



NCERT
SOLUTION'S
(GEOGRAPHY)

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Chapter 1

The Earth in the Solar System

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) How does a planet differ from a star?

Ans.

Some celestial bodies are very big and hot. They are made up of gases. They have their own heat and light, which they emit in large amounts. These celestial bodies are called stars. The sun is a star.

Some celestial bodies do not have their own heat and light. They are lit by the light of the stars. Such bodies are called planets. E.g. Earth.

(b) What is meant by the 'Solar System'?

Ans.

The sun, eight planets, satellites and some other celestial bodies known as asteroids and meteoroids form the solar system.

(c) Name all the planets according to their distance from the sun.

Ans.

There are eight planets in our solar system. In order of their distance from the sun, they are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

(d) Why is the Earth called a unique planet?

Ans.

Conditions favourable to support life are probably found only on the earth. The earth is neither too hot nor too cold. It has water and air, which are very essential for our survival. The air has life-supporting gases like oxygen. Because of these reasons, the earth is a unique planet in the solar system.

(e) Why do we see only one side of the moon always?

Ans.

The moon moves around the earth in about 27 days. It takes exactly the same time to complete one spin. As a result, only one side of the moon is visible to us on the earth.

(f) What is the Universe?

Ans.

Millions of galaxies make the Universe.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(a) The planet known as the “Earth’s Twin” is

(i) Jupiter (ii) Saturn (iii) Venus

Ans.

(iii) Venus

(b) Which is the third nearest planet to the sun?

(i) Venus (ii) Earth (iii) Mercury

Ans.

(ii) Earth

(c) All the planets move around the sun in a

(i) Circular path (ii) Rectangular path (iii) Elongated path

Ans.

(iii) Elongated Path

(d) The Pole Star indicates the direction to the

(i) South (ii) North (iii) East

Ans.

(ii) North

(e) Asteroids are found between the orbits of

(i) Saturn and Jupiter (ii) Mars and Jupiter (iii) The Earth and Mars

Ans.

(ii) Mars and Jupiter

3. Fill in the blanks.

(a) A group of _____ forming various patterns is called a _____.

(b) A huge system of stars is called _____.

(c) _____ is the closest celestial body to our earth.

(d) _____ is the third nearest planet to the sun.

(e) Planets do not have their own _____ and _____.

Ans.

(a) A group of Stars forming various patterns is called a Constellation.

(b) A huge system of stars is called Galaxy.

(c) Moon is the closest celestial body to our earth.

(d) **Earth** is the third nearest planet to the sun.

(e) Planets do not have their own **Heat** and **Light**.

Chapter 2: Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) What is the true shape of the earth?

Ans.

True shape of earth is described as a Geoid. Geoid means an earth-like shape.

(b) What is a globe?

Ans.

Globe is a true model (miniature form) of the earth.

(c) What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?

Ans.

$$23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$$

(d) What are the three heat zones of the Earth?

Ans.

The three heat zones of the Earth are

1. Torrid Zone.
2. Temperate Zones.
3. Frigid Zones

(e) What are parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude?

Ans.

Parallels of latitude

All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes.

Meridians of longitude

These lines of references are called the meridians of longitude.

(f) Why does the Torrid Zone receive maximum amount of heat?

Ans.

The Torrid Zone receive maximum amount of heat as in the mid-day, sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all latitudes in between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

(g) Why is it 5.30 p.m. in India and 12.00 noon in London?

Ans.

India located east of Greenwich at $82^{\circ}30'$ E is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT. So it will be 7:30 p.m. in India when it is 2:00 p.m. noon in London.

2. Tick the correct answers.

(a) The value of the prime meridian is

(i) 90° (ii) 0° (iii) 60°

Ans.

(ii) 60°

(b) The Frigid Zone lies near

(i) The Poles (ii) the Equator (iii) the Tropic of Cancer

Ans.

(i) The Poles

(c) The total number of longitudes are

(i) 360 (ii) 180 (iii) 90

Ans.

(ii) 180

(d) The Antarctic Circle is located in

(i) The Northern hemisphere

(ii) The Southern hemisphere

(iii) The Eastern hemisphere

Ans.

(ii) The Southern hemisphere

(e) Grid is a network of

(i) parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes

(ii) The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn

(iii) The North Pole and the South Pole

Ans.

(i) parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes

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 _____ hemisphere.

Ans.

(a) The Tropic of Capricorn is located at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.

(b) The Standard Meridian of India is $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.

(c) The 0° Meridian is also known as **Prime Meridian**.

(d) The distance between the longitudes decreases towards **Prime Meridian**.

(e) The Arctic Circle is located in the **Northern** hemisphere.

Chapter 3

Motions of the

Earth

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) What is the angle of inclination of the earth's axis with its orbital plane?

