Updated

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TEACHER'S RESOURCE MANUAL

➤ Geography ➤ History ➤ Social & Political Life

SRIJAN PUBLISHERS P. LTD.

Contents

1. Resources – An Introduction

Worksheet 1

A **Place each of the following words in the right columns below:**

Electricity	Water	Soldier	Plumber	Ship	Education	Hammer	Air
Doctor	Soil	Road	Forest	Teacher	Medicine	Grass	Pilot

Natural Resource	Human Resource	Man-made Resource
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

B **Select the right option to complete each sentence below:**

1. An environment consists of all the _____ and _____ things around an organism.

   (a) trees; plants (b) living; non-living (c) birds; insects

2. Anything that can be used and whose _____ and _____ increases with modification is called a resource.

   (a) usefulness; value (b) life; strength (c) size; weight

3. Man-made machines and with their help began to _____ on a large scale.

   (a) expand control (b) destroy Earth (c) utilise resources

4. On the basis of their use and development, natural resources are classified into _____ and _____ resources.

   (a) actual; potential (b) biotic; abiotic (c) ubiquitous; localised

5. Human resources are not distributed _____ on Earth.

   (a) artistically (b) economically (c) uniformly

6. Conservation means to use resources according to _____ and to _____ its _____.

   (a) cost; spend; maximum (b) climate; heat; resource (c) need; minimise; waste

Answers to Worksheet 1

A.

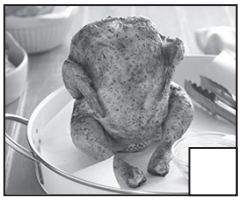
Natural Resource	Human Resource	Man-made Resource
Water	Soldier	Electricity
Air	Plumber	Ship
Soil	Education	Hammer
Forest	Doctor	Road
Grass	Teacher	Medicine

B. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (c)

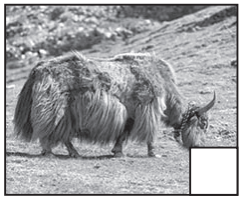
Worksheet 2

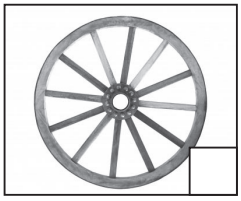
A **State whether the following pictures show natural [N] or man-made [M] resources:**





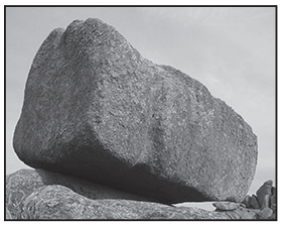







B **State the classification of the natural resources in each pair given below:**

1. Biotic and Abiotic




2. Actual and Potential


3. Renewable and Non-renewable


4. Ubiquitous and Localised


Answers to Worksheet 2

A. M: Ship, Bridge, Building, Shoe, Wheel
N: Fox, Chicken, Tree, Yak, Waterfall

B. 1. Rock – Abiotic; Tree – Biotic
2. Coal Mine – Actual; Waterfall – Potential
3. Canal – Renewable; Oil-rig [petroleum] – Non-renewable
4. Sea – Ubiquitous; Well – Localised

2. Natural Resources (Land, Water and Soil)

Worksheet 1

A **Answer the following questions:**

1. How did the natural resources of the Earth acquire value?

2. Mention the factors that influence land use in any area.

3. Why is ocean water unfit for human consumption?

4. Mention four ways to conserve water.

5. What is true soil?

B **Fill in the blanks to complete each sentence below:**

1. The covering of the bare part of a field with a layer of straw is called _____.
2. _____ is the process of collecting rainwater from rooftops and directing it to an appropriate location to store it for future use.

3. About 70% of the fresh water occurs as _____ and _____.
4. The underlying rock is called _____ and the rock from which soil is formed is called the _____ rock.
5. Community lands are also called _____.
6. To check the loss of land, we should take up _____, _____ and limit the use of _____, _____ and _____.
7. The _____ matter in soil is sand and clay and the organic material includes _____, _____ of _____, minute _____ and _____.
8. In _____, a series of wide steps are developed to grow crops, reducing the _____ of water.

Answers to Worksheet 1

A. 1. The natural resources of the Earth acquired value as a result of technological development.
2. Land use is affected by the following factors: (i) The slope of land (ii) The presence/absence of soil cover (iii) The availability of surface or underground water (iv) The prevailing climatic conditions (v) The nature of rocks and minerals present in them (vi) The level of technology available (vii) The quantity and quality of manpower (viii) The economic value of the land.
3. Ocean water is unfit for human consumption because it contains a large quantity of dissolved salts as compared to water on land.
4. Water can be conserved if we develop ways to treat sewage, link rivers to utilise the surplus, use sprinkle or drip irrigation and expand water harvesting.
5. The layers of soil called Horizon A and Horizon B are the topsoil and sub-soil, which together form the true soil.

B. 1. mulching 2. Rainwater harvesting 3. ice-sheets; glaciers
4. bedrock; parent 5. common property resources
6. Afforestation; land reclamation; pesticides; fertilisers; over-grazing
7. mineral; decayed leaves; dead tissue; organisms; bacteria; earthworms
8. terrace farming; surface run-off

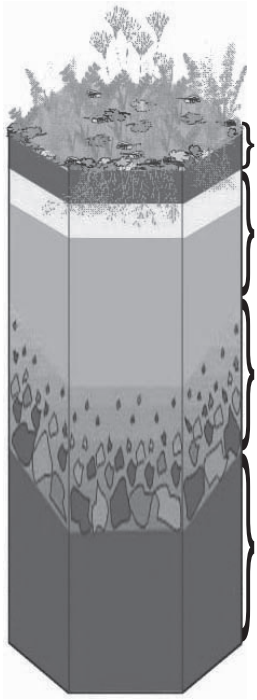
Worksheet 2

A **In the given diagram, mark Horizons A, B, C and D and with each horizons, write which is topsoil, sub-soil, partly weathered rock and bedrock.**

B **See the pictures below and write what they show below each one of them.**

Answers to Worksheet 2

A.



