

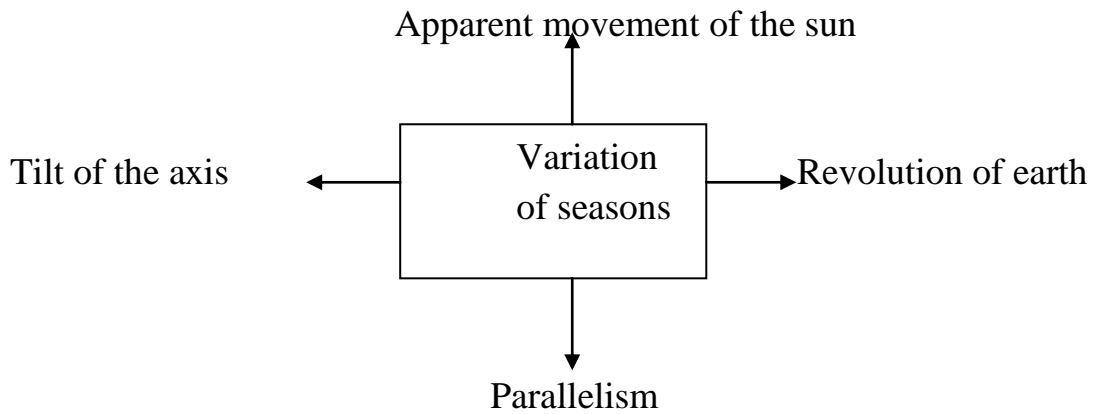
GEOGRAPHY

Unit 1

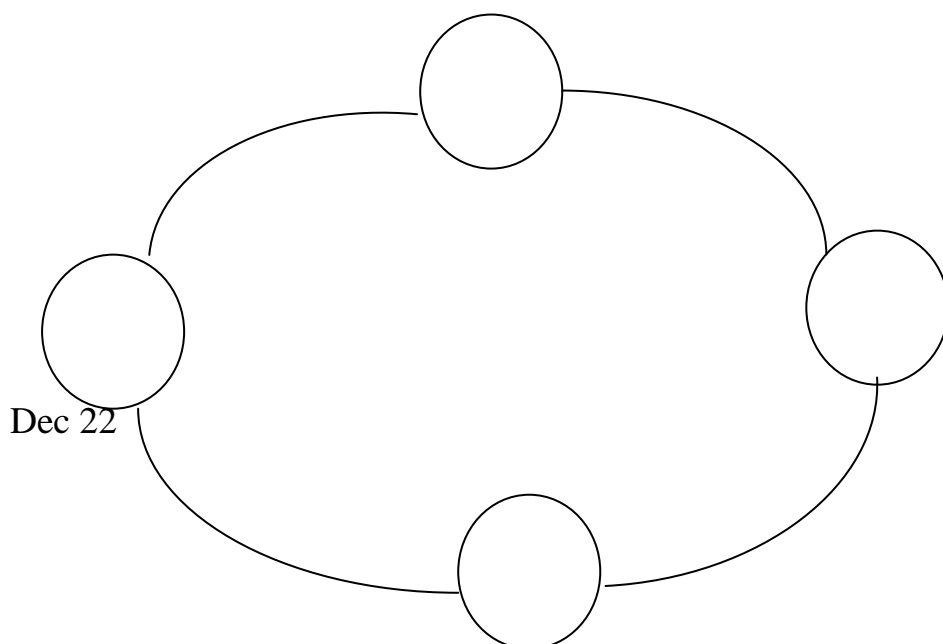
Seasons and Time

1. Complete the word sun

Score :3



2. Complete the picture, with the suitable dates from the brackets
[December 22, March 21, June 21, September 23]



3. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct answer from the brackets

- a) Sprouting and blooming →
- b) Shedding the leaves →

(b) (a)

[Summer, Winter, Autumn, spring]

4. Calculate the time at each 15° longitude east and west of the Greenwich line up to 75° longitude (score: 5)

| Time at Greenwich – Sunday 8 AM | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Longitude | East | West |
| 15° | Sun 9 Am | Sun 7Am |
| 30° | Sun 10 Am | Sun 6 Am |
| 45° | sun 11 Am | Sun 5 Am |
| 60° | Sun 12 Noon | Sun 4 Am |
| 75° | sun 1 Pm | Sun 3 Am |

5. Define Apparent movement of the sun [score :2]

The sun shifts apparently between Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{10}{2}$ N) and Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{10}{2}$ S)

6. Time Calculation

- Time taken to complete one Rotation:- 24 hours (1440 minutes)
- The angular distance of the earth :- 360°
- To rotate one degree :- 4 minute
- Time required to complete 360° :- 24 hours
- The longitude taken for world wide time calculation :- 0° Longitude (Prime meridian Greenwich meridian)
- Indian Standard meridian :- $82\frac{10}{2}$ East

