



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
MIDDLE SECTION
REVISION WORKSHEET-I(GEOGRAPHY)

NAME: _____ **CLASS VIII SEC:** ____ **ROLL NO:** ____ **DATE:** __.08.2017

I NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope. _____
2. Another name given to community lands: _____
3. Breaking up and decay of exposed rocks, by temperature changes, frost action, plants animals and human activity: _____
4. Rocks piled up to slow down the flow of water to prevent gullies and soil loss: _____
5. Growing different crops sown at different times in alternate rows to protect soil from rain wash:

6. Natural vegetation comprising of mosses and lichens in the cold Polar regions: _____
7. Series of protected areas linked through a global network for conservation and development:

8. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed: _____
9. The application of latest knowledge and skill in doing or making things. _____
10. The amount of resources available for use. _____
11. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future: _____

12. A naturally occurring substance that has a definite composition _____
13. Hard substances that conduct heat and electricity and have a characteristic luster. _____
14. Rocks from which minerals are mined. _____
15. The word Petroleum means this. _____
16. In earlier times this source of energy was used for grinding grain and lifting water. _____

17. The first tidal energy station was built here. _____
18. The first country to develop Hydroelectricity. _____

II FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The uneven distribution of population in different parts of the world is mainly due to varied characteristics of _____ and _____.
2. The growth of vegetation depends primarily on _____ and _____.
3. Animals are _____ for collection and _____ trade of hides, skins, nails, teeth, horns and feather.

4. Due to indiscriminate killings, several birds and animals have either become _____ or are on the verge of _____.
5. _____ and _____ are two important factors that can change substances into resources
6. _____ are generally classified into natural, human made and human.
7. Sometimes natural substances become resources only when their _____ has been changed.
8. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called _____.
9. All resources have some _____.
10. In India geothermal plants are located in _____ in Himachal Pradesh and _____ in Ladakh
11. The _____ we use in our food and the _____ used in a pencil are examples of minerals.
12. Minerals can be extracted by _____ or _____
13. Generally metallic minerals are found in _____ and rocks and non-metallic minerals are found in _____ rocks
14. Since coal is formed from buried ferns and swamps it is referred to as _____
15. _____ in India has huge tidal mill farms.
16. _____ is found with Petroleum deposits and is released when _____ is brought to the surface.

III CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Ploughing parallel to the contours of a hill slope to form a natural barrier for water to flow down the slope is called:
 - a. terrace farming
 - b. contour ploughing
 - c. contour barrier
 - d. rock dam
2. Shelter belts are most common in these regions:
 - a. hilly
 - b. wet
 - c. semi-arid
 - d. coastal and dry
3. Technology is a _____ resource.
 - a. human
 - b. human made
 - c. natural
 - d. none of these
4. Air can be considered as _____ resource.
 - a. ubiquitous
 - b. localized
 - c. non-renewable
 - d. biotic
5. _____ falls in the category of potential resource
 - a. plants
 - b. water
 - c. soil
 - d. uranium
6. India is the largest producer and exporter of this mineral.
 - a. mica
 - b. bauxite
 - c. iron
 - d. copper
7. The region in India that is known for its gold deposits.
 - a. Rajasthan
 - b. Kashmir
 - c. Tripura
 - d. Karnataka
8. This is an example of non-ferrous minerals.
 - a. iron
 - b. manganese
 - c. a or b
 - d. silver
9. The largest producer of tin in the world is.
 - a. Europe
 - b. Australia
 - c. Asia
 - d. Africa

IV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO POINTS:

1. Mention the factors that affect soil formation
2. State the causes of forest fire. How can we control it?
3. How can we sensitize children about conserving natural vegetation and wildlife?
4. Distinguish between the following:

- a. Actual and Potential resource
- b. Renewable Non-renewable resource
5. 'The distribution of resources on the Earth is unequal'. Explain.
6. Why are human beings considered as special resource? What do you understand by human resource development?
7. How can we classify minerals on the basis of their composition? Give examples
8. Why should we conserve minerals and how can we conserve them?
9. Explain how radio-active elements are used to generate electricity
10. There is an urgent need for using non conventional source of energy- Give Reason

V ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN THREE POINTS :

