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GEOGRAPHY



... HIGHLIGHTS ...

- * Exclusively prepared for TNPSC exams.
- * Questions are taken from 6th to 12th samacheer books.

Geography [37 Parts]

Prepared from Samacheer Kalvi Books – 6th to 12th Std

1. The Earth and the Solar System

1. When does stars become invisible?

While rising of sun

2. What changes in moon every day?

Shape

3. How do the shape of moon changes?

From full moon to new moon

4. How is month calculated?

Month is calculated based from new moon to full moon.

5. How do moon appear?

With heavenly bodies

6. How many planets can we see through naked eye?

5, namely mercury, venus, mars, Jupiter and Saturn

7. What are the planets that we can see through telescope?

Neptune and Uranus

8. Which two planets appear on horizons?

Mercury and Venus

9. Which is called as morning star?

Venus

10. Where do mars, Jupiter and Saturn visible?

During night in the east or overhead or in the west

11. Which is named after the five planets?

Days of week in Tamil

12. Why is seeing is not believing?

It appears that sun and stars rises in the east and sets in the west. But the real fact is it is the earth which spins along its axis and because of this spin we find sun to raise and sets.

13. Where does moon revolve?

Moon revolves around earth.

14. Where do planets revolve?

Around sun.

15. What does solar system consist of?

Sun, Eight planets, satellites like moon, thousands of asteroids, meteoroids and comets.

16. Name some celestial bodies?

Uranus, Neptune, Comets, Meteoroids, Asteroids, Galaxies, dwarf planets, millions of stars and other gaseous objects.

17. Why does earth has human beings?

Because of oxygen

18. How are eight planets classified as?

Solid planets and gaseous planets

19. Name some solid planets?

Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars

20. Name some gaseous planets?

Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune

21. How do planets move from bird's eye view?

Anti clock wise.

22. How do planets revolve around sun?

Elliptical path.

23. What is orbit?

The path that the planets takes to revolve around the sun is called as orbit/

24. Which is the head of solar family?

Sun

25. Which emits light in solar system?

Sun

26. What are rings of Saturn?

The rings of Saturn are visible through telescope and they consists of stones, dust and ice particles.

27. What are called as dwarf planets?

Pluto, Chanon, Ceres, Eris

28. Where are asteroids found?

Between mars and Jupiter

29. What are asteroids?

They are clusters of celestial bodies which include tiny stones and big rocks that measures about 300 to 400 km in diameter.

30. Name the asteroid which has Indian names?

Vynu Pappu, Sarabai, Rananujam.

31. What is moon?

It is natural satellite which revolve around earth.

32. Why is moon called as satellite?

It is because it does not revolve around sun instead it revolve around earth.

33. Which measures the Earth's diameter?

Moon

34. How long it takes for moon to revolve around sun?

27.3 days

35. Which satellite photographed the other side of moon?

Lunar 3 in the year 1959

36. What is special feature of moon?

Craters

37. What is new moon?

During the rotation of Earth the dark side of the moon that faces earth is called as new moon.

38. What is full moon?

The side of the moon which shines brightly is called as full moon.

39. What is meteoroids?

The sudden streaks of light that is seen on starry night is called as meteoroids.

40. What is comet?

It is not a star. It is a rock made of dust and ice. It has long tail.

41. What is galaxy?

Millions of the constellations of star in the sky is called as galaxy.

42. What is universe?

When thousands of galaxy joins together it is universe.

43. What is milky way galaxy?

A white streak of light which is seen on a clear night.

44. How do Indians call the milky way galaxy as?

Akash Ganga

45. Which is the third planet from sun?

Earth

2. Rotation and Revolution of Earth

1. What are the important movements of sun?

Rotation on its own axis and revolution around the sun are the two important movements of the sun.

2. How long does the earth takes to finish one rotation?

23 hours and 56 minutes

3. How is day and night taking place on earth?

All parts of the earth do not experience day and night at the same time. The part of the earth's surface which faces the sun experience day. The part of the earth's surface which does not face the sun experience the night.

4. Who was the ancient astronomer?

Aryabhatta

5. Who explained scientifically that the earth rotates on its own axis?

Aryabhatta

6. When is beginning of day marked in olden days?

Sunrise

7. When is the beginning of day marked in modern day?

At 12 midnight

8. What is the duration taken by earth for its one revolution?

365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days

9. What is leap year?

A year with an extra day in the month of February.

10. What are the four main seasons?

Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter

11. What is the shape of earth that revolves around the sun?

Elliptical in shape

12. In which month earth is far away from sun?

July

13. How are seasons caused?

It is caused because of the earth's axis is inclined.

14. What is northern movement?

On December 22nd the sun which rises mostly in the south and east now starts moving towards the north. This is called as northern movement.

15. What is southern movement?

Movement of sun towards south is called as southern movement.

16. What is specialty of Solstice June 21?

We experience summer in northern hemisphere and winter in southern hemisphere.

17. How many seasons are there in Tamil tradition?

6 seasons, namely Khar, Kulir, Munpani. Pinpani, Ilavenil and Mudhuvenil.

18. How is summer associated?

With heat, brightness and longer days

19. How is winter associated?

With cold weather, early sunset and shorter days.

20. Which festival is celebrated in England during winter?

Christmas.

3. Maps and Globe

1. Who was the first to state that Earth was round?

The Greek philosopher mathematician Pythagoras had said that the earth is round.

2. Who was the Indian astronomer to say earth was round?

The Indian astronomer Aryabhata-I (476- 550 A.D) had written in his treatise Aryabhatia that the earth was like a sphere and spinning on its axis .

3. How was earth described by astronauts?

According to the astronauts the earth appears as a blue sphere with green and brown patches.

4. How was Earth described by NASA 'Distant spacecraft "Cassini"?

On July 19, 2013 NASA 'Distant spacecraft "Cassini" had sent pictures of the earth and the moon as seen from the Saturn, which is nearly 800 billion km away. In the Cassini images Earth and the moon appear as mere dots. The earth a pale blue and the moon a stark white, are visible between Saturn's rings.

5. Which is called as “Oblate Spheroid”?

The shape of the earth is called an “Oblate Spheroid”.

6. Why did merchants travel?

Trade and commerce

7. What is map?

A map is a visual representation of an entire area or a part of it that is drawn on paper or cloth.

8. What are the types of map?

There are different types of maps static or dynamic, interactive, 2 dimensional or 3 dimensional.

9. What do maps represent?

Maps represent various things like physical features of a place, political boundaries, climate, natural resources, roadways and railway lines etc.

10. What is blue print?

An architect or a civil engineer will represent the building by means of a diagram on a paper before construction. This is called a “blue print” and is commonly called as the “plan” of the building.

11. How is direction represented in map?

In a map direction is always indicated at the top right hand corner as shown in the figure given below. To understand the directions in / to a place, an arrow indicating north (N) is marked on the map pointing towards the northern direction of that particular

place.