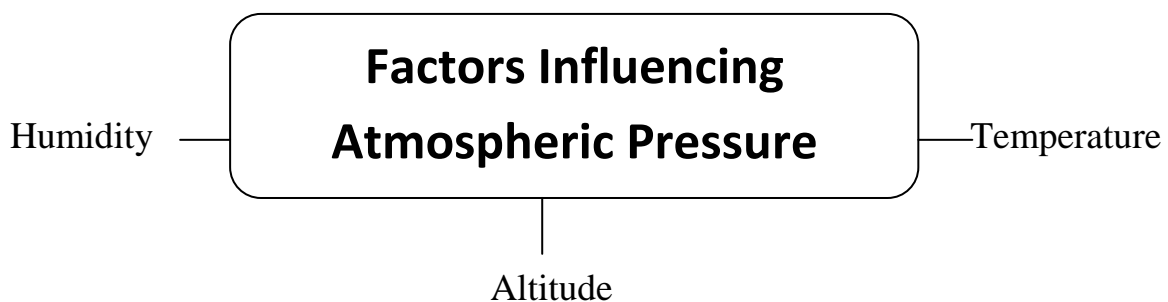
- Difference between Greenwich time and Indian Standard time :- 5 hours 30 minutes
 - Total Time Zones :- 24
 - Degree of one Time Zone :- 15°
 - Rotate 15° :- 60 minutes(1 hour)
7. Greenwich Meridian International Date Line
- | | |
|--|---|
| • 0° Longitude | • 180° Longitude |
| • Straight line | • Not straight line |
| • Passess through continents | • Passess through oceans only |
| • Towards east time increases towards west time decreases | • Cross the line from west to east deduct one day cross the line from east to west advance one day. |
8. Arrange the following country according to sunrise
Japan → India → Saudia Arabia → Britain

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Unit 2

In Search of the Source of Wind

1. Factors Influencing Atmospheric Pressure



2. **Match the following**

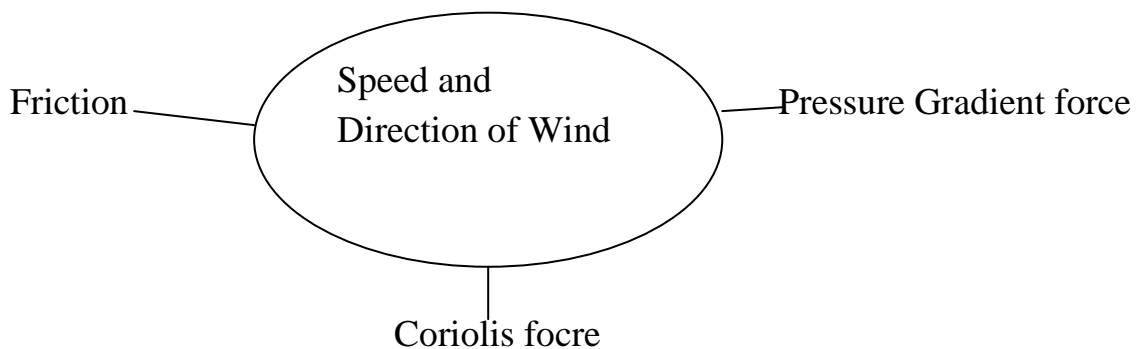
| A | B | C |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Atmospheric pressure | Mercury Barometer | Millibar/Hectopascal |
| Equatorial Low Pressure Belt | Winds are feable | Doldrum |
| Coriolis Force | Changing the direction of the wind | Ferrel's Law |

3. **Define Isobars:-** Isobars are imaginary lines joining places having the same atmospheric pressure