B.

Mountain soil

Inter-cropping

Terrace farming

Contour ploughing

3. Natural Resources (Natural Vegetation and Wildlife)

Worksheet 1

A **Select the right option to complete each sentence below:**

1. The life supporting system on the surface of the Earth is known as the _____.
   (a) biosphere (b) ecosystem
2. The distribution of natural vegetation on Earth depends upon the amounts of _____ and _____.
   (a) sunlight; rainfall (b) land; water
3. Different species of trees shed their leaves at different times in _____ forests, while all trees shed their leaves in the dry season in _____ forests.
   (a) tropical; temperate (b) evergreen; deciduous
4. Tropical forests are found in _____ and _____ regions.
   (a) Polar; temperate (b) equatorial; monsoon
5. _____ and _____ changes are causing loss of natural habitat.
   (a) Human activity; climatic (b) Water shortage; technology
6. _____ is the wise use of natural resources.
   (a) Afforestation (b) Conservation
7. Trees can be saved from disease by using _____.
   (a) insecticides (b) fertilisers
8. _____ species are peculiar to Australia.
   (a) Furry (b) Marsupial
9. _____ and _____ of animals is banned and punishable by law.
   (a) Hunting; poaching (b) Dancing; singing
10. Many countries are protecting wildlife by establishing _____ parks, _____ reserves and _____.
    (a) regional; lion; citizen's galleries (b) national; biosphere; wildlife sanctuaries

B **Place the birds and animals given below in the correct continent; remember that some animals are found in more than one continent, so place them in both.**

Zebra Polar Bear Yak Bison Python Wolves Llama Elephant
Puma Musk Ox Arctic fox Moose Platypus Emu Hippo
Partridge Kookaburra Panda Beaver Anaconda Armadillo
Koala bear Wild boar Giraffe Mink Lyrebird Lion

1. Asia: _____
2. Europe: _____
3. Africa: _____
4. Australia: _____
5. North America: _____
6. South America: _____

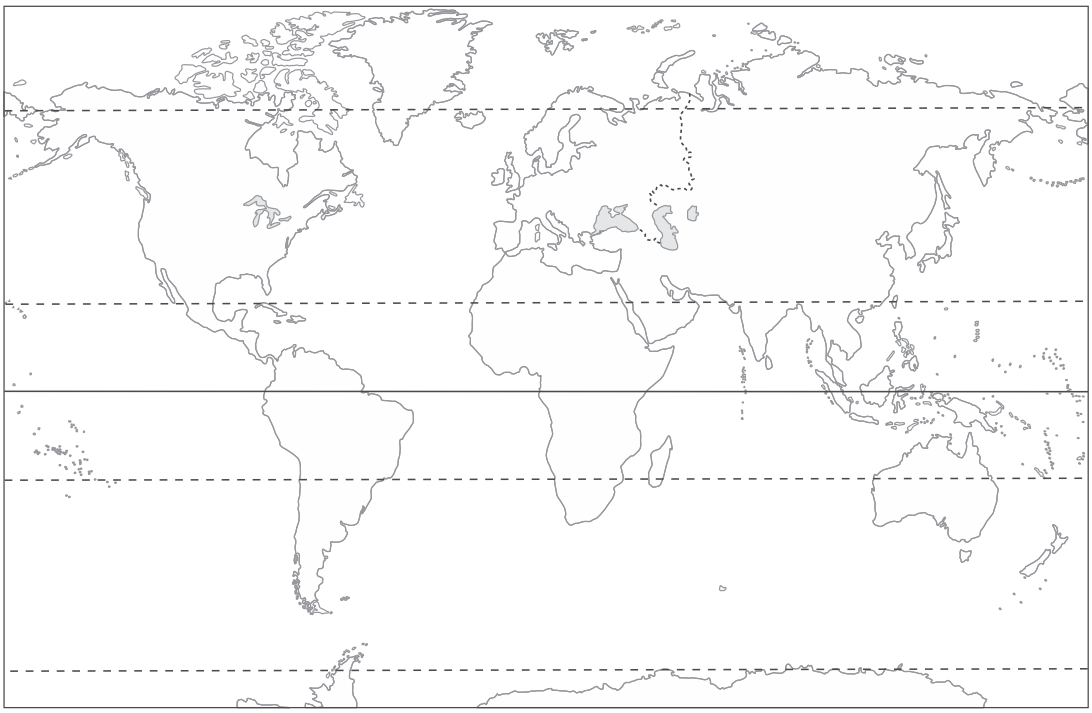
Answers to Worksheet 1

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (b)