12. Where is scale located in a map?

Scale is indicated at the bottom of the map. A scale is a relationship between a certain distance on a map and the actual distance on the ground. It is expressed as a ratio.

13. What are the different ways of representing scale?

There are three ways of representing the scale .

1. Statement form
2. Representative fraction
3. Linear form or graphic scale

14. What are conventional symbols?

The symbols that are used to represent things such as park, temple, railway line. boundaries etc are called as conventional symbols.

15. What are thematical maps?

Maps that shows temperature such as minerals, forest, temperature etc are called as thematcial maps.

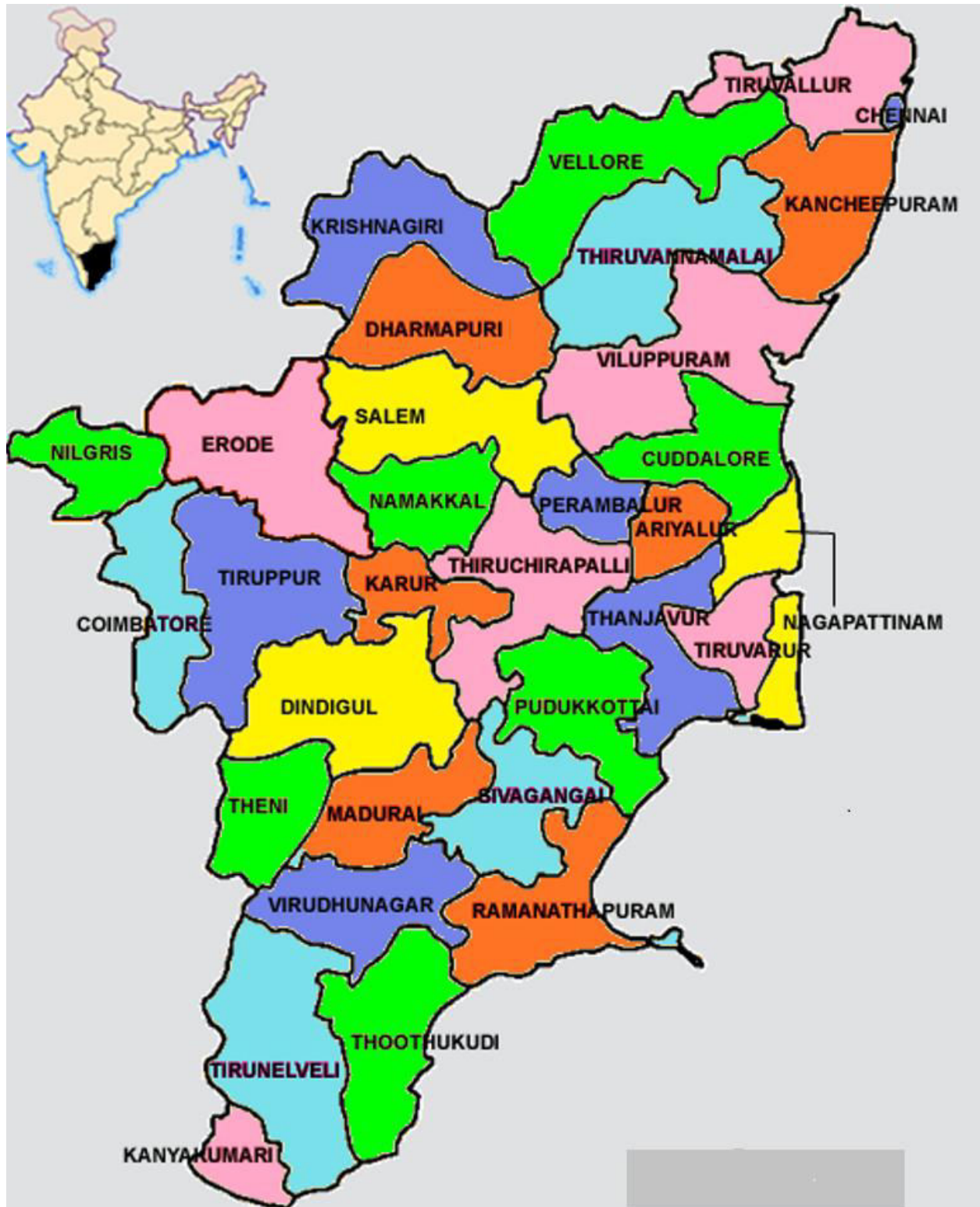
16. What are the uses of map?

- It is used to locate places
- It is used to locate resources that are found on the earth
- It helps the military to move its troops
- It helps in planning
- It helps us to know the movement of the satellite and planets in the sky
- It is used for teaching and learning in a class room.

17. Mark all states in Political map of India



18. Mark district of Tamil Nadu



19. What is a globe?

A globe is a three dimensional model of the earth. On its surface continents, oceans, islands and other landforms are marked.

20. How does globe spins?

The globe spins on an axis and its axis is a metal stick which passes through its centre. The axis is kept inclined just like the earth's axis at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

21. Which is the most accurate map of the world?

Globe

22. What is latitude and longitude?

To help us locate a place correctly imaginary lines are drawn on the surface of the earth. These imaginary lines are called latitude and longitude.

23. What is latitude?

Latitudes are imaginary lines that run horizontally from east to west on a globe or a map. Latitudes are marked by degrees numbered from 0° to 90° North and South.

24. What is longitude?

Longitudes are imaginary lines that run vertically from the North Pole to the South Pole.

25. What is Greenwich meridian?

The longitude that passes through Greenwich is called the Greenwich meridian.

26. What is meridian?

The lines of longitude are also known meridian.

4. The Earth –Its Structure and Tectonic Movements

1. Which planet has sustainability for life?

Earth

2. Which is the most accepted theory of formation of earth?

Big Bang Theory

3. What is the proposal of Big bang theory?

It states that universe was once extremely compact, dense and hot. Around 10 to 20 million years ago there was a cosmic explosion called as 'Big Bang'. From that explosion, the universe including earth was formed.

4. Who explained that universe is expanding?

Edwin Hubble

5. What was the test made for Big Bang theory?

Large Hardon Collider

6. What is called as Pangaea?

All the continents were clustered together around the South Pole. This super continent was called as Pangaea.

7. What is panthalassa?

The pangea was surrounded by a mega ocean called as Panthalassa or the super ocean.

8. What is lithosphere?

The pangea was broken into a number of plates known as lithosphere plates.

9. What is the change occurring in Himalayas?

The Himalayas is rising by about 5mm per year this is due to the movement of Indo-Australian plate, and the plate is still moving at the rate of 67mm per year.

10. How are pangea split?

It was split into seven major plates and smaller plates.

11. What are the major plates of pangea?

Euraisa, Antartcia, North America, South America, Pacific, Africa and Indo Australian plates.