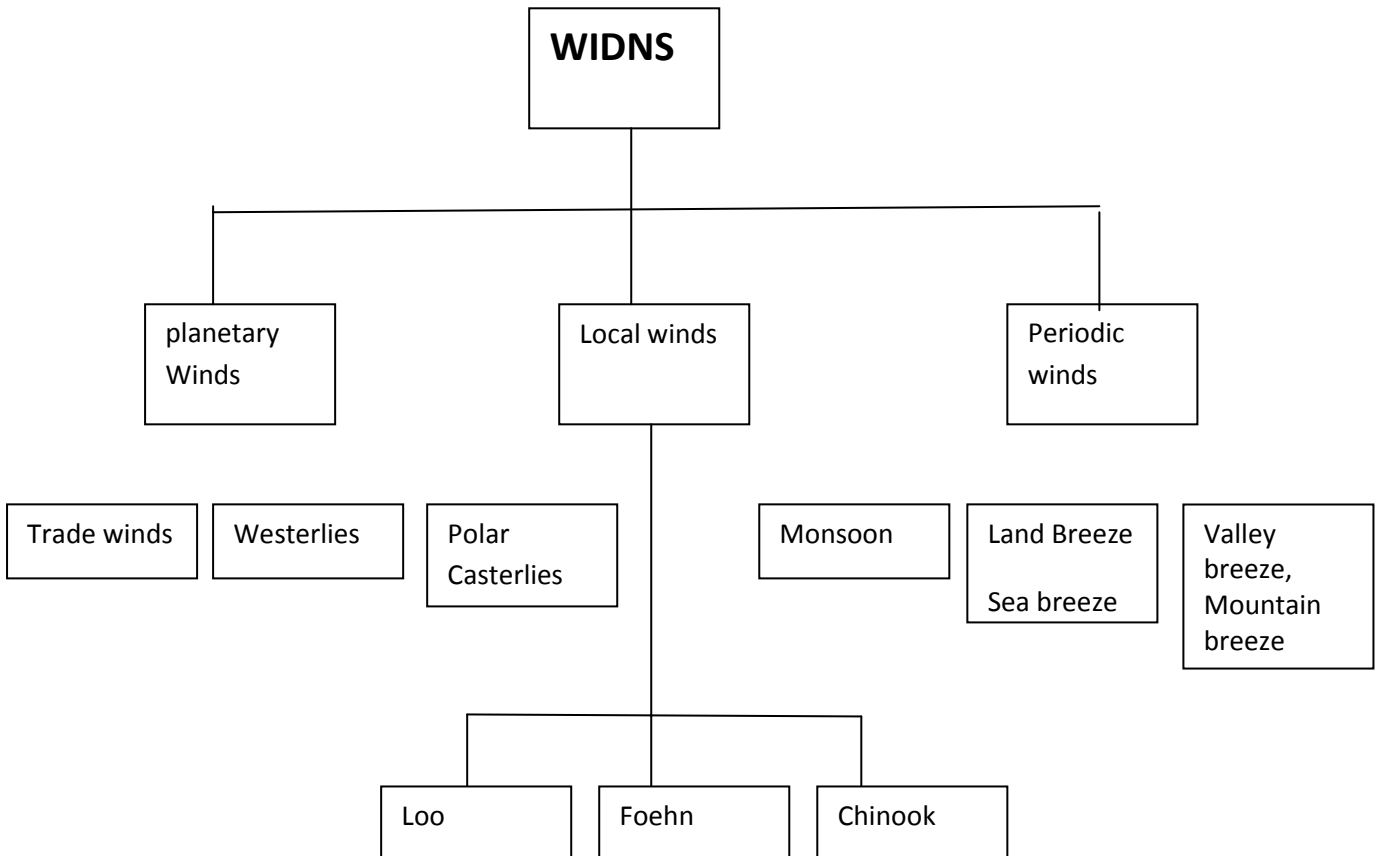
4. **Complete the following Table**

| Pressure Belt | Latitudinal Extent |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Equatorial Low pressure Belt | Between 5 ⁰ North and South Latitudes |
| Sub Tropical High pressure Belt | 30 ⁰ North and 30 ⁰ South |
| Sub Polar low pressure Belt | 60 ⁰ North and 60 ⁰ South |
| Polar High pressure Belt | 90 ⁰ North and 90 ⁰ South |

5. Speed and Direction of Wind Pressure Gradient force



6.

7. **Name the Local winds**

a) Winds blows from Sahara desert towards West Africa.

Dry wind

Ans: Harmattan

b) Wind blows down from eastern slope of the Rocie mountains in North America

Snow eater

Ans: Chinook

Compare the following

1. Land breeze

land to sea

Sea breeze

Sea to land

Night

day

2. Mountain breeze

Valley breeze

Mountain to valley

Winds blows upsloper from the valley

night

Day

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Unit - 3

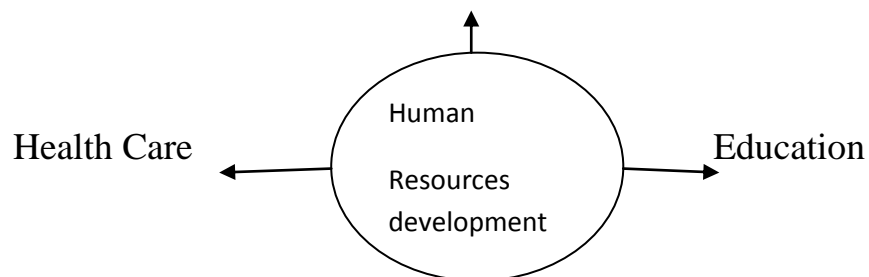
Human Resources Development in India

1. Define Human resources

People who have the manpower which can be utilized in the production sector

2.