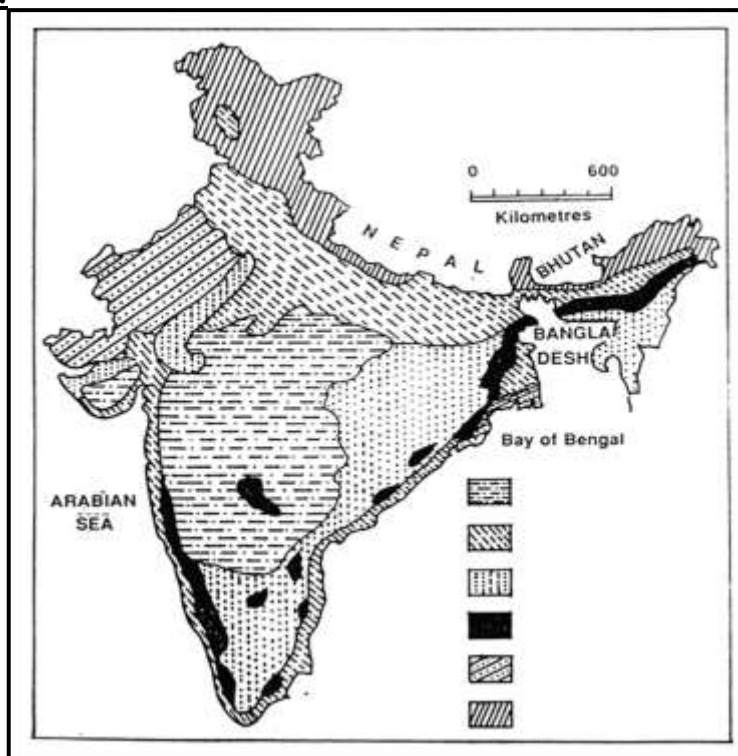
11. 'Fresh water is the most precious substance on Earth'. Why?
12. Define the term 'land use' and mention the different factors that determine land use pattern.
13. Write about any three techniques adopted to mitigate the effects of landslide

VI ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN FOUR POINTS:

1. State the principles of sustainable development.
2. Write short notes on the following methods of soil conservation:
 - a. Intercropping
 - b. Mulching
 - c. Terrace farming
 - d. Contour barrier
3. What are the different methods through which we can extract minerals?
4. Distinguish between conventional and non conventional sources of energy
5. Write a short note on Biogas.

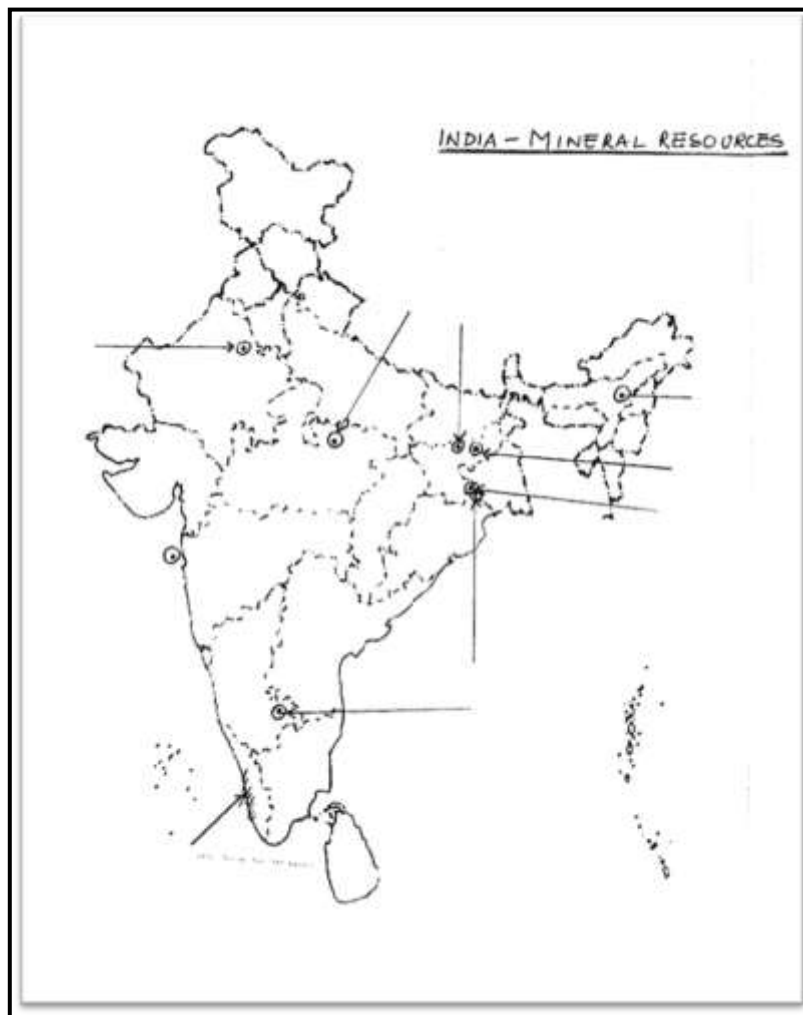
VII A ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA LABEL, SHADE & MARK THE FOLLOWING SOIL TYPES :

1. Alluvial soil
2. Black soil
3. Laterite
4. Desert soil



VII B. ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA NAME & LOCATE THE FOLLOWING:

1. The first Iron & Steel Plant in India. JAMSHEDPUR
2. The most important centre producing copper in India KHETRI
3. A gold mine in Karnataka KOLAR
4. A place producing mica in Jharkhand KODERMA
5. The mine producing 35% of the total Indian coal production JHARIA
6. A place producing uranium in India JADUGUDA
7. Coast where thorium is found in India KERALA
8. A diamond mine in Madhya Pradesh PANNA
9. A petroleum reserve in Assam DIGBOI
10. An off-shore oil field BOMBAY HIGH



PLEASE NOTE:

- Read the text thoroughly for 'one' point answers
- Revise the textual exercises
- Study all the relevant pictures, maps from the text and worksheet