12. Which is used to measure earthquake?

Seismograms

13. Who was the first scientist to discover structure of earth?

Sir Isaac Newton

14. How are interior of earth classified?

They are classified as crust, mantle and core.

15. What is crust?

It is the uppermost layer of the earth`s surface.

16. What is SIAL?

The continental crust is composed of a layer called SAIL.

17. What is SIMA?

The oceanic crust is composed of basaltic layer called as SIMA.

18. What is mantle?

It lies between the crust and core.

19. What is the upper mantle known as?

Asthenosphere.

20. What is core?

It is the inner most layer of the earth.

21. What are the other names for core?

Baryspeher or NIFE.

22. What are the two divisions of core?

It is inner core and outer core.

23. Which was occupied by Tethys sea?

In ancient geographical part of the place where the Himalayas lies was occupied by the shallow Tethys sea.

24. How are movements divided?

Epirogenic or continental movement.

25. What is FAULTS?

The vertical movement leads to either uplift or subsidence of the earth's crust along lines of weaknesses are called as Faults.

26. What are the two types of folds?

Anticlines and Synclines. The Anticlines means up folds and Synclines means down folds.

27. What is orogenic movements?

Large scale horizontal movement is called as orogenic movements.

28. Which removes irregularities on land?

Exogenic or external forces

29. What is focus?

The point of origin of the earthquake is called as focus.

30. What is epicenter?

The point directly above the focus on the surface of earth is called as 'Epicentre'.

31. What is earthquake?

It is a sudden shake or tremble of a part of the earth's crust.

32. How are earthquakes classified?

It is classified as volcanic earthquakes and tectonic earthquakes.

33. What are the types of earthquake waves?

Body waves and surface waves

34. What is P Waves?

It is the primary waves of earthquake which is the first to be recorded in the seismograph.

35. What is volcano?

It is a vent or an opening on the earth's crust, through which hot molten materials erupt from the interior.

36. What is lava?

When the magma erupts out of the earth on to the surface it is called as lava.

37. What are the types of volcano?

It is divided into three types as Active volcano, dormant volcano, extinct volcano.

38. What is active volcano?

Eruptions occur at frequent intervals are called as active volcano.

39. What is dormant volcanoes?

They are also called as the sleeping volcanoes. They have been active in the past, now they would have been silent but there are chances of eruption in the future.

40. What is extinct volcanoes?

This is called as dead volcanoes. They would have erupted in the past but have stopped erupting now.

5. Tamil Nadu; Physiographic of Tamil Nadu

1. How is Tamil Nadu surrounded?

The hills of the eastern and Western Ghats surround Tamil Nadu to the North West and West, the Bay of Bengal is found to the East and the Indian Ocean to the south.

2. How is the physiographic of Tamil Nadu?

Tamil Nadu has high land which is uneroded, Western Ghats on the west and low lying coastal and river plains on the east.

3. How is Tamil Nadu divided geographically?

The hilly region, the plateau, the plain and the coastline.

4. Where do the Western Ghats enter?

It enters to the Tamil Nadu through Niligiris District and runs up to Kanyakumari district.

5. What are the peaks of Western Ghats?

Doddabetta and Mukuruthi

6. Where do the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats meet up?

At Nilgiri hills

7. What are the two ranges of Palani hills?

Varshanadu and Andipatti

8. What is Shenkottai pass?

The gap between Varshanadu hills and Agathiya malai is called as Shenkottai pass.

9. What are the main passess of Tamil Nadu?

Attur pass in the South and Chengam pass in the north.

10. Name some hill rocks?

- Javadi hills and Elagiri hills in Vellore district
- Shervaryana in Salem District
- Kalvarayan in Villupuram District
- Pachaimalai in Thiruchirapalli District
- Kolli hills in Namakkal District
- Chitteri hills are both in Dharmapuri and Salem Districts
- Gingee hills in Vilupuram Distrcit

11. What is the highest hills of eastern ghats?

Shervarayan

12. What is the highest hills of western ghats?

Anaimalai

13. Where do the eastern ghats and western ghats plateau meets?

At Nilgiris

14. What is isolated hill?

Chennimalai of Erode district

15. How long does the coastal plains of Tamil Nadu extends?

To a length of 1000km

16. Which is the second longest beach in the world?

Marina beach , 16km

17. Which beach is famous for its beautiful coastal features?

Rameswaram beach

18. What is called as Chola mandalam plains?

The coastal plains of Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore and Villupuram together is called as cholamandalam plains.

19. How is river plains of Tamil Nadu formed?

It is formed by the rivers Palar, Cheyyar, Pennar and Cellar in the north.

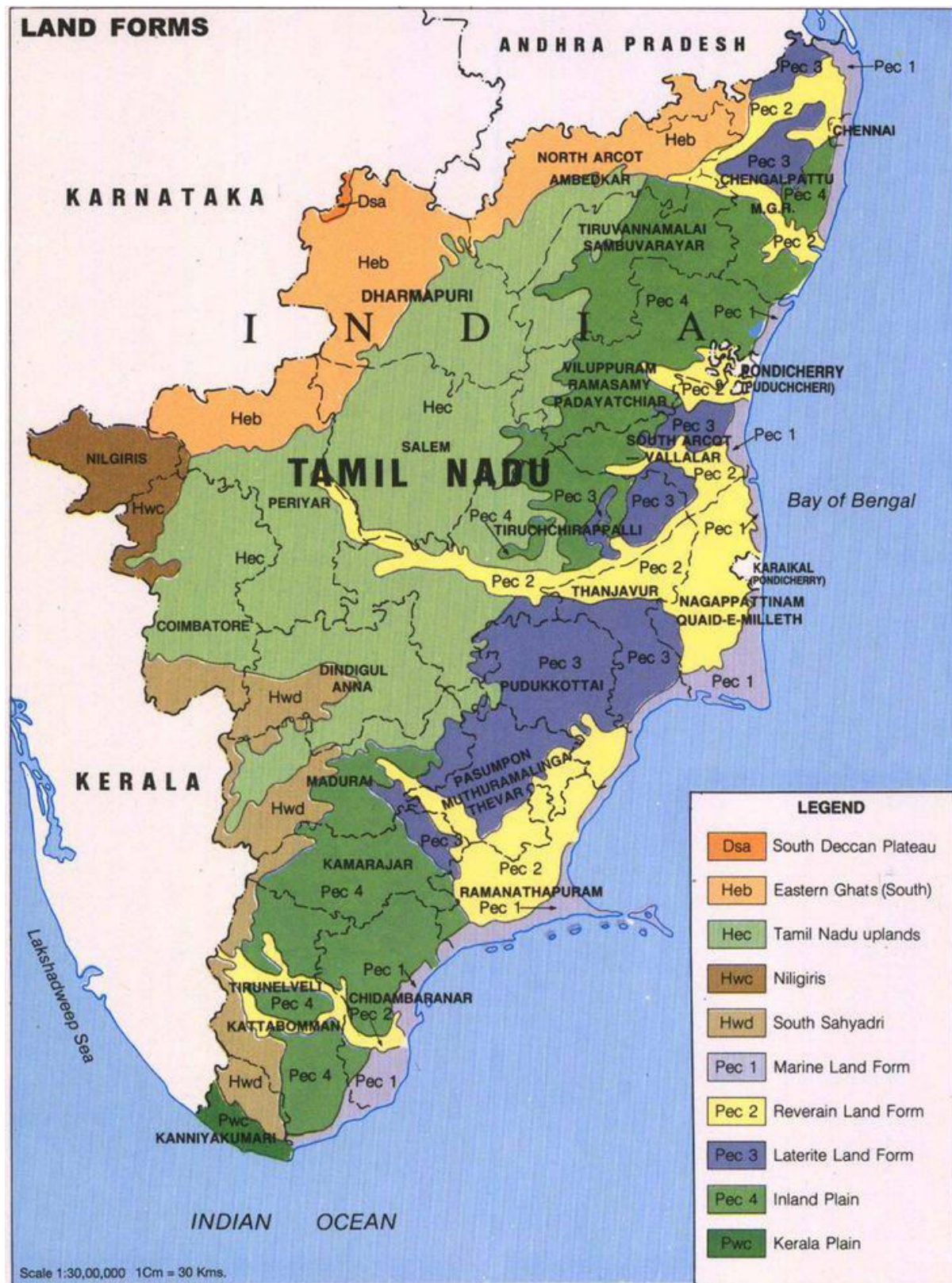
20. What is the northern rivers of Tamil Nadu?