Ans:

The angle of inclination of the earth's axis with its orbital plane is

$66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

(b) Define rotation and revolution.

Ans:

Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis.

The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path or orbit is called Revolution.

(c) What is a leap year?

Ans:

The Year having 366 days is called a leap year.

(d) Differentiate between the summer and Winter Solstice.

Ans:

Summer solstice

Summer solstice occurs on 22nd June in Northern hemisphere. The whole Northern hemisphere experiences more heat and light. It is summer in the Northern hemisphere. Reverse conditions prevail in the Southern hemisphere. Days are longer, nights are shorter.

Winter solstice

Winter solstice occurs on 22nd December in Northern hemisphere. Northern hemisphere experiences less heat and light. It is winter in the Northern hemisphere. Reverse conditions prevail in the Southern hemisphere. Days are shorter, nights are longer.

(e) What is an equinox?

Ans:

On 21st March and September 23rd, direct rays of the sun fall on the equator. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun; so, the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights. This is called an equinox.

(f) Why does the Southern Hemisphere experience Winter and Summer Solstice in different times than that of the Northern Hemisphere?

Ans: The seasons in Southern Hemisphere and Northern Hemisphere are exactly the opposite.

(g) Why do the poles experience about six months day and six months night?

Ans:

Due to the angle of inclination of the earth, both the poles experience day for 6 months and nights for 6 months. The pole that is tilted towards the sun receives sunlight continuously for 6 months and the pole away from the sun experiences night for 6 months.

2. Tick the correct answers.

(a) The movement of the earth around the sun is known as

(i) Rotation (ii) Revolution (iii) Inclination

Ans:

(ii) Revolution

(b) Direct rays of the sun fall on the equator on

(i) 21 March (ii) 21 June (iii) 22 December

Ans:

(i) 21st March

(c) Christmas is celebrated in summer in

(i) Japan (ii) India (iii) Australia

Ans:

(iii) Australia

(d) Cycle of the seasons is caused due to

(i) Rotation (ii) Revolution (iii) Gravitation

Ans:

(ii) Revolution

3. Fill in the blanks.

(a) A leap year has _____ number of days.

(b) The daily motion of the earth is _____.

(c) The earth travels around the sun in _____ orbit.

**(d) The sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of _____
on 21st June.**

(e) Days are shorter during _____ season.

Ans:

(a) A leap year has 366 a number of days.

(b) The daily motion of the earth is Rotation.

(c) The earth travels around the sun in Elliptical orbit.

(d) The sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer on 21st June.

(e) Days are shorter during winter season.

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Chapter 4: MAPS

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) What are the three components of a map?

Ans:

There are three Components of Maps – distance, direction and symbol.

(b) What are the four cardinal directions?

Ans:

There are four major directions, North, South, East and West. They are called as cardinal points.

(c) What do you mean by the term ‘the scale of the map’?

Ans:

Scale of map is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.

(d) How are maps more helpful than a globe?

Ans:

1. Map is helpful when we want to study only a part of the earth, as about our country, states, districts, towns and villages.
2. Maps are easy to carry.
3. Maps provide more information than a globe.

(e) Distinguish between a map and a plan.

Ans:

Map

A map is a representation or a drawing of the earth’s surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale.

Plan

PLAN

A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale. A large-scale map gives lot of information, but there are certain things which we may sometimes want to know, which can't be shown in a map. At that time, we can refer drawings drawn to scale called a plan.

(f) Which map provides detailed information?

Ans:

Large scale maps give more detailed information.

(g) How do symbols help in reading maps?

Ans:

These symbols give a lot of information in a limited space. With the use of these symbols, maps can be drawn easily and are simple to read.

2. Tick the correct answers.

(a) Maps showing distribution of forests are

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

Ans:

(ii) Thematic Map

(b) The blue colour is used for showing

(i) Water bodies (ii) Mountains (iii) Plains

Ans:

(i) Water bodies

(c) A compass is used –

(i) To show symbols (ii) To find the main direction

(iii) To measure distance

Ans:

(ii) To find the main direction

(d) A scale is necessary

(i) For a map (ii) For a sketch (iii) For symbols

Ans:

(i) For a map

Chapter 5:

Major domains of

the earth

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) What are the four major domains of the earth?

Ans:

The four major domains of the earth are

Lithosphere,

Atmosphere,

Hydrosphere,

Biosphere.

(b) Name the major continents of the earth.

Ans:

There are seven major continents. These are separated by large water bodies. These continents are – Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.

(c) Name the two continents that lie entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.

Ans:

The two continents that lie entirely in the Southern Hemisphere are Australia and Antarctica.

(d) Name the different layers of atmosphere.