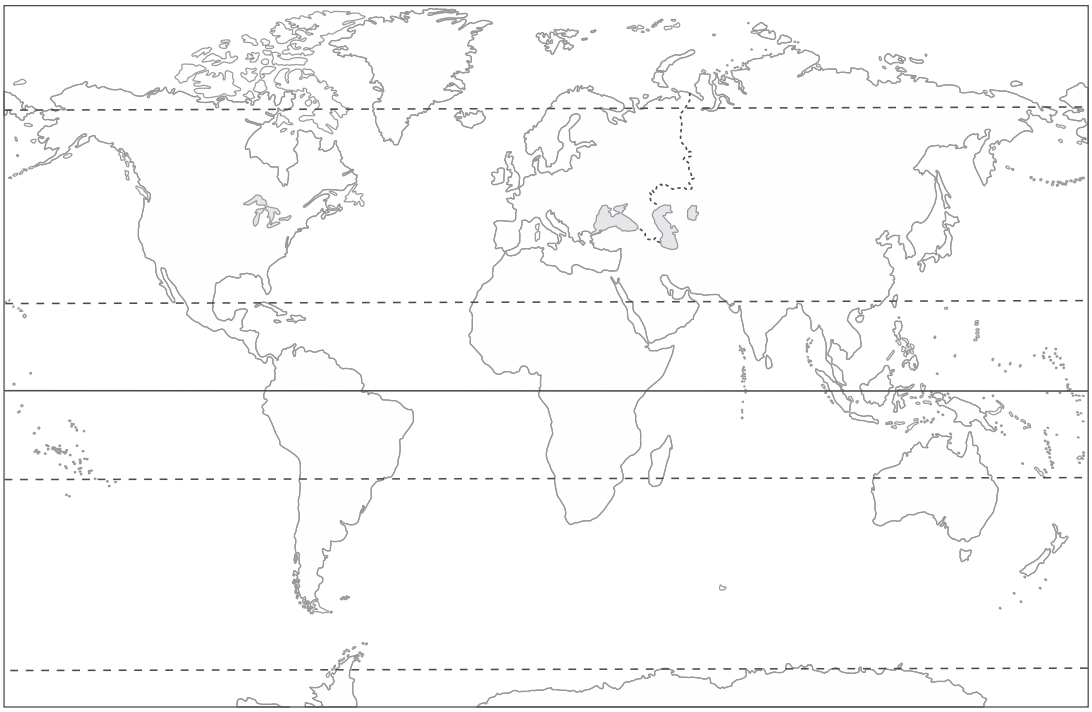
B. 1. Asia: Yak, Polar Bear, Elephant, Musk Ox, Panda, Lion, Mink
2. Europe: Polar Bear, Wolves, Partridge, Wild Boar
3. Africa: Zebra, Python, Elephant, Hippo, Giraffe, Lion
4. Australia: Emu, Platypus, Kookaburra, Koala Bear, Lyrebird
5. North America: Bison, Beaver, Arctic Fox, Moose, Puma
6. South America: Llama, Anaconda, Armadillo

Worksheet 2

A **On a map of the world, mark the various types of forests.**



B **On a map of the world, mark the grasslands and the Tundra.**



Answers to Worksheet 2

A. **Refer to page 21 of Srijan Social Sciences 8.**

B. **Refer to page 22 of Srijan Social Sciences 8.**

4. Natural Resources (Mineral and Power Resources)

Worksheet 1

A **Write one or two word answers to the following questions:**

1. Minerals with iron content: _____
2. Excavating ore by digging or cutting: _____
3. Method of extracting petroleum: _____
4. Hard silvery metal used for steel making: _____
5. The ore of aluminium: _____
6. The oldest conventional source of power: _____
7. This fuel is also called Black Gold: _____
8. Heated groundwater emerges as: _____
9. Copper is produced in India at: _____
10. Nuclear fission takes place in: _____
11. Energy from the heat of the Earth's interior: _____
12. The turbine and dynamo help generate: _____
13. This metal is widely used to make alloys: _____
14. This is a non-conductor of electricity: _____
15. Electricity generated by using coal: _____

B **Give answers to the following questions:**

1. What is an ore?

_____

_____

_____

2. What are metallic minerals and how are they classified?

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. What is shaft mining?

4. What is fission?

5. What is bauxite and what is it used for?

6. What are conventional sources of power? Name them.

7. What are the four varieties of coal?

8. What is natural gas and what is its use?

9. How is tidal energy produced?

10. Give one advantage and one disadvantage of solar energy.

Answers to Worksheet 1

A. 1. Ferrous minerals 2. Open-cast mining or quarrying 3. Drilling 4. Nickel 5. Bauxite
6. Firewood 7. Petroleum 8. Geysers 9. Khetri 10. Nuclear reactors
11. Geothermal energy 12. Hydel power 13. Copper 14. Mica 15. Thermal energy

B. 1. An ore is the raw form of a mineral taken out of the Earth having a large amount of impurities, which are removed to convert the ore into useful materials.

2. Metallic minerals are normally found in igneous rocks and they contain metal in ore form. Metals are hard substances having a typical lustre or shine and they can be ferrous [having iron] like iron, manganese, tungsten, chromites; or non-ferrous [without iron] like gold, silver, copper or lead.

3. In shaft mining, vertical or slanting shafts and horizontal tunnels are made, interconnected with larger corridors and lifts are used to bring ores to the surface. It is costlier than open-cast mining.

4. The process of splitting the nucleus of an atom into two or more smaller nuclei to produce energy is called fission. The atom used for fission comes from uranium or thorium.

5. Bauxite is the ore of aluminium which is obtained by refining bauxite. Since it is light in weight and a good conductor of heat and electricity, it is mainly used for making railway coaches, aeroplane bodies, utensils, chemicals, transmission wires, building construction, pipes, boats, etc.

6. Conventional power resources are those sources that have been in use for a long time, like firewood, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity.

7. The four varieties of coal are peat, lignite, bituminous and anthracite based on their carbon content and amount of impurities in them.