Araniyar, Kotralaiyar, Manimuthar and Thenpennar

21. What are the tributes of Palar?

Cheyyar and agaram

22. In map of Tamil Nadu mark various land forms.



6. India Location and Physiographic

1. Which is the largest country in the South Asia with rich civilization?

India

2. How was India called during historical times?

Bharat and Hindustan

3. What do the name Bharat means?

It refers to the ancient king, mighty king Bharat.

4. What do the name Hindustan means?

It refers to the river Sindhu.

5. What are the characteristics of India?

Physical features, Climatic conditions, Natural vegetation, Cultural norms, Ancient ethnic and linguistic groups and huge area.

6. How do India stretch?

It stretched from Kashmir to Kanyakumari

7. What is the feature of India's trade?

India's position is favorable for trade, commerce and economic activities by connecting India with Europe through Suez Canal and also with China, Japan and Australia through Malaccan Strait.

8. What is the size of India?

It is the second largest country in Asia. It is 4 times larger than Pakistan, 8 times larger than Japan, 12 times larger than U.K but 3 times smaller than USA.

9. What is the use of longitudes?

It is useful for calculating the time of place.

10. What is IST?

It is Indian standard Time

11. Which is the Cape Comorin?

Kanyakumari

12. Name to UT of India which is situated in Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea?

Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep

13. Which separates India and Sri Lanka on the South?

Palk Strait

14. Which is the highest peak in the world?

Mount Everest

15. Which receives the highest amount of rainfall?

Mawsynram in Meghalaya

16. Which receives very low rainfall?

Thar Desert

17. What are the neighboring countries of India?

Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka

18. Why is India called as secular country?

Because it has freedom of worship

19. Which unites people of India?

Its culture

20. What is India known for?

Unity in diversity

21. What is the political division of India?

It is divided into 29 states and 7 UT

22. What is physiographic?

It means the description of physical relief features of a country.

23. What are the five physiographical divisions of India?

Northern mountains, northern great plains, peninsular plateaus, coastal plains and Islands.

24. What is Abode of snow?

The upper slopes of Himalayas is covered with permanent snows that's why it is called as abode of snow.

25. What is pangea and panthalasa?

The landmass is called as pangea and the are surrounded by water body is called as panthalasa.

26. What are the two types of land mass?

Angar land (Northern part) and the gondwana land (southern part)

27. How are Himalayas divided?

Western Himalayas, central Himalayas, eastern Himalayas

28. Name the two big glaciers?

Baltora and Siachen

29. What is Ladakh Plateau?

The extension of Ladakh range is called as Ladakh plateau.

30. What are the sources of Ganga and Yamuna river?

Gangotri and Yamunotri glaciers

31. What are passess?

They are the natural gaps across the mountains.

32. How do Himachal lies?

Between Himadri in the north and Siwaliks in the South

33. What is called as central Himalayas?

The Himalayas which radiate from Pamir Knot in the southeast direction is called as Central Himalayas.

34. What are Duns?

The narrow longitude valleys are called as Duns

35. What is the best example of Duns?

Dehra Duns

36. How is Terai plain made?

It is made up of deposits of fine silts in the south of Siwalik.

37. Which represents the alluvial terrace?

Bhangar

38. What is the newer alluvium?

Khadar

39. Where are salt lakes located?

Rajasthan plain

40. Which is the largest salt lake?

Sambhar Lake

41. How are northern plains divided?

Rajasthan plain, Punjab- Haryana plain, Ganga plain, Brahmaputra plain.

42. Where is Rajasthan plain?

West of Aravalli Range

43. What is Luni?

It is important river of this Aravalli range.

44. Which is the largest plain?

Ganga plain

45. How is Easternmost part of northern plain drained?

By Brahmaputra river.

46. What is Tsangpo?

The originates of Brahmaputra river is known as Tsangpo.

47. What are the two majors of Luni?

Sukri and Jawai

7. The Earth we Live In

1. What are the important landforms?
Mountains, plateaus and plains
2. What are called as mountains?
High landforms with peaks
3. What is mountain range?
A continuous stretch of mountains
4. Which is the highest mountain range?
Himalayas
5. What is plateau?
Flat upland with steep slope
6. What is plain?
A relatively flat and low lying land surface
7. India belongs to which continent?
Asia
8. How many continents are there?
7, namely Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Australia and Antarctica
9. Which is the largest continent?
Asia
10. What is the cold dessert?
Gobi dessert
11. Which is the second largest continent?
Africa
12. What is equator?
It divides the continent into two equal halves.
13. Which is the longest river in the world?
River Nile
14. Which is the largest dessert?
Sahara
15. Which continent is rich in mineral resources and dense forest?

Africa

16. Which continent is surrounded by Arctic Ocean?

North America

17. Which is long chain of mountains?

Rocky Mountains of North America

18. Which is island continent?

Australia

19. Name some famous island of Australia?

Fiji, Papua and New Guinea

20. Which continent is around south pole?

Antarctica

21. Where do penguins and seals live?

Antarctica

22. Where is Dakshin Gangotri and Maitri is set up?

India

23. Which is the continent which lies in southern hemisphere?

South America

24. Which is the longest mountain range?

Andes

25. Which is the largest river?

River Amazon

26. Which continent lies to the West of Asia?

Europe

27. Which mountain range is situated in Europe?

Alps

28. What is island?

A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.

