

I. Answer these short questions.

1. Define a map.
2. What are the different types of maps?
3. What is a scale?
4. Why do people carry a tourist map with them while visiting a new city?

II. Answer these short questions.

1. Write main differences between a globe and a map.
2. What are the essential components of a map? Discuss any 4 in brief.
3. Is globe is more helpful than a map? Give reasons.

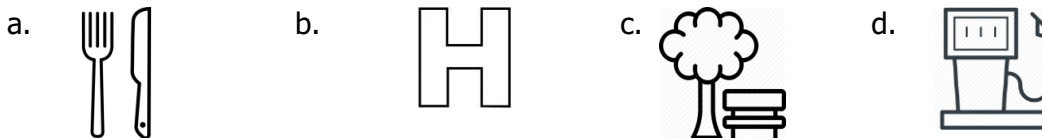
II. There is a new student in your college. He/She lives in your locality and wants to learn the route to the school. Draw a map and label the important landmarks and directions from your home to school.

III. Jyoti is on a road trip with her family. They are travelling from Delhi to Kolkata. She is using a road map. This map contains various symbols which will help Jyoti and her family to locate places. Help them identify the correct symbols.

1. Jyoti is looking for a restroom. Which of the following symbols should Jyoti look for?



2. Jyoti and her family are looking for a petrol pump. Which of the following symbols show a petrol pump?



3. Jyoti is hungry. She asks her father to stop at a restaurant. Which of the following symbols show that there is a restaurant nearby?



4. Jyoti's family has been travelling for a long now. They want to halt for the night at a hotel on the highway. Somewhere before Jhansi. Which symbol will tell Jyoti that there is a hotel nearby?



V. Write True or False.

1. A tourist map shows forests, minerals, and industries. (_____)
2. We can use a globe to show a small part of the earth. (_____)
3. Water bodies are always shown in red on a map. (_____)
4. Maps help us study about a small region in great detail. (_____)

5. A key or legend provides us with information about the symbols and colours used on a map.

(_____)

6. The ratio of the distance between two places on a map to the actual distance between these two places on the ground is shown by a scale. (_____)

7. Industries, forests, and natural features can be represented on a map with the help of symbols.

(_____)

VI. Answer the following questions:

1. The distance between Digboi and Darjeeling is 420km. If 1cm is equal to 50km, what would be the distance between the two places on a map?

2. Karuna, who lives in Delhi, has to visit Neemrana office work. He is planning to travel by road. The distance between the two places on a map is 10cm. If 1cm is equal to 15km, how much distance would he actually be travelling?

Chapter-2

Worksheet-2

I. Tick the correct answer with help of the political map of India given in the student's Book. You can also refer an Atlas.

1. Rahul is planning to visit his uncle who lives in Mumbai. In which Indian state does Kartik's uncle live?

- a. Gujarat b. Andhra Pradesh c. Maharashtra d. Karnataka

2. My friend Morjee is from the easternmost state of our country. The capital of this state is Itanagar. In which state does Morjee live?

- a. Sikkim b. Arunachal Pradesh c. Nagaland d. Assam

3. Seema's cousin, Rita, lives in the southern state which is separated from Sri Lanka by a narrow waterway. IN which state does Rita live?

- a. Tamil Nadu b. Goa c. Kerala d. Odisha

II. Write any one special feature about the following Union territories:

1. Lakshadweep 2. Dadar and Nagar Haveli 3. Puducherry 4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

III. Write the names of the physical features in which the following union territories of India lie:

1. Puducherry _____ 4. Dadar and Nagar Haveli _____

2. Daman and Diu _____ 5. Lakshadweep _____

3. Delhi _____

V. Answer in one word:

1. Which of these is not a coastal state? _____ (Odisha/Kerala)

2. Capital of Arunachal Pradesh _____

3. Country that lies to the north-west of India _____

4. Which country does not share its borders with India? _____

5. With which country do Assam, Meghalaya, West Bengal and Tripura share their borders? _____

6. Capital of Odisha _____

7. Capital of Kerala _____

VI. Fill in the blanks:

1. The island neighbour of India is _____.
2. India is surrounded by the _____ ocean in the south.
3. India is divided into _____ states and _____ union territories.
4. Port Blair is capital of _____.
5. Kavartti is capital of _____.

