

MAJOR LANDFORMS

Fill in the blanks:

1. The variation in physical features of the earth is called _____.
2. Highlands rising from the surrounding area with a flat top is called _____.
3. Flat and low-lying lands are called _____.
4. Several mountains may join together to form a _____ or a _____.
5. Mountains have peaks which may be _____ or _____ in shape.
6. _____ is a deep valley with steep sides of rock.
7. In the middle stage, the river develops loops called _____.
8. _____ are large areas covered with sand.

Name the following:-

1. Highest land forms. _____.
2. The largest hot desert. _____.
3. The largest cold desert is _____.
4. Hills of sand _____.
5. Two famous deserts _____, _____.
6. An example of plateau in India _____.

Choose the correct answer:

1. Flat or low lying lands are called (plateaus / plains)
2. (Continents / oceans) are the large land masses.
3. A (hill / mountain) is a huge land mass which rises more than 900 metres above the sea level.
4. (Mountains / plains) are the large land masses.
5. Water covers about (17% / 71%) of the earth's surface.

True or False:

1. A river forms deltas in its lower course. ()
2. Mountain rocks are widely used as building material ()
3. A river passes through six stages before reaching the sea. ()
4. Mountains cover about 24% of total land area of the earth's surface.
()
5. Deserts have fertile soil and are suitable for agriculture. ()

WEATHER & CLIMATE

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. The world is divided into _____ major climatic regions.
2. The _____ gives us heat and _____.
3. Temperature _____ as the height of the land _____.
4. Places near the Sea Coast have a _____ climate.
5. The earth is divided into _____ heat zones.

B. Write True or False :-

1. The climate of a place changes every day. _____
2. The poles receive less heat than the equator. _____
3. Winds coming from hot regions decrease the temperature. _____
4. There are four climatic zones on earth. _____
5. The Torrid Zone is also called the tropical Zone. _____

C. Match the following :-

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Tropical Zone | a. moderate Climate |
| 2. Frigid Zone | b. hot and humid climate |
| 3. Temperature Zone | c. Very cold climate |

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D. Tick the correct answers.

1. The condition of the atmosphere at a given place & time is called:
(a) Season (b) Climate (c) Altitude (d) Weather
2. Changes in weather conditions are the cause of :
(a) Snow (b) Climate (c) Seasons (d) Winds
3. The climate of a place depends on the temperature of the:
(a) Water (b) Air (c) Seasons (d) Weather
4. Places that are very cold experience:
(a) Rainfall (b) Waterfall (c) Hail (d) Snowfall
5. The water vapour or moisture present in the air is called:
(a) Rain (b) Dew (c) Drops of water (d) Humidity
6. It is hot and humid throughout the year in the:
(a) Temperature Zone (b) Frigid zone (c) Torrid Zone (d) None of these

CONQUERING DISTANCES

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Steam engine was invented by _____ .
2. The Trans – Siberian Railways stretches across _____ and _____ .
3. _____ transport is cheaper than other means of transport.
4. The Panama Canal joins the _____ ocean and the _____ ocean.
5. Nowadays railway engines run on _____ or _____ .
6. Indian’s rail network is the _____ largest in the world.
7. The _____ and the _____ have reduced travel time between countries.
8. The first successful attempt to fly was made by the _____ .
9. The first train in India ran in _____ from Bombay to Thane
10. The broad roads that connect major cities are called _____ .
11. Petroleum is carried in special ships called _____ .
12. The busiest sea route in the world is between eastern North America and Western Europe. It is called the _____ .
13. The _____ has the largest railway network in the World.

B. Tick the correct answers.

1. The world has been made smaller due to:
(a) Wheels (b) fast means of transport (c) Steam engines
2. Land transport includes:
(a) buses and helicopter (b) cars and ropeways
(c) roads and railways (d) cycles and ships
3. Special broad roads are called:
(a) roadways (b) network of roads (c) highways or expressways
4. Railways were introduced in India by:
(a) James Walt (b) the English (c) the Americans
5. The earliest means of water transport were:
(a) railways (b) ships (c) carts (d) rafts and boats
6. The long distance railway line connecting Paris to Istanbul is called:
(a) Trans-Continental Railway (b) Trans Siberian Railways
(c) Grand-Orient Express (d) Grand – trunk Road

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TOWARDS FREEDOM

A. Write True or False :-

1. The English forced farmers to grow indigo and cotton. ()
2. The First War of Independence broke out in 1857. ()
3. AO Hume was the first president of the Indian National Congress ()
4. The English East India Company was established after the First War of Independence. ()

B. Tick the correct answers.

1. India was always famous for its textiles, jewellery and:
(a) Spices (b) factories (c) farmers
2. The English traded through the:
(a) Arabs (b) farmers (c) East India Company
3. The First War of Independence was an important even in the:
(a) Struggle for freedom (b) Social reforms (c) East India Company
4. Educated Indians introduced many social and religious:
(a) books (b) reforms (c) systems

C. Fill in the blanks:-

1. The Indian National Congress was formed in _____ .
2. The _____ were among the first to come to India for trade .
3. The First War of Independence also called the _____ .
4. The English introduced a new rifle in India called the _____ .
5. English encouraged disunity between the Hindus and Muslims and used the policy of _____ .

INDIA WINS FREEDOM

A. Tick the correct answers :-

1. Purna Swaraj means:
(a) non-cooperation (b) Complete independence (c) Civil disobedience
2. The Dandi March Signalled the start of the:
(a) Quit India Movement (b) Non-cooperation Movement
(c) Civil Disobedience Movement
3. The Indian National Army was led by:
(a) Subhas Chandra Bose (b) Veer Savarkar (c) mahatma Gandhi
4. The first President of India was:
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (c) Mahatma Gandhi

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B. Rewrite these events in the correct chronological order and the year in which they took place:

1. Partition of Bengal _____
2. Quit India Movement _____
3. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre _____
4. Civil Disobedience Movement _____
5. Non Cooperation Movement _____
6. India gets freedom _____

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. The early leaders of the Congress were known as the _____ .
2. Gandhiji asked the people to _____ during the Quit India Movement.
3. India became free on _____ . 1947
4. _____ became India's First Prime Minister
5. Gandhiji launched the Non-cooperation Movement in _____ .
6. Gandhiji's method of fighting was known as _____.
7. Subhas Chandra Bose was the leader of the Indian National Army also called the _____ .
8. Bengal was partitioned in _____ to suppress nationalism.
9. General _____ was responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.