29. What is archipelago?

A group of island

30. What is the portion of ocean in Earth?

71%

31. What is ocean?

A large stretch of water covering a huge area

32. What are five oceans on the earth?

Pacific ocean, Atlantic ocean, the Indian ocean, the Arctic ocean and the Southern ocean

33. Which is the deepest trench of Pacific Ocean?

Mariana

34. What is second largest ocean?

Atlantic ocean

35. Which is the third largest ocean in the world?

Indian ocean

36. Which is southern ocean?

Antarctic ocean

37. Which is the smallest ocean of the world?

Arctic ocean

38. What is the sea to the east of Tamil Nadu?

Bay of Bengal

39. Which is called as pacific rings of fire?

Pacific ocean

40. What is filled in atmosphere?

It is filled with water vapor, cloud and moisture.

41. Which is lithosphere?

The solid portion of the earth on which we live is called lithosphere,

42. What is hydrosphere?

Water covers a large area of the earth's surface is called as hydrosphere.

43. What is atmosphere?

The gaseous layer that surrounds the earth

44. What is biosphere?

The zone in which living organism exist.

45. What is peninsula?

It is a piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.

46. What is strait?

It is a narrow stretch of water that separated two land masses

47. What is gulf?

It is a hollow carved out in the sea coast which lets the water reach deep intend.

48. What is isthmus?

It is a narrow strip of land separating two large water bodies.

49. Where is nickel and iron found in abundance?

Core

50. Which surrounds core?

Mantle

Geography Part 8 to 10

8. Weather and Climate

1. How are daily routine prevails?

Based on Weather

2. How is human activity determined?

By weather.

3. How is world climate defined?

It is defined as the weather averaged over a long period of time and over large area.

4. What is the standard average period of weather?

30 years

5. Where is the word climate derived?

It is derived from the word `Klima` which means inclination

6. What is weather?

It is the physical state of the atmosphere within 24 hours described by weather elements such as temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity, rainfall, cloudiness, wins speed and wins direction.

7. Which area is hotter?

Areas near the equator

8. Why is places located in higher altitudes are cooler?

It is because when the altitude increases, temperature decreases. Ex. Ooty and Kodaikanal are cooler than Chennai.

9. How is weather modified in coastal areas?

In coastal areas it is cool wet air that is derived from sea. It modifies the weather.

10. What is maritime climate?

In coastal areas they have uniform weather both in summer and winter this is called as maritime climate.

11. How is temperature decreasing?

It is decreasing at rate of 6.5 degree Celsius for every 1000 meters high on Earth's surface.

12. How are ocean currents classified based on temperatures?

Warm ocean currents and cold ocean currents.

13. Which is the major area of fishing grounds?

The meeting places of warm and cold ocean currents are the areas of major fishing grounds.

14. Why are winds from sea wet?

Because it contains moisture

15. How does it lead to global warming?

Clearing of forest, transport facility, concrete buildings, industrialization.

16. What is El Niño?

It means the Christ child in Spanish. It is formed in Christmas. During this time the temperatures rise rapidly and a low pressure is formed along the coast of Peru and Ecuador.

17. What is terrestrial radiation?

It refers to the heat energy emitted from the Earth.

18. Which is the source of light and heat to Earth?

The sun

19. What is insolation?

The incoming solar radiation

20. What is diurnal range of temperature?

The difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures of a day is called as diurnal range of temperature

21. How is heat energy from solar radiation received by Earth?

By three mechanism, namely, radiation in the atmosphere, conduction over land and convection.

22. Which gas occupies major space in Earth?

Nitrogen (78%)

23. What is the percentage of oxygen in Earth?

28%

24. Where does troposphere begins?

At the surface of the earth and extends up to 8km at the poles and 18km at the equator.

25. What is tropopause?

It is a thin layer that lies between the troposphere and stratosphere.

26. What is meteorology?

It is the scientific study of the atmosphere, focusing on weather process for short term and it is a study of lower layer of the atmosphere.

27. What is stratosphere?

It extends approximately for about 80km. this is the layer where jet and planes fly.

28. Which is the uppermost layer of atmosphere?

Exosphere

29. Which is very important for living being on earth?

Ozone layer

30. What is isothermal layer of ozonosphere?

Layer of Ozone

31. What is stratopause?

It is the layer above the statopshere.

32. What it isnosphere?

It is a part where the sun`s radiation is ionized.

33. What is aerologic?

It is branch of meteorology which involves observation and research of atmosphere using air balloons, radio sounds and airplanes.

34. What is thermometer?

Instrument used for measuring temperature.

35. What are isotherms?

The imaginary lines that join different places with same temperature on the map is called as isotherms.

36. What are the scales for measuring temperatures?

Celsius, Fahrenheit and Kelvin

37. What is air pressure?

It is the pressure trust by the weight of air on earth`s surface.

38. What are isobars?

The imaginary lines joining different places with the same pressure on a map is isobars.

39. What is wind?

The air in horizontal motion is called wind.

40. What is Ferral`s law or coriolis force?

All moving objects including winds and ocean currents tend to get deflected towards right in the northern hemisphere and left in the southern hemisphere due to the rotation of earth. This is called as feral`s law or coriolis force

41. What is planetary wind?

The wind that blows from a particular direction throughout the year.

42. What is anemometer?

It is an instrument used to measure the velocity and direction of wind.

43. How are winds classified?

Planetary wind, seasonal and periodic wind, local winds and variable wind.

44. Where do the trade winds blow?

Tropics

45. What is monsoon?

It means season

46. What is cyclone?

They are the centers of low pressure they attract wind from all directions.

47. Which is the eye of the cyclones?

Centre of the cyclones

48. Warm local wind	location
Brick fleder	Australia
Chinook	USA

Fohn	Northern Italy
Sirocco	Sahara dessert
Loo	Thar dessert
49. Cool Local wind	Location
Harmattam	Central Africa
Mistral	Alps region
Purga	Russia
Norte	Gulf of Mexico
Pampero	Argentina

50. What is cloud?

It is a mass of small water droplets or ice crystals formed by water vapour.

51. Which is the high clouds?

Cirrus clouds

52. Which is the low clouds?

Stratus clouds

53. What are vertical clouds?

Nimbus

54. What are the classification of rainfall?

Conventional rainfall, relief or orographic rainfall, cyclonic rainfall.'

55. What is lightening?

It is the atmospheric discharge of electricity.

56. How are thunderstorm produced?

By cumulonimbus clouds

9. Climate of Tamil Nadu

1. Which determine the climatic condition of any region?

Physiographic, nearness to sea and geographical location.

