huge revolving storms caused by wind blowing around a central area of low atmosphere pressure. They are characterized by bad stormy weather with a lot of rain.

Q:4. What is the direction of cyclones?

Ans: In northern hemisphere, cyclones blow in an anti-clockwise direction and in south hemisphere they blow in clockwise direction.

Q:5. What is the "eye"?

Ans: At the center of the storm is a calm cloudiness are called the eye, where there is no rain and the winds are fairly light.

Q:6. In which season do cyclones mostly occur in South Asia?

Ans: Cyclones mostly occur during summer in monsoon season in South Asia.

Q:7. Define anticyclones.

Ans: A large scale circulation of winds around a central region of high atmosphere pressure is called anticyclones. These are characterized by fair warm and dry weather.

Q:8. How many cyclones have hit South Asia in the two year?

Ans: Many cyclones have hit South Asia in the last two years and cause damage.

Q:9. Define tornado.

Ans: A much smaller but more violent kind of cyclone is called tornado.

Q:10. What is the difference between cyclone and anticyclone?

Ans:

Cyclone	Anticyclone
1. Spins around anti-clockwise in Northern	1. Spins around clockwise in the Northern
hemisphere.	hemisphere.
2. Clockwise in the Southern hemisphere.	2. Anti-clockwise in the Southern hemisphere
3. Air pressure on the Earth is low.	3. Air pressure on the Earth is high.
4. Covers a smaller area.	4. Covers a bigger area.
5. Wind speed is stronger.	5. Wind speed is fairly gentle.
6. Bad weather with a lot of rain.	6. Fine warm and dry weather.