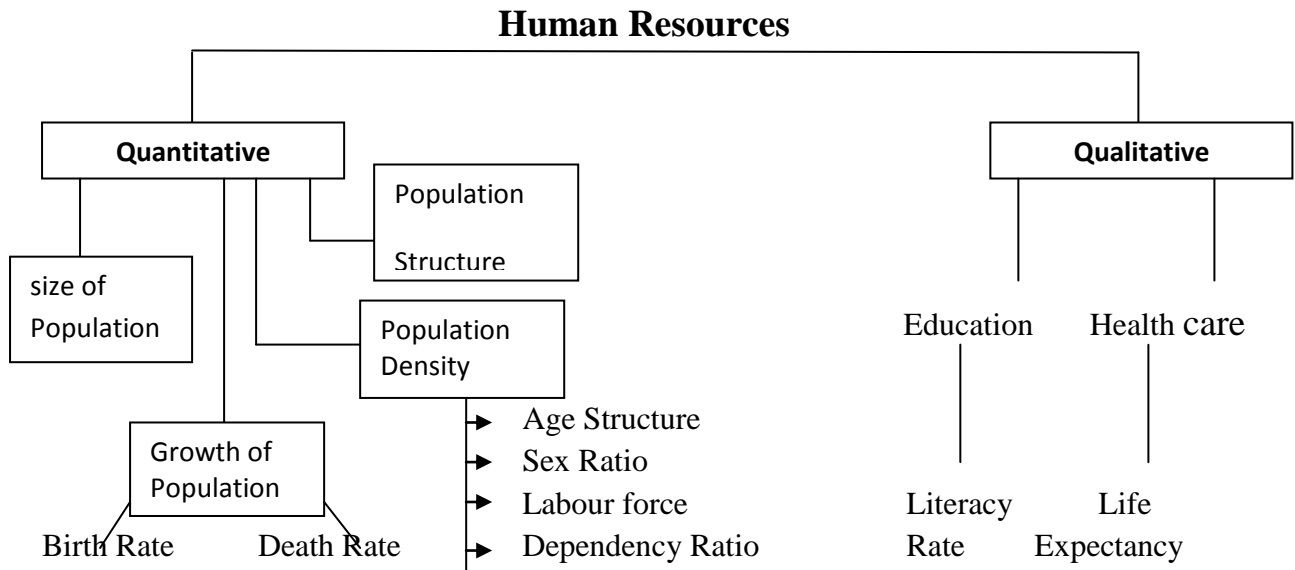
Training



3. Define levels of human resources development

- Individual effort
- Family
- Institution & Training
- Facilitated by nation

4. Human Resources - Flow chart



5. Size of population \Rightarrow Total number of people residing in a country

6. Demography \Rightarrow The branch of social science that analyses the population the changes in its size, its structural aspects

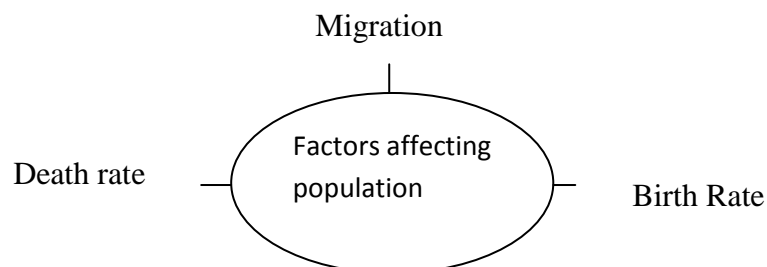
7. Define Population Census

Every country collects information on the number of people in the country, then age, sex socio- economic status etc and analyses these at specific intervals of time.. Known as population census.

8. Importance of Population study

- Assess the different needs of the people
- To plan activities and programmes
- Inform the availability of human resources
- To basic facilities required by people
- Quantities of goods and services required
- Determines the socio-economic development policies

9.



10. Match the Following

| Column A | Column B |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth rate increases Death rate decreases • Birth rate and death rate are equal • Birth rate decreases Death rate increases • Migration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population increases • No change in population • Population decline • Population increases in one region but decreases in another region |