2. What is weather?

It refers to a state of any atmosphere over an area at any particular point of time.

3. What is climate?

It refers to the average weather conditions and variations over a large area in lone period of time.

4. What are the major climatic elements?

Temperature, pressure, wind, humidity, clouds and perception.

5. What kind of climate do Tamil Nadu have?

Tropical climate

6. What is the hottest part of summer called in Tamil Nadu?

Agni Nakshatram or Kathiri Veyyil

7. What are the seasons and months they occur?

Summer from april to august, Rainy from August to December and Winter from December to April.

8. What are tamil names of various seasons?

For summer it is Illavenil and Muduvenil, for rainy season it is khar season and Khulir, for winter it is mun pani and pin pani.

9. How is rainy season grouped as?

South west monsoon, north east monsoon, cyclonic rainfall.

10. From where is the word monsoon derived?

It is derived form the Arabic word `mausim` which means seasons.

11. When do the northeast monsoon occurs?

Between October and December

12. Which is the month of cyclonic rainfall?

November

13. Which districts receives rain from all rainy seasons?

Kanyakumari

14. Which districts gets low rainfall during rainy seasons?

Tirupur and Coimbatore

15. What is natural vegetation?

Vegetation that grows naturally without the effort of human beings is called as natural vegetation.

16. What is the percentage of forest to be there in region?

33%

17. What is the percentage of forest in Tamil Nadu?

17%

18. What are the types of forest?

Tropical evergreen forest, tropical deciduous forest, thorny shrub forests, mangrove forest and hill forest.

19. What is largest number of plantation in Tamil Nadu?

Sandal wood for about 5,88,000 hectares

20. What is ever green forest?

Those forest which stays every green or whose leaf will not fall is called as ever green forest.

21. What is the variation in trees?

Some are short, tall, soft, hard, sal, sandal wood, teak wood, bamboo etc

22. Where is thorny shrub forest found?

At places where there are long dry periods and low rainfall.

23. Where are mangrove forest found?

At tropical and sub-tropical

24. Where is hill forest found?

It is found at hill slopes where rainfall is heavy.

25. Name some forest products?

Building construction, making of furniture, boat building, plywood, hard wood, matches, pulp, paper industries, packing boxes, wooden toys, pencils and wood carvings.

10. India Climate

1. What is the one of the basic elements of natural environment?

Climate

2. What do climate determines?

It determines the landforms, soil, vegetation and agriculture of a place.

3. What is weather?

It is day to day condition of the atmosphere at any place in regard to temperature, pressure wind, humidity and rainfall.

4. What is the relationship between temperature and altitude?

Temperature decreases with increasing altitude from the earth surface at the rate of 1 degree Celsius for every 165 meters.

5. How is climate of a place determined?

By latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, wind, position of mountains

6. What is continental climate?

The places to the north of tropic of cancer experience this kind of climate where the summer is extremely hot and winter is very cold.

7. Which areas have equatorial climate?

Coastal areas.

8. What is sea breeze?

The wind that blows from sea to land is called as sea breeze.

9. What are jet streams?

Air currents in the upper layers of the atmosphere are known as jet streams.

10. Which factors determine climate of a place?

Position of mountains

11. Who used the term monsoon?

Seamen

12. What kind of climate do India experience?

Tropical monsoon climate.

13. What is El Niño?

It is a complex weather process that appears once in every 5 to 10 years bringing drought, floods, and other weather extremes to different parts of the world.

14. What kind of climate do great Himalayan range has?

Bitter cold winds

15. What kind of climate do Aravalli has?

Dessert where they have less rainfall

16. What are the features of tropical monsoon climate?

- It is classified into southwest monsoon and northeast monsoon on the basis of the direction they blow
- They are caused due to differential heating of land and sea
- It change seasons and determines climate

17. How are seasons recognized?

Monsoon

18. What are the different seasons in India?

- Summer (March to May)
- South west monsoon (June – September)
- North east monsoon (October – November)
- Winter (December- February)

19. How is sun rays during summer?

It is vertical over Tropic of cancer

20. What is the highest temperature during summer?

50 Degree Celsius

21. What is monsoon burst?

When the monsoon comes to southern part they give rain during summer with thunderstorms and lightening. This is called as monsoon burts

22. What is mango showers?

Thunderstorms

23. What is local thunderstorms?

Norwesters

24. What is Kaibaisakhi?

Thunderstorms during the calamity of month of Baisakhi in Punjab

25. What happens to the moisture laden wind?

It is forced to ascend the slopes, condenses and gives heavy rainfall.

26. What happens to the second part of wind?

It flows through the Vindhya-Satpura ranges and strikes against the Rajmaham hills and causes heavy rainfall in the Chotnagpur Plateau region.

27. What is the movement of third part of wind?

It moves towards Rajasthan where the Aravallio Mountains stand parallel to the direction.

28. What is moisture bearing wind?

The branch of monsoon blowing from the Bay of Bengal is called as moisture bearing wind.

29. Where to the moisture bearing wind strike?

Kasi, Garo and Jaintia hills

30. Why do Mawsynram have heavy rainfall?

The moisture laden wind takes a sudden rise over the funnel shaped hills it cause sudden rainfall in Mawsynram

31. What is windward slide?

The wind striking side of the mountain is called windward side of mountain, which receives heavy rainfall.

32. What is leeward side?

The other side of the mountain which is sheltered from the wind is called Leeward side of mountain. It receives less rainfall.

33. When do south west monsoon begins?

Second week of September

34. Which causes frequent damage in coastal area?

Cyclones

35. Where is sun during winter?

Overhead in the Tropic of Capricorn

36. Which causes 80 percent of rainfall during June to September?

South West Monsoon

37. Which influence rainfall?

Orographic feature

38. What is retreating monsoon wind?

The wind that flows from high pressure area of north west India to South India is called a retreating monsoon.

39. What is western disturbance?

A low pressure depression that originates over the Mediterranean Sea and travels eastwards across Iran and Afghanistan is known as western disturbance.

40. How is intensity and distribution of rainfall determined?

By tropical depressions

41. Give example for drought prone areas?

Gujarat and the Deccan plateau

42. How are hydro electricity power plants affected?

During low rainfall

43. What are the factors distributing rainfall?

- 1) The direction of the rain bearing winds
- 2) The position of the mountain ranges

44. What is the areas with rainfall between 200 to 300 cm?

Middle Ganga Valley

45. What is the area with rainfall between 100cm to 200cm?

Upper Ganga Valley

46. What are the basic requirements of water conservation?

- The total involvement co-operation and participation of all local people
- All the family members should know the importance of managing household water

- The most important aspect in water conservation is to treat water as economic commodity
- In the distribution of this economic good both equity and quality .