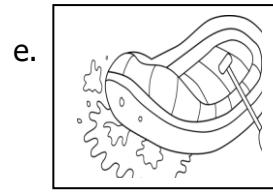
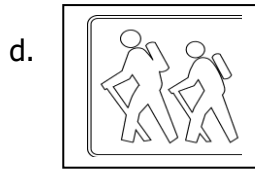
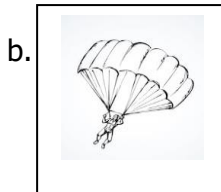
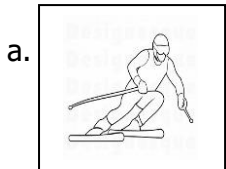
VII. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ is the world's tallest mountain.
2. The _____ surround the peninsular plateau on both sides.
3. _____ islands are located in the Arabian Sea.
4. The _____ islands are located in the Bay of Bengal.
5. The range of hills running parallel to the west coast is called _____.
6. Kolkata is capital of _____ state.

VIII. On a political map of India, mark the following.

- (1) Two neighbouring countries of India.
- (2) A state which lies in the western part of India.
- (3) Water bodies which surround our country.
- (4) Two states which lie in the northern part of India.



I. Observe the pictures and name the activity:**II. Fill in the blanks with the correct option:**

- Mountains, Valleys, hills, and plateaus are called _____ (landforms/plains)
- The mountain ranges which border the Himalayas in the north-west are the _____ and Hindukush. (Karakoram/Tibetan plateau)
- The southernmost Himalayan range is called the _____ (Greater Himalayas/Lesser Himalayas)
- Mt. Everest is found in the _____ (Greater Himalayas/Middle Himalayas)
- In Bangladesh, river Ganga flows as _____ (Padma/Yamuna)
- River Brahmaputra originates in _____ (Tibet/Assam)
- Punjab and Haryana lie in the _____ Basin. (Ganga/Satluj)
- Kanchenjunga is located in _____ (Sikkim/Himachal Pradesh)
- Zoji La and shipki La are mountain _____ (passes/glaciers)
- The Himalayas run from east to west for about _____ km. (2,000/2,400)
- Varanasi is situated on the banks of river _____ (Brahmaputra/Ganga)

III. Answer these short answer questions.

- Name any four mountain peaks situated in the Himalayas.
- List the states covered by the Purvanchal Range.
- Which two rivers form the world's largest delta?
- What is the location and extent of the Himalayas?
- How does the Shiwalik Range differ from the Himadri Range?

IV. Answer these long answer questions.

- Explain the importance of the Northern Mountains.
- What is the location and the extent of the Northern Plains.
- Describe the course of river Ganga till it forms a delta with Brahmaputra.

V. Mark the following on the map of India.

1. Two states that lie in the Sutlej Basin.
2. River Ganga
3. Two states (except Haryana and West Bengal) that lie in the Ganga Basin.
4. The state through which river Brahmaputra enters India.
5. The water body into which river Brahmaputra drains.
6. River Sutlej

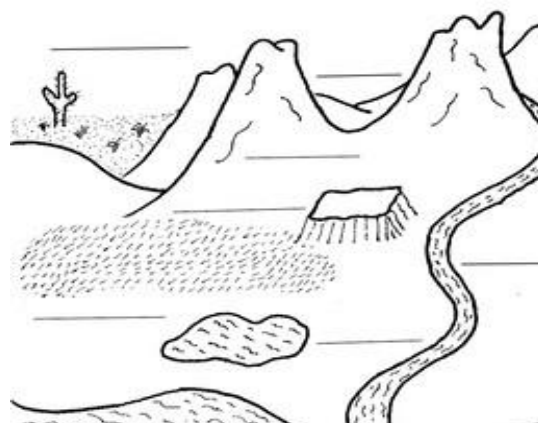


IV. Observe the picture and answer the questions that follow.

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. In which Himalayan range are they found?
3. Name any two valleys located in this range.
4. Write the names of any four trees which grow here.
5. List any two hill stations located in this range.



V. Label the various landforms and water bodies in the diagram.



VIII. Give one word answer.

1. A route through a mountain. _____
2. A stream which flows into a large river. _____
3. The glacier from where river Ganga originates. _____
4. The highest peak in the world. _____
5. A low area of land between ranges of mountains or hills. _____
6. River Ganga begins its journey from here. _____
7. This dam is built on river Satluj. _____
8. A stream that flows into a larger river. _____
9. A piece of land on which fruit trees are grown. _____

IX. Mark the following on an outline map of India.

1. Nanda Devi
2. Rohtang Pass
3. Nathu La
4. Mizo Hills
5. Karakoram range
6. Brahmaputra river



X. Write True or False:

1. The Satluj Basin covers Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. (_____)
2. An area of land, usually in triangular shape where river splits into smaller rivers is called delta. (_____)
3. The Northern plains are best suited for agriculture. (_____)
4. Terrace farming is practiced on land. (_____)
5. Himalayas have saved us from many invasions in the past. (_____)