8. Natural gas is released when petroleum is drilled and taken out of oilfields. Earlier it was allowed to go waste but now it is used as domestic and industrial fuel.

9. Tidal energy is produced by using the rise and fall of the tides. A dam is used to trap water at high tide and released at low tide. The plant operating the rising and falling water can run generators and produce electricity.

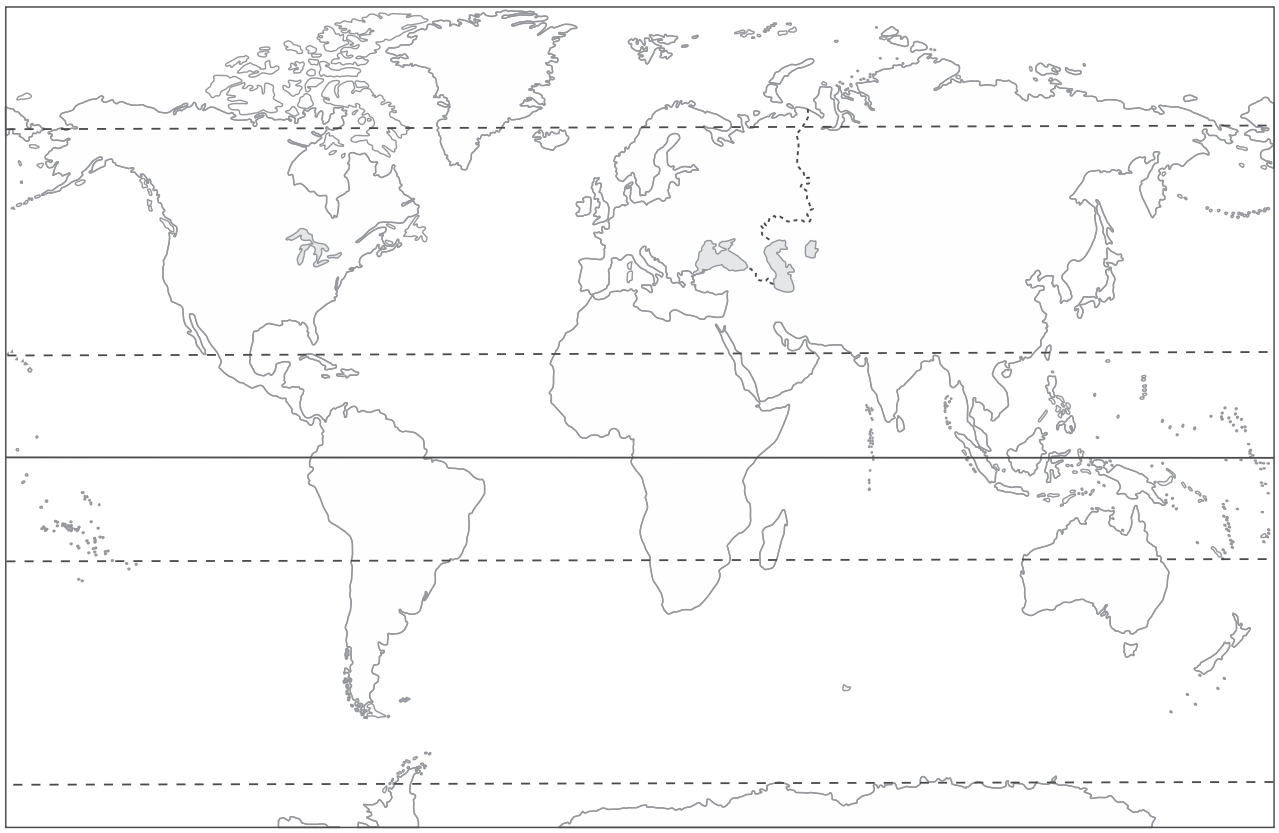
10. Solar energy could meet the earth's energy needs cheaply and easily, without damage to the environment, but solar cells are very expensive.

Worksheet 2

A **Name the following:**

1. The largest producer of gold in the world: _____
2. The largest consumer of mica in the world: _____
3. The largest reserves of iron ore found in: _____
4. The largest producer of nickel in the world: _____
5. The Indian state known for producing coal: _____
6. The first nuclear plant was set up in 1956 in: _____
7. Geothermal energy is widely used in: _____
8. The first gold mine in India: _____
9. The Indian state producing 50% of mica: _____
10. The largest reserves of oil are in: _____

B **Now on a map of the world, mark the above places and name them along with the minerals/metals they are known for.**



Answers to Worksheet 2

A. **1.** South Africa **2.** The USA **3.** Russia **4.** Canada **5.** Jharkhand **6.** UK **7.** Iceland **8.** Kolar gold fields **9.** Jharkhand **10.** Saudi Arabia

B. Refer to page 30 and 31 of Srijan Social Sciences 8 and an atlas

5. Agriculture – An Introduction

Worksheet 1

A **Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences below:**

1. The primary activities of agriculture involve the _____ and _____ of products provided by nature.
2. The secondary activities involve the _____ of the products of the primary activities.
3. The tertiary activities help the primary and secondary activities by providing _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
4. A number of _____, _____ and _____ factors are jointly responsible for the growth and development of agriculture.
5. When agriculture is developed into an industry, it has _____, _____ and _____.
6. Farming is classified into two basic types: _____ and _____.