47. How can we conserve water ?

Rainwater harvesting

Geography Part 11 to 19

11. The Surface of Earth and Changing Face of Earth

1. What are responsible for the changes taking place in rocks?

Climatic elements such as temperature, rainfall and frost and also the natural agents like rivers, winds, glaciers and sea waves are responsible for changes in rocks.

2. What causes fragments in rocks?

Physical or mechanical weathering is the process that causes the disintegration of rocks into smaller fragments without any chemical changes.

3. How are rocks made up of?

Rocks are made up of combination of several minerals.

4. What is weathering?

It is the process of disintegration or decomposition of rocks.

5. How are weathering classified?

It is classified into physical, chemical and biological weathering.

6. Which area has frost weathering?

Mountainous area

7. How are rocks crack filled with water?

Because of rain

8. What is frost weathering?

The continuous freezing and melting of ice causes the rocks to break into pieces. This type of weathering is called as frost weathering.

9. What is honeycomb weathering?

It is caused by salt crystallization.

10. What is chemical weathering?

It refers to decomposition of rocks or the breaking of rocks due to the alterations made in chemical composition of rocks.

11. What is salt crystallization?

It is also called as haloclasty, it is caused by disintegration of rocks when saline solutions seep through cracks and joints in the rock and evaporate leaving behind salt crystals.

12. How do rainwater becomes acidic?

It becomes acidic when carbon dioxide or sulphur dioxide or nitrogen oxide dissolves in rainwater.

13. Why is tanneries banned in India around Taj Mahal?

Because it creates acid rain due to which the marble stones are affected

14. Which is referred for absorption of water?

Hydration

15. What is hydration?

It is a process that affects the silicate present in the rocks.

16. What is oxidation?

It is the process where the iron present in the rock combine with oxygen and water to form oxides.

17. How are biological weathering causes?

It is caused due to the growth of plants and trees in mines, quarries, building and roads.

18. Where is freshwater originated?

Highlands

19. Which is the most important agents of erosion?

River

20. Which is the sources of river?

It is usually the top glaciated mountains.

21. What are the other names for river capture?

River piracy or river beheading

22. How are rapids formed?

Due to unequal resistance of hard and soft rocks traversed by the river the outcrop of a band of hard rock may cause a jump or fall downstream, leading to the formation of rapids.

23. How are meanders formed?

It is formed when the moving water in a river erodes the outer banks and widens its valley over time.

24. What is the main function of river?

Deposition, building up of beds and forming extensive food plains

25. How is ox-bow Lake formed?

When river cuts through the narrow neck of the loop then ox-bow Lake is formed.

26. What are the different types of delta?

Bird foot delta, arcuate delta, estuarine delta and cuspate delta.

27. Which is India's national river?

Ganges

28. What is cave?

Prolonged wave attack on the base of a cliff excavates holes called.

29. How is arch formed?

When two caves approach one another an arch is formed.

30. What is stack?

Pillar of rock

31. What is wave?

The most powerful agents of marine or coastal erosion are the waves.

32. How is cliffs formed?

A very steep rock face adjoining the coast forms a cliff.

33. What is beach?

It is sand deposition along the coast. It consists of loose particles of sand.

34. Which is the longest beach of the world?

Miami in USA followed by Marina in Chennai

35. What is glacier?

It is the ice flow.

36. Where can't we find glacier?

Australia

37. How are glaciers grouped?

Valley glaciers, continental glaciers and piedmont glaciers.

38. Where is valley glaciers formed?

On mountains

39. What is bar?

When a ridge of sand is formed across the mouth of a river or the entrance to a bay it is called a bar.

40. What is called as continental glaciers?

The extensive type of ice cream

41. What are piedmont glaciers?

When ice is accumulated along the foothills.

42. What is arête?

A knife like elevated ridge formed between two consecutive cirques is known as arête

43. What is pyramidal peak?

It is the pointed peak

44. What is cirque?

The glaciated valley which is U shaped when arm chair shaped depression formed by plucking of glacier along the glaciated slope is called cirque.

45. How are moraines made up of?

It is made up of pieces of rock, debris, boulders and clay

46. How are moraines classified as?

Ground moraine, lateral moraine, medial moraine and terminal moraine.

47. What is drumlins?

The deposits of clay and debris which resembles like a half buried egg

48. What is inselbergs?

These are isolated residual hills rising abruptly from the level ground.

49. What is wind?

It is predominant agent of denudation in arid and semi-arid regions.

50. How are wind form different kinds of land form?

Deflation and abrasion

51. What are crescent shaped dunes?

Barchan

12. Resources and their types

1. What are the major spheres of our planet?

Lithosphere or land, Hydrosphere or water and Atmosphere or air.

2. What is resource?

Any material that is found in these spheres that is useful to man is called as resource.

3. What are development resource?

The resources which are used by humans. Eg: coal, iron ore

4. How are resources classified?

Resources are classified based on their renewability as renewable resources and non renewable resources.

5. Which is stock?

Non renewable resources

6. Which resource is flow?

Renewable resources

7. What is non renewable resources?

These are exhaustible resources because nature has fixed stock. Eg: Minerals, mines etc

8. How are minerals used extensively classified as?

Metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals and power minerals or minerals from which energy is produced.

9. Which is called as fossil fuel?

Coal

10. Where are oil found?

In some strata of marine sedimentary rock like mudstone, shale, sandstone etc

11. Where are gas found?

Natural gas which is lighter hydro-carbon is found in the strata above oil.

12. What are the important coals of the world?

USA, Russia, Germany, UK

13. Where is coal found in Tamil Nadu?Neyveli

14. Where is oil deposits found?

On shore or in land areas as in West Asia

15. Which is India`s largest offshore oil field?

Mumbai

16. Which is used for generating nuclear power?

Minerals like uranium and thorium

17. Which is world`s largest producer of nuclear power?

USA

18. Which is largest user of nuclear power?

France

19. What are renewable resource?

It is infinite or constantly renewed by nature

20. Which is most developed source of renewable power?

Hydro-electric power

21. Which is largest source of hydro-electric power in India?

Bhakra Nagal Dam

22. Name some nuclear power plants in India?

Madras atomic power station, Rajasthan APS, Kalga APS, Tarapore APS, Kakrapara APS, Narora APS and Kudankulam APS

23. What is the main use of solar energy?

Used to light homes, buildings and heat water

24. Which is the largest producer of solar power?

Germany

25. How is wind energy generated?

By wind

26. What are main sources of bio mass?

Trees, crops and agricultural and animal waste

27. Which is generated from cow manure?

Gobar gas

28. Which states have developed wind energy in India?

Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu

29. Which is world's largest wind farm of the world?

Aralvaimozhi, a wind farm located in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu

30. What is conservation of resources?

Maintaining the resources wisely.

13. Resources and Economic Activities

1. What do man depend on?

Natural resources

2. How do human activities differ?

From place to place and availability of resources

3. Which determines various activities of human?

Availability of resources

4. Name some occupations of human?

Food gathering, hunting, fishing, mining, growing crops, processing, manufacturing, assembling and trading goods.

