From Hunting- Gathering to Growing Food

- 1. Who are called as nomads?
- 2. Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?
- 3. Why do archaeologists think that many people who lived in Mehrgarh were hunters to start with and that herding became more important later?
- 4. Why did the hunter-gatherers travel from place to place? In what ways are these similar to/different from the reasons for which we travel today?
- 5. List three ways in which hunter-gatherers used fire (see page 15). Would you use fire for any of these purposes today?
- List 3 ways in which the lives of farmers and herders would have been different from that of hunter-gatherers.

Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes

1. Answer the following questions briefly.	
(a) What is the true shape of the earth? (b) What is a globe? (c) What is the latitudinal value of the Tro (d) What are the three heat zones of the (e) What are parallels of latitude and men (f) Why does the torrid zone receive max (g) Why is it 5.30 p.m. in India and 12.00	Earth? ridians of longitude? timum amount of heat?
2 Tick the correct answers	
2. Tick the correct answers.	
(a) The value of the prime meridian is (i) 90° (ii) 0°	(iii) 60°
(b) The frigid zone lies near	
(i) the Poles (ii) the Equator	(iii) the Tropic of Cancer
(c) The total number of longitudes are	(iii) the Hopic of Carloci
(i) 360 (ii) 180	(iii) 90
(d) The Antarctic circle is located in	(,
(i) the Northern hemisphere	
(ii) the Southern hemisphere	
(iii) the Eastern hemisphere	
(e) Grid is a network of	
(i) parallels of latitudes and merid	lians of longitude
(ii) the Tropic of Cancer and the T	ropic of Capricorn
(iii) the North Pole and the South	Pole
3. Fill in the blanks.	
(a) The Tropic of Capricorn is located at	
(b) The Standard Meridian of India is	
(c) The 0° Meridian is also known as	
(d) The distance between the longitudes decreases towards .	
(e) The Arctic Circle is located in the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Maps

- Answer the following questions briefly.
- (a) What are the three components of a map?
- (b) What are the four cardinal directions?
- (c) What do you mean by the term 'the scale of the map'?
- (d) How are maps more helpful than a globe?
- (e) Distinguish between a map and a plan.
- (f) Which map provides detailed information?
- (g) How do symbols help in reading maps?
- 2. Tick the correct answers.
- (a) Maps showing distribution of forests are

 - (i) Physical map (ii) Thematic Map
- (iii) Political map

- (b) The blue colour is used for showing
 - (i) Water bodies
- (ii) Mountains

(iii) Plains

- (c) A compass is used
 - (i) To show symbols (ii) To find the main direction
- (iii) To measure distance

- (d) A scale is necessary
 - (i) For a map
- (ii) For a sketch
- (iii) For symbols

Major Landforms of the Earth

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) What are the major landforms?	
(b) What is the difference between a mountain and a plateau?	
(c) What are the different types of mountains?	
(d) How are mountains useful to man?	
(e) How are plains formed?	
(f) Why are the river plains thickly populated?	
(g) Why are mountains thinly populated?	
2. Tick the correct answers.	
(a) The mountains differ from the hills in terms of	
(i) elevation (ii) slope (iii) aspect	
(b) Glaciers are found in	
(i) the mountains (ii) the plains (iii) the plateaus	
(c) The Deccan Plateau is located in	
(i) Kenya (ii) Australia (iii) India	
(d) The river Yangtze flows in	
(i) South America (ii) Australia (iii) China	
(e) An important mountain range of Europe is	
(i) the Andes (ii) the Alps (iii) the Rockies	
3. Fill in the blanks.	
1. A is an unbroken flat or a low-level land.	
2. The Himalayas and the Alps are examples oftypes of mountains.	
3 areas are rich in mineral deposits.	
4. The is a line of mountains.	
5. Theareas are most productive for farming.	