B **Answer the following questions:**

1. What is the difference between subsistence farming and commercial farming?

2. What is shifting cultivation?

3. Describe mixed farming.

4. What are the two essential factors for plantations to be economically successful?

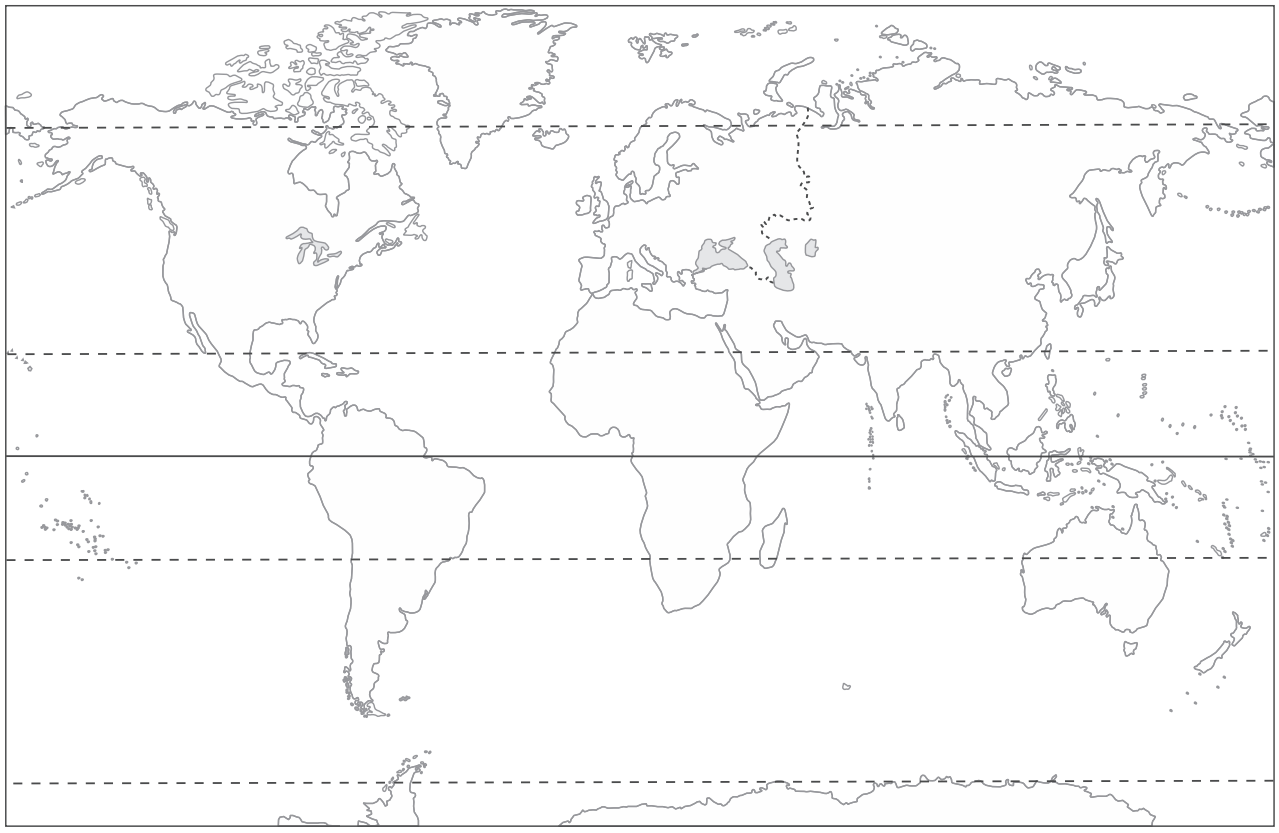
Answers to Worksheet 1

A. 1. extraction; production 2. processing 3. service; transport; trade; insurance; banking
4. geographical; cultural; economic 5. inputs; operations; outputs
6. subsistence; commercial

B. 1. In subsistence farming, all produce is consumed by the farmer and nothing is sent for the commercial market. There are small landholdings and high population pressure and the crops are produced according to farmer's needs. In commercial farming, most of the products are for sale in the market and crops are chosen keeping in mind their sale value. The farms are very large and require a large amount of capital.
2. Shifting cultivation, also called slash-and-burn, is mostly practised by nomadic, migratory, primitive people and involves rotation of fields, not of crops. A patch of land is cleared by cutting and burning trees and ashes are mixed with the soil. After 2-3 crops, when the land becomes infertile, it is abandoned and a new one selected.
3. Mixed farming involves raising livestock along with crops and fodder on moderate-sized farms. Both cereal crops and fodder are grown. Animal waste is used as manure. Cattle are reared for milk and beef; sheep, for wool and mutton.
4. Cheap and skilled labour and efficient and adequate network of transport are essential for the economic success of plantations.

Worksheet 2

A **On a map of the world, show the areas that practise different types of agriculture.**



Answers to Worksheet 2

A. Refer to page 40 of Srijan Social Sciences 8.

6. Agriculture – Crops and Agricultural Development

Worksheet 1

A Name the following:

1. Four oilseeds: _____
2. Native place of rice: _____
3. Wheat grows in India in [season]: _____
4. Four millets: _____
5. Harmful for cotton growing: _____
6. Largest producer of maize: _____
7. The golden fibre: _____
8. Coffee is native of: _____
9. Tea cannot tolerate: _____
10. Largest producer of rice: _____

B Answer the following questions:

1. Enumerate some of the measures taken to increase farm production.

_____

_____

_____

2. What are the geographical and climatic conditions required for growing cotton?

_____

_____

_____

3. Name three factors that have helped farming to develop in the USA.

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Why is India suitable for developing tea plantation?