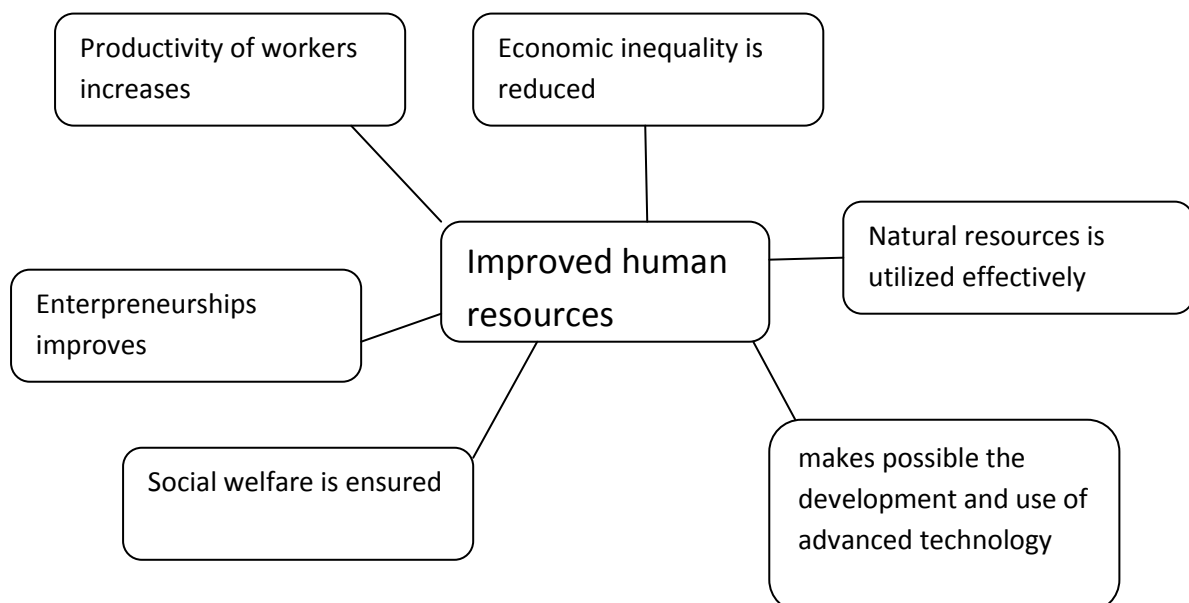
11. Define Density of population

Density of population refers to the number of people per square kilometer area

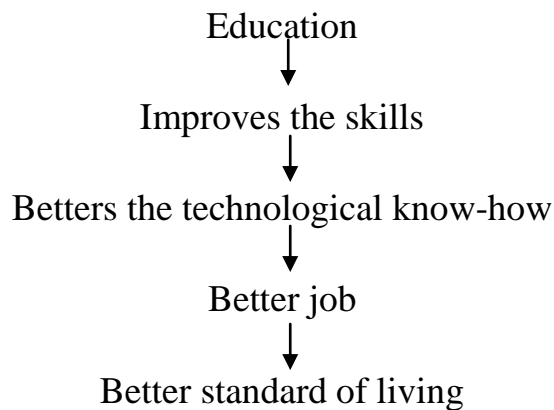
12. Match the following

| A | B |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 0-14 years | Dependent group |
| 15-59 years | Working force |
| 60 above | Dependent group |

13. What are the advantages in developing human resources?/complete the word web.



14. Education and Human Resource Development



Projects implemented in India to develop Education and skills

ICDS

SSA

RMSA

RUSA:- Rashtriya Uchthal Shiksha Abhiyan

National Skill Development and Monetary Reward Scheme

15. How healthy persons can participate in the progress of a country

- * Production increases
- * Natural resources can be utilized properly
- * Medical expenses can be reduced

16. Facilitates to be ensured for health care

- * Availability of nutritious food
- * Clean Water
- * Cleanliness
- * Medical facilities
- * Ensuring leisure and entertainment

17. Problems still exist in education sector

1. Dropout

2. Lack of availability of basic facilities
3. Quality of education has to be improved

Remedies

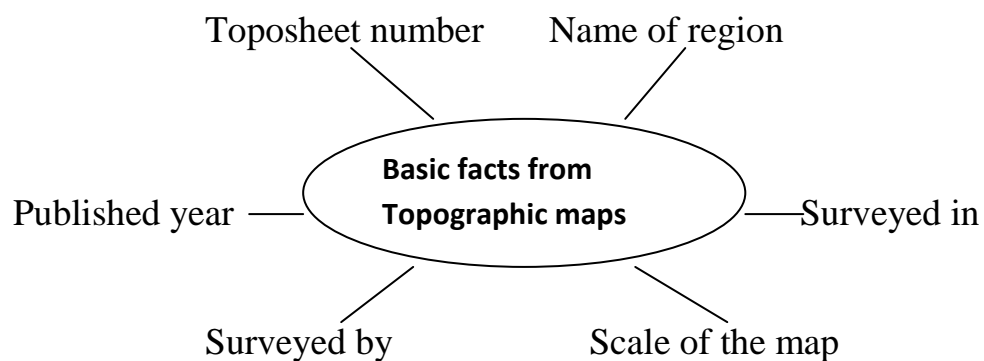
- Find out the dropout and bring them.
- Make the basic facilities available.
- Improve the quality of education.
- Utilize the modern technology.

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Unit 4

Terrain Analysis through Maps


1. Uses of Topographic Maps
 - * To analyse the physical and the cultural features
 - * For military operations
 - * For urban planning
2. Word Sun