Ans:

The atmosphere is divided into five layers based on composition, temperature and other properties. These layers starting from earth's surface are called the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere, the thermosphere and the exosphere.

(e) Why is the earth called the 'blue planet'?

Ans:

The earth is called the blue planet because more than 71 percent of the earth is covered with water and 29 percent is with land.

(f) Why is the Northern Hemisphere called the Land Hemisphere?

Ans:

The Northern Hemisphere called the Land Hemisphere because greater part of landmass lies here.

(g) Why is the Biosphere important for living organisms?

Ans:

The biosphere is the narrow zone of contact between the land, water and air.

It is in this zone where life exists.

All the living organisms including humans are linked to each other and to the biosphere for survival.

2. Tick the correct answers.

**(a) The mountain range that separates Europe from Asia is
(i) the Andes (ii) the Himalayas (iii) the Urals**

Ans:

(iii) the Urals

(b) The continent of North America is linked to South America by

(i) an Isthmus (ii) a Strait (iii) a Canal

Ans:

(i) an isthmus

**(c) The major constituent of atmosphere by per cent is
(i) Nitrogen (ii) Oxygen (iii) Carbon dioxide**

Ans:

(i) Nitrogen

(d) The domain of the earth consisting of solid rocks is

(i) the Atmosphere (ii) the Hydrosphere (iii) the Lithosphere

Ans:

(iii) the Lithosphere

(e) Which is the largest continent?

(i) Africa (ii) Asia (iii) Australia

Ans:

(ii) Asia

3. Fill in the blanks.

(a) The deepest point on the earth is _____ in the Pacific Ocean.

(b) The _____ Ocean is named after a country.

(c) The _____ is a narrow contact zone of land, water and air that supports life.

(d) The continents of Europe and Asia together are known as _____.

(e) The highest mountain peak on the earth is _____.

Ans:

(a) The deepest point on the earth is **Mariana Trench** in the Pacific Ocean.

(b) The **Indian Ocean** is named after a country.

(c) The **Biosphere** is a narrow contact zone of land, water and air that supports life.

(d) The continents of Europe and Asia together are known as **Eurasia**.

(e) The highest mountain peak on the earth is **Everest**.

Chapter 6: Our

Country: India

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) Name the major physical divisions of India.

Ans:

The major physical division of India are: Mountains, Plateaus, Plains, Coasts, and Islands.

(b) India shares its land boundaries with seven countries.

Name them.

Ans:

There are seven countries that share land boundaries with India. Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and China.

(c) Which two major rivers fall into the Arabian Sea?

Ans:

The two major rivers fall into the Arabian Sea are Narmada and Tapi.

(d) Name the delta formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

Ans:

The Sunderban delta is formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is the world largest delta.

(e) How many States and Union Territories are there in India? Which states have a common capital?

Ans:

For administrative purposes, the country is divided into 29 States and 7 Union Territories. Punjab and Haryana share common Capital i.e., Chandigarh.

(f) Why do a large number of people live in the Northern plains?

Ans:

A large number of people live in the Northern plains because land is very fertile.

(g) Why is Lakshadweep known as a coral island?

Ans:

Corals are skeletons of tiny marine animals called Polyps. When the living polyps die, their skeletons are left. Other polyps grow on top of the hard skeleton which grows higher and higher, thus forming the coral islands. Lakshadweep is a famous coral islands as this island is made of corals.

2. Tick the correct answers.

(a) The southernmost Himalayas are known as

(i) Shiwaliks (ii) Himadri (iii) Himachal

Ans:

(i) Shiwalik

(b) Sahyadris is also known as

(i) Aravali (ii) Western Ghats (iii) Himadri

Ans:

(ii) Western Ghats

(c) The Palk Strait lies between the countries

(i) Sri Lanka and Maldives

(ii) India and Sri Lanka

(iii) India and Maldives

Ans:

(ii) India and Sri Lanka

(d) The Indian islands in the Arabian Sea are known as

(i) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(ii) Lakshadweep Islands

(iii) Maldives

Ans:

(ii) Lakshadweep Island

(e) The oldest mountain range in India is the

(i) Aravali hills (ii) Western Ghats (iii) Himalayas

Ans:

(i) Aravali hills

3. Fill in the blanks.

(a) India has an area of about _____.

(b) The Greater Himalayas are also known as _____.

(c) The largest state in India in terms of area is _____.

(d) The river Narmada falls into the _____ Sea.

(e) The latitude that runs almost halfway through India is _____.

Ans:

(a) India has an area of about 3.28 million square Kilometer.

(b) The Greater Himalayas are also known as Himadri.

(c) The largest state in India in terms of area is Rajasthan.

(d) The river Narmada falls into the Arabian Sea.

(e) The latitude that runs almost halfway through India is Tropic of Cancer.