Answers to Worksheet 1

A. **1.** Mustard, groundnut, sesame, sunflower **2.** India **3.** Winter **4.** Jowar, bajra, ragi, sorghum **5.** Frost **6.** The USA **7.** Jute **8.** Ethiopia, Africa **9.** stagnant water **10.** China

B. **1.** Some of the measures to increase farm production are: increasing land under cultivation and the number of crops grown; improving and increasing irrigation; increasing the use of chemical fertilisers; using high-yielding variety of seeds and introducing machines to do farm work.

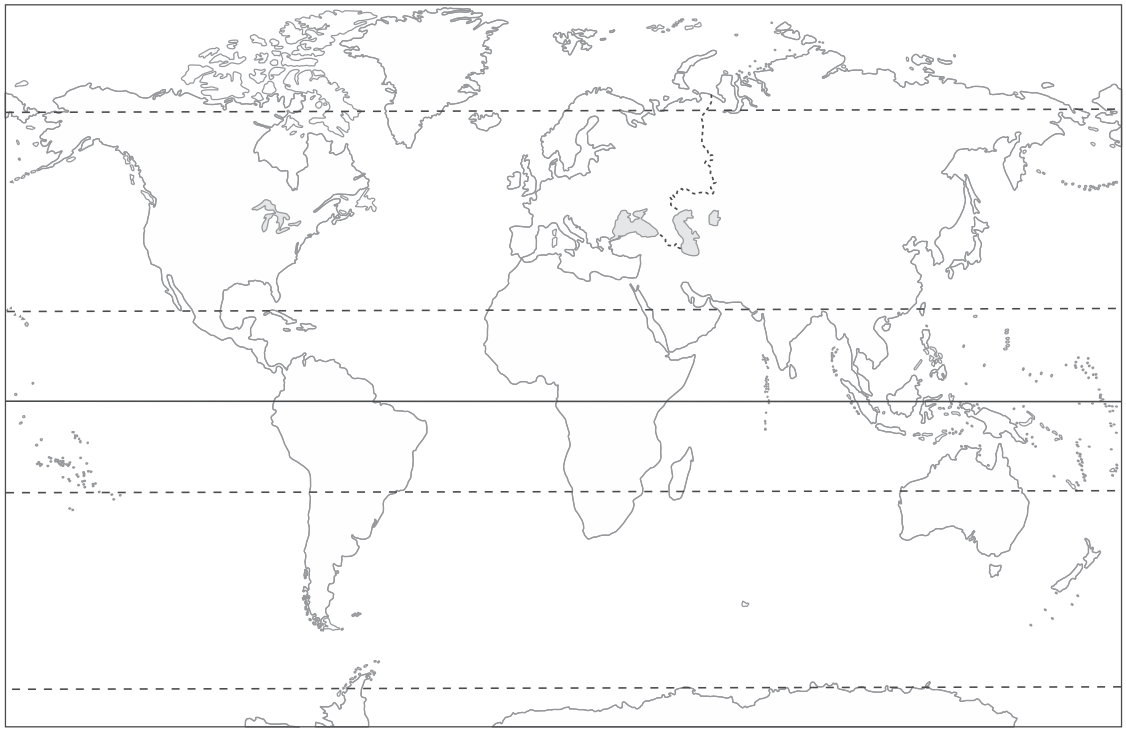
2. Cotton grows best in tropical and sub-tropical climates, at places with well-drained black and alluvial fertile soil. At the time of growth, it needs high temperature and well-distributed rainfall of about 60 cm. At the time of ripening and picking of cotton bolls, bright sunshine and dust-free winds are good. Cheap and adequate labour is needed for cultivation and picking of bolls.

3. Farming has developed on the vast fertile plains and grasslands of the USA called Prairies because (a) They have a suitable climate with cold winters and hot summers and limited rainfall in summer (b) The farmers practise contour ploughing and rotation of crops regularly (c) They use machines like tractors, seed-drills, levellers, combine-harvesters and thresher for the work.

4. India falls in the Monsoon belt of Asia which has a hot, humid climate, cloudy weather most suitable at growing time. The tea plant grows on hill slopes with well-drained loamy soil, because the bush cannot tolerate stagnant water. India also has cheap, skilled labour available regularly.

Worksheet 2

A **On a map of the world, mark the areas growing one of the following crops: (a) Wheat and rice producing areas [in two different colours] OR (b) Cotton and jute producing areas.**



Answers to Worksheet 2

A. Refer to maps on page 46 and 48 of Srijan Social Sciences 8.

7. Industries – An Introduction

Worksheet 1

A **Answer the following questions:**

1. What is industry?

2. What is the industrial system?

3. State the classification of industries on the basis of raw materials used.

4. On what factors is the location of industry dependent?

B **Select the right option to complete the following sentences:**

1. Joint sector industries are jointly owned by _____
   (a) two or three individuals or firms (b) the state and private firms or individuals
2. A geographer uses the word industry for activities relating to _____
   (a) manufacturing (b) fishing and mining
3. Cottage industries are normally carried out in villages and small towns by _____
   (a) farmers and labourers (b) skilled artisans and craftsmen

4. The location of industries helps development of cities because _____
   (a) they generate employment (b) they require a lot of capital
5. In North America, industrial clusters are located around _____
   (a) the Appalachian mountains (b) the Great Lakes
6. Europe was the home of the _____ and the first to develop large-scale industries.
   (a) Industrial Revolution (b) Democratic Revolution

Answers to Worksheet 1

A. 1. Industry is the activity concerned with processing of raw materials and production of goods [Example: Textile industry], extraction of minerals [copper mining industry], and providing service [banking industry].