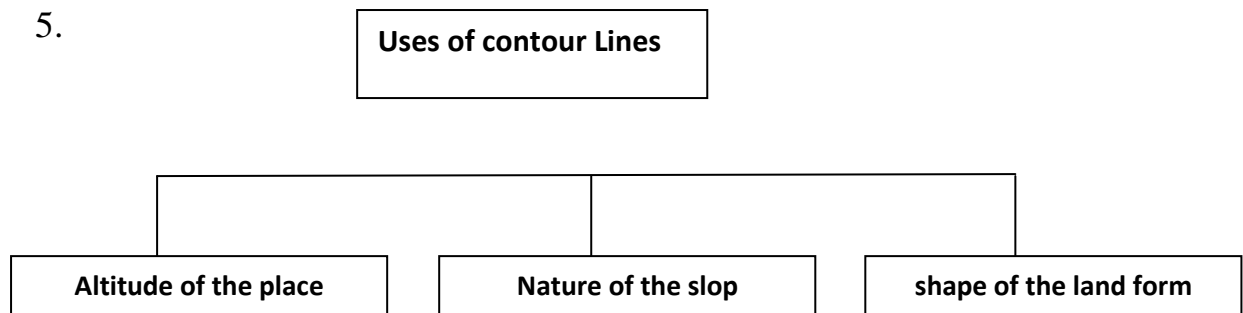
3. Complete the table

| Geographic Features | Colour |
|--|---------------|
| a) Well, River, spring, stream | • Blue |
| b) Forests, Grass land, Trees & Shrubs | • Green |
| c) Cultivable land | • Yellow |
| d) Barren land | • white |
| e) Settlements, roads | • Red |

4.

| Signs & Symbols | Geographic Features |
|---|----------------------------|
| i) ===== | • Metalled road |
| ii) ----- | • Railway with station |
| iii) ----- | • District boundary |
| iv)  | • River |
| v) PO | • Post Office |

5.



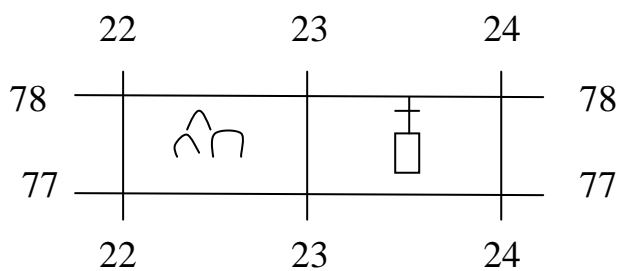
6. Different ways to represent height in toposheet

- contour Lines
- Spot height
- Benchmark
- Triangulated height

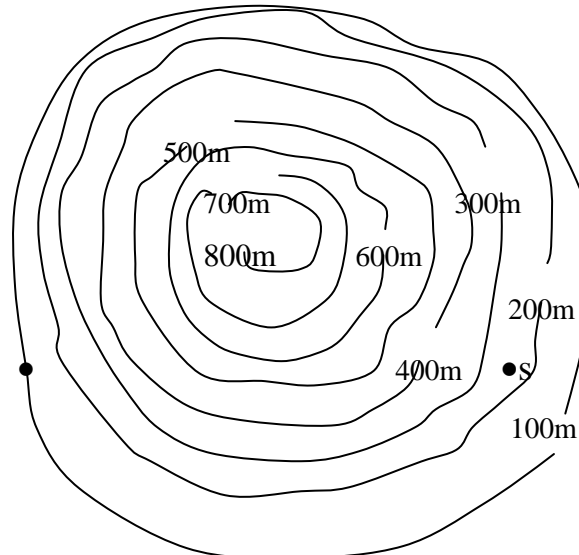
7.

| |
|--|
| Grid Reference |
| The grid formed by the easting and northings are called reference grid |

8. Find out 4 figure grid reference

9. Who has the responsibility to construct topographic maps in India -
survey of India

10.



- Find out highest peak
- Can P see S
- Find intervals between contour lines

[highest peak – 800m, p cannot see S contour interval -100]

Contours lines

contour are imaginary lines drawn connecting places having equal elevation from the sea level

Toposheet interpretation

I primary information

The general Information

- Name of the given outside the margins in topographic maps are known as
- The toposheet number
- Name of the area
- Outitudes and longitudes
- Scale of the map

II Physical features

The different land forms are the physical features

- Water bodies such as rivers, streams, wells, tubewells, springs.

III Cultural features

Man made features are cultural features

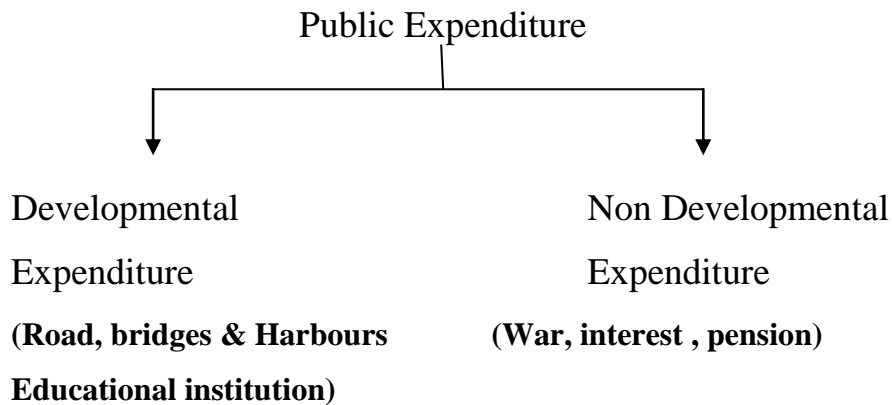
- Settlement, different types of roads boundaries, place of worships

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Unit - 5

Public Expenditure and Public Revenue

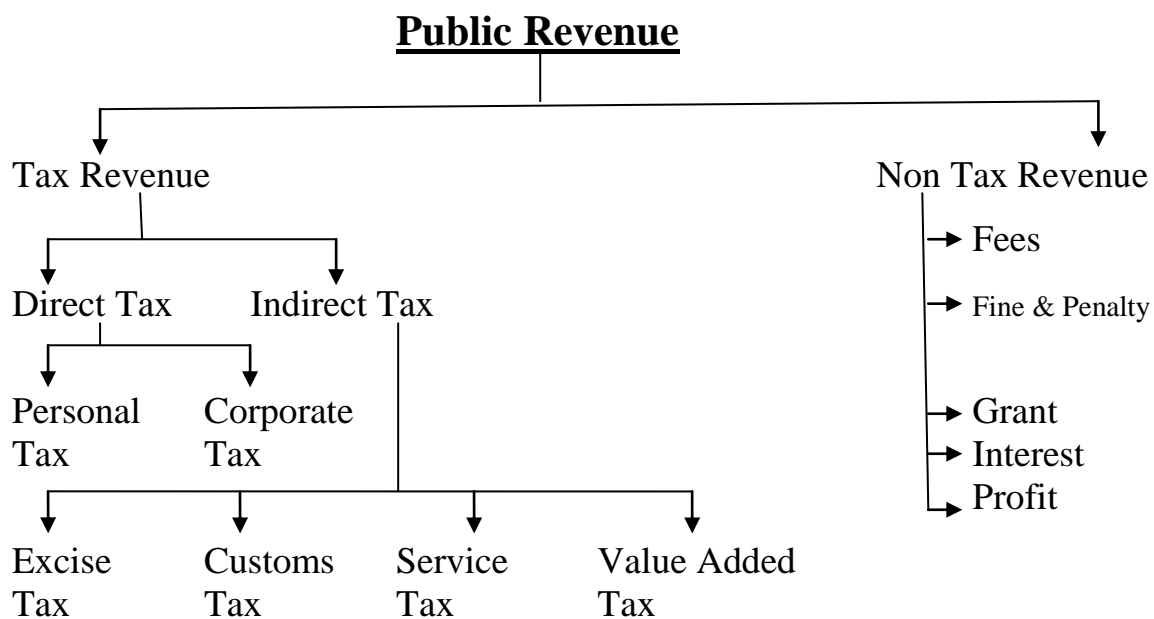
I. Flow chart



II. Reason for increasing public expenditure – Discuss

1. Population Increases
2. Increase in defence Expenditure
3. Welfare activities
4. Urbanisation

III. Flow chart



IV. Comparison between Excise Duty & customs Duty

Excise Duty → Tax imposed at the production stage of a commodity

Customs Duty → Imposed on import and export of products

V. **Table**

1. Corporate Tax
2. Value added tax
3. Property Tax
4. Stamp duty
5. Personal Income tax
6. Land Tax
7. Professional Tax

| Central Government | State Government | Local Government | Self |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------|
| Corporate Tax | Value Added Tax | Property Tax | |
| Personal income Tax | Stamp duty | Professional Tax | |
| | Land Tax | | |

VI. **Comparison – Direct & Indirect Tax**

Direct Tax - Tax is paid by the person on whom it is imposed
Tax burden is felt by the tax payer

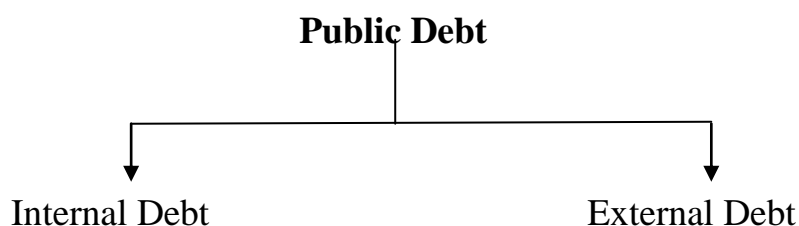
Indirect Tax – Tax is imposed on one person and paid by another
Tax burden is not felt by the tax payer