2. The industrial system is the location, development and growth of industries through inputs, processes, outputs. Inputs are the raw materials, sources of power, cost of land and infrastructure, labour and transport. Processes are the methods and techniques that help to convert raw material into useful and valuable finished goods. Outputs are the end products and the profits earned after sale in the market.

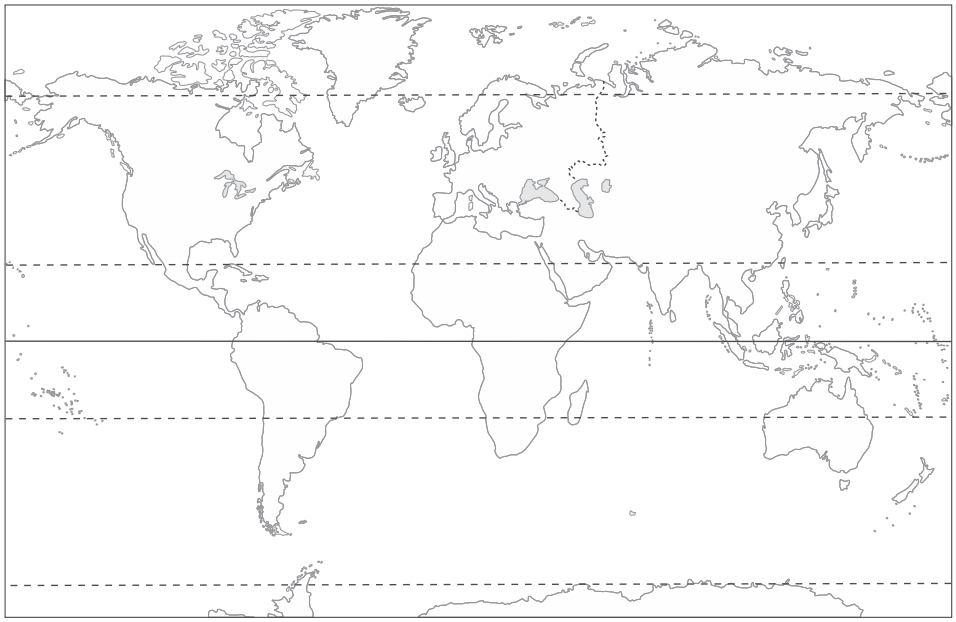
3. There are four types of industries based on the raw materials used:
   (a) Agro-based industries that use agricultural products to make things like cotton textiles or food processing
   (b) Mineral-based industries that use mineral ores to make things like iron and steel
   (c) Marine-based industries that use products from the seas and oceans to process seafood
   (d) Forest-based industries that use forest products to make things like pulp, paper, furniture, etc.

4. To locate an industry various factors favouring a site and also its disadvantages are considered, such as availability of raw materials; sources of power, labour, capital; means of transport; market; and government policies.

B. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (a)

Worksheet 2

A **On a map of the world, mark the major industrial regions.**



B **On a map of India, mark the major industrial regions.**

Answers to Worksheet 2

A. Refer to map on page 56 of Srijan Social Sciences 8.

B. Refer to map on page 57 of Srijan Social Sciences 8.

8. Industries – Distribution and Case Studies

Worksheet 1

A **State the differences between the following:**

1. Pig iron and wrought iron

2. Blast furnace and converter

3. Cotton and polyester

4. Hardware and software

B **Describe the following:**

1. The main inputs of the iron and steel industry.

2. How steel is made.

3. Importance of Jamshedpur today.

4. The present condition of the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad.

5. Bengaluru's IT scenario today.

Answers to Worksheet 1

A. 1. Melted iron is pig iron. When it is reheated to remove impurities, especially carbon, it gives wrought iron, which is tougher than cast iron.

2. A blast furnace is used for smelting iron ore; the equipment that is used to transform iron into steel by removing impurities is called a converter.

3. Cotton is a natural fibre and polyester is a man-made fibre.

4. Computer machines are called hardware and the programmes used in them are called software.

B. 1. The main inputs for the iron and steel industry are iron ore, limestone, coal, skilled and semi-skilled labour, a factory with machines, blast furnaces and infrastructure and a large amount of capital.

2. Steel is made by heating pure iron in a blast furnace, removing impurities through a converter and adding controlled amounts of carbon and ferro-alloys [nickel, chromium, vanadium, etc.] according to the use for which steel is being made.

3. Jamshedpur is not only the centre for the Tata Steel Plant, but also an important industrial centre and a centre for technical colleges and scientific research laboratories, especially in metallurgy.