VII. **Comparison between surcharge and Cess**

Surcharge - Additional tax imposed on tax

Cess - Additional tax imposed by the government for certain specific purpose

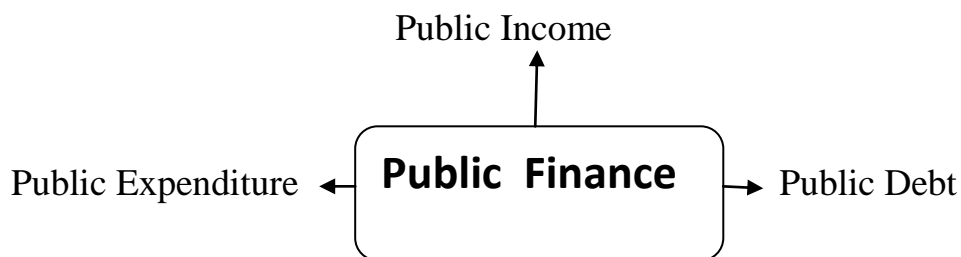
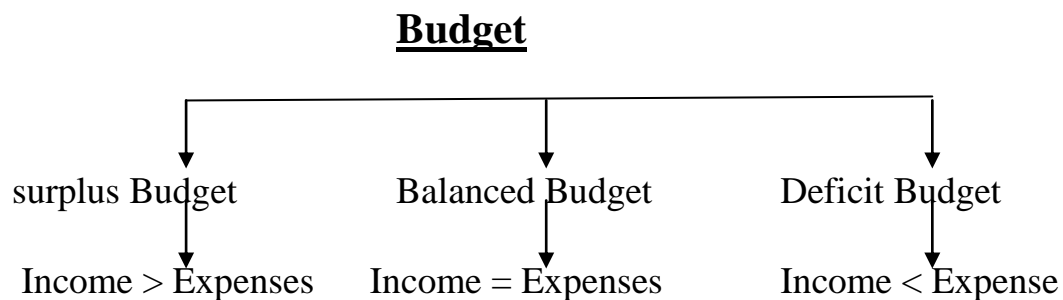
VIII. **Flow Chart**



IX. Table

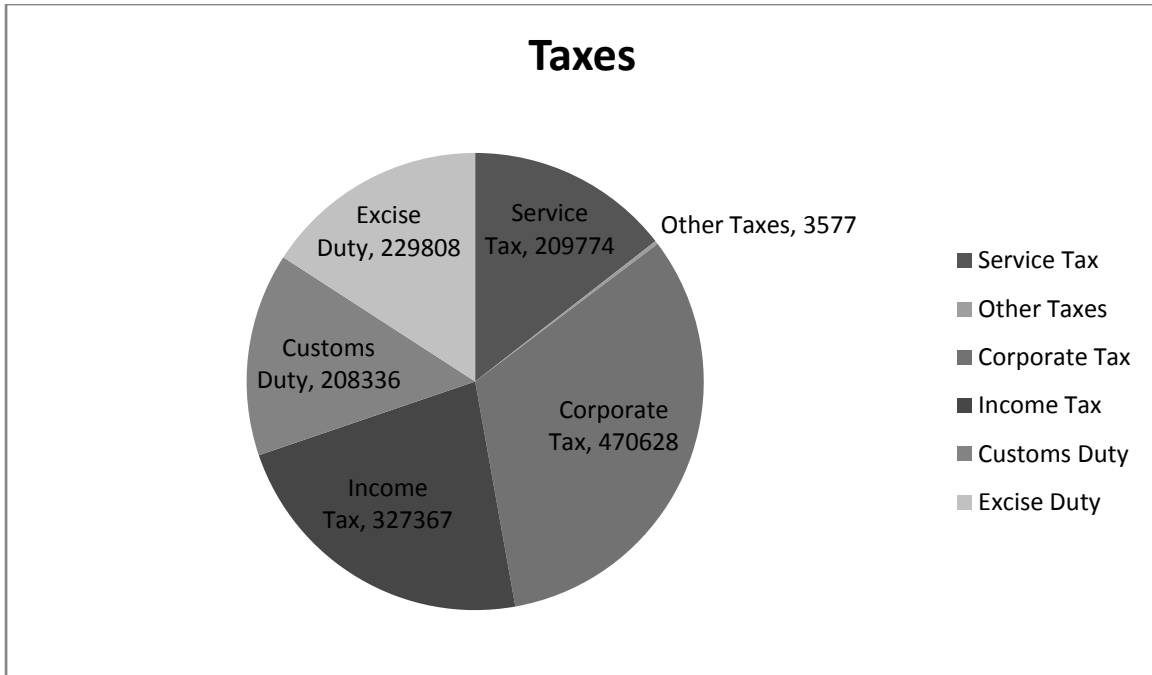
Reason for the increase in India's public Debt

1. Increased defence Expenditure
2. Increase in Population.
3. Social welfare activities
4. Developmental activities

X. Sun word**XI. Flow Chart****XII. Goals of fiscal Policy**

1. Attain Economic stability
2. Create employment opportunities
3. Control unnecessary expenditure

XIII. Observe the diagram and find out the answer for the following questions



1. From which item the Central government receive maximum tax revenue ?

Ans: Corporate Tax

2. From where the minimum tax revenue service received

Ans: Other Taxes

◊◊◊◊◊0◊◊◊◊◊