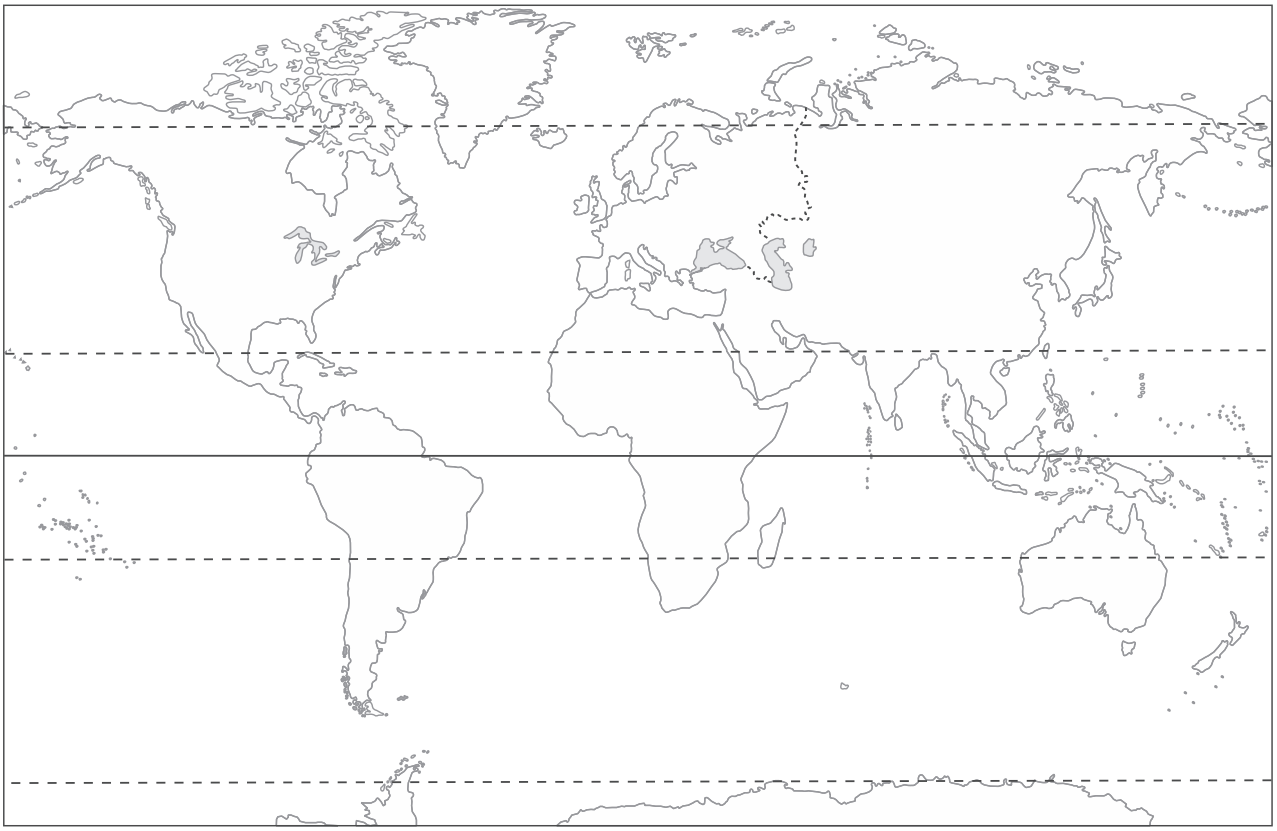
4. Today the cotton textile industry at Ahmedabad is suffering because of old, obsolete machinery, inadequate power supply and high labour costs; it needs upgradation of machines based on the latest technology.

5. Today Bengaluru has headquarters and sub-offices of many multinational companies such as Hewlett-Packard, IBM, Siemens, Motorola, Compaq, etc., and about 2 lakh software professionals working there. It is now called the Silicon Valley of the East.

Worksheet 2

A **On a map of India, mark the major iron and steel plants.**

B **On a map of the world, mark Osaka, Pittsburgh, Manchester, Silicon Valley, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru and Jamshedpur.**



Answers to Worksheet 2

A. Refer to map on page 62 of Srijan Social Sciences 8.

B. Refer the maps in Srijan Social Sciences 8 and your atlas to mark the places.

9. Human Resources

Worksheet 1

A **Fill in the blanks with suitable words to complete each sentence:**

1. For the development and economic progress of a country, its human resources must be _____ and _____.
2. Fertile river valleys are _____ populated areas and hot deserts are _____ populated.
3. The main components of population change are _____, _____ and _____.
4. If the birth rate is more than the death rate in an area, it has a _____ of population.
5. _____ are people who leave a country or region and _____ are people who come into a country or region.
6. A simple way to understand population composition is to study the _____ or _____.

B **Answer the following questions:**

1. What is meant by density of population?

_____

_____

_____

2. What is the impact of topography on population distribution?

_____

_____

_____

3. How do you account for people settling in places like the Middle East and Alaska?

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Why are river valleys densely populated?

_____

5. What is a population pyramid?

Answers to Worksheet 1

A. 1. educated; skilled 2. densely; sparsely 3. birth rate; death rate; migration
4. natural growth 5. Emigrants; immigrants 6. population; age-sex pyramid

B. 1. Density of population is the ratio of population to the land area. Density is calculated by dividing the total population of an area by the land area specified. The number of people per square kilometre helps us know the pressure on the land. The world population density is 48 persons per sq km.

2. In mountains, plateaus and hills land for agriculture is not available, the climate not favourable for cultivation, the means of transport are limited and irrigation is not possible. All this however is available in river valleys and plains. Therefore, in the former areas population is sparse, while it is dense in river valleys.

3. In spite of the hot and dry climate of the Middle East, and the bitter cold of Alaska in North America, the availability of mineral resources attracts people to settle in these places.

4. Fresh water is essential for the survival of humans, animals and plants. Rivers are an important source of fresh water for domestic, agriculture, industrial and other purposes. Therefore, river valleys are densely populated.

5. The population or age-sex pyramid is a simple way to know about the population composition of a country or region. It shows the age and sex composition of the population, with children at the base and old people at the top. The shape of the pyramid reveals the economic and social conditions of that country.

Worksheet 2

A **On a map of India, mark the areas with the highest density of population. Name the states.**

B **Name three sparsely populated countries of the world and three densely populated small countries and three countries with the highest population.**

Answers to Worksheet 2

A. Refer to the first map on page 73 of Srijan Social Sciences 8 and fill in the densely populated areas. Then write the states: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Kerala.

B. Sparsely populated countries: Greenland, Falkland Islands, Mongolia

Densely populated small countries: Macau, Monaco, Singapore

Countries with the highest population: China, India, United States of America