5. What is economic activities?

Activities which results in economic gains.

6. How is human able to increase value of resource?

Humans are able to increase value of resources by processing and converting the raw materials into a valuable product.

7. Who are called as blue collar workers?

Workers who are involved in secondary activities are called as blue collar workers

8. What are service related activities?

Trade, transport and communication

9. What are tertiary activities?

Those activities which promotes services of secondary activities is called as tertiary activities.

10. Who do pink collar jobs?

Those workers who are engaged in tertiary activities.

11. What are the types of activities?

Primary activity, tertiary activity, secondary activity, quaternary activities and quinary activities.

12. What are primary activities?

Humans were involved directly with the resources of nature. Eg: Agriculture.

13. What is quaternary activities?

Services rendered by professionals in education, legal aid, medicine, entertainment, recreation, management, research and development which have specialized environments.

14. Who are white collar workers?

People working in quaternary activities are white collar workers.

15. What are quinary activities?

Decision makers and policy makers.

16. Who are gold collar workers?

Those people engaged in quinary activities.

17. Which sector is predominant in developing countries?

Primary activities and secondary activities

18. Which sector is predominant in developed countries?

Tertiary and quaternary

14. Types of Primary Activities; Mining

1. Which was the landmark in life of humans?

Agriculture

2. What are the aspects that human depend on for livelihood?

Hunting, gathering, herding, lumbering, mining, fishing and agriculture

3. What does primary activity include?

Food gathering and hunting

4. What is gathering?

Food gathering is a primary activity in which people gather their requirements from nature

5. What do gathering includes?

Collection of fruits and roots from forests and hunting.

6. What is hunting?

It is another primary activity in which people hunt animals for their meat and skin.

7. Which requires greater organization?

Primary activities such as herding, fishing requires greater organization

8. What is herding?

It is when people graze a large number of animals on natural pastures.

9. Which includes seasonal migration?

Herding

10. Who have large ranches?

South America and Australia

11. Where do fishing takes places?

Rivers, lakes and in coastal areas.

12. Where is fishing considered as complex activity?

Fishing in ocean

13. Which are called as large ships?

Factory ships

14. Name some important fishing grounds?

Japan, Peru and Canada and areas like North sea and North West Atlantic ocean

15. What is lumbering?

It is extraction of wood from forest

16. What is importance of temperate forest?

Two-thirds of the world`s industries use in wood comes from temperate forest.

17. What are the valuable hardwoods?

Teak and rosewood

18. What are two reasons for temperate forest to be extensively used?

Firstly the trees have softwood and secondly large numbers of trees of the same type are found together.

19. Which activities involve human interaction and practices in large scale?

Mining and agriculture

20. What is mining?

It is an important primary activity and it is extraction of valuable minerals other geographical material from earth.

21. Which activity is carried out in large scale?

Mining'

22. Which is called as Robber industry?

Mining

23. How are minerals classified?

Metallic and non metallic

24. How do minerals occur?

It occurs in pure form or maybe mixed with other materials of the rocks as ores

25. Which is mined and refined to extract elements?

Ores

26. Where do mineral ores occur?

In cracks, faults or joints of rock as sediments

27. What are the types of mining?

Surface mining, open cast mining, snip mining, alluvial mining, quarrying, underground mining, drilling.

28. What are the methods of surface mining?

Open cast mining, strip mining and alluvial mining

29. Name some metallic minerals?

Iron, copper, gold, tin, aluminum

30. Name some non metallic minerals?

Sulphur, mica, nitrate, limestone

31. Name some power minerals?

Coal, petroleum, natural gas, uranium,

32. Which is used to extract minerals by panning or dredging?

Alluvial mining

33. What is quarrying?

It is the mining of construction materials like limestone from Earth's surface

34. What is drilling?

It is a method used to extract minerals like oil and natural gas

35. Where is iron ore extensively found?

U.S.A, Canada, Australia, China, Brazil, India and Kazakhstan

36. What is copper?

It is mined from open pits. It is found in USA, Mexico, Zambia, Chile and Indonesia

37. What is bauxite?

Ore of aluminium

38. Which is called cassiterite?

Tin

39. Which is precious metal?

Gold

40. What is mica?

It is black, transparent matter that splits easily into thin sheets

41. Which is extracted from open pit mines?

Asbestos

42. What are the three major sources of power resources?

Coal, oil and natural gas.

15. Industries; Types of Industries

1. Which is important for rapid development of economy?

Industries

2. How is industry classified?

It is classified based on raw material, ownership, capital movement and product.

3. How does raw material classify industry?

Agro bases industry, forest based industry and mineral based industry

4. How is industry classified based on ownership?

Private sector, public sector, joint sector, co-operative sector.

5. How is industry classified based on capital?

As large scale, small scale, cottage and industries

6. How is industries classified based on product?

Consumer, goods, chemicals and fertilizers.

7. How is industry classified based on location?

Raw material, market oriented, footloose industry.

8. What is cottage industry?

It is generally a household unit run by a family.

9. How are industry classified based on production process?

Heavy industry, light industry.

10. What is industry?

It refers to any economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials into finished products with the help of machines in a factory.

11. What are the factors affecting location of industries?

Raw material, Labour, power, capital, transport and proximity to market.

12. Give an example for raw material as factor affecting location of industry?

Iron and steel industries are located near coal mines

13. Which is the result of production of goods and services in large scale?

Industrial revolution in 18th and 19th century

14. Which played major role in development of industries?

Five year plan

15. What do industries require?

Lot of cheap labour

16. How are labour divided?

Into skilled and semi skilled labors

17. Which is the basic requirement to operate machinery?

Power

18. What is the usage of commercial energy by industrial sector?

70%

19. What are the major sources of power industry?

Thermal and hydroelectric industries

20. What is essential for setting up of industry?

Capital or money

21. Which is necessary to produce raw materials?

Transport

16. Resources of Tamil Nadu

1. What is resource?

It refers to the natural wealth available on the earth surface for the welfare of mankind.

2. How can we classify resources on the basis of factors?

As types of resources and characteristics of resources.

3. What is abiotic resources?

It is a resources that comprise of non-living things. Eg: Land, water, air and machine

4. How is resources classified based on availability?

Renewable and non renewable resources

5. What is renewable resources?

Those resources which can be replenished or reproduced without getting depleted or exhausted.

Eg; heat and energy from sun.

6. How are resources divided based on origin?

Biotic and Abiotic

6. What is biotic resource?

These resources are obtained from the biosphere. Eg: Forest and their product.

7. What are non renewable resources?

They are resources which are formed over very long geological periods and are certain to be exhausted in courses of time. Eg: Coal,oil, mineral

8. How are resources divided based on their origin?

Land resources, soil resources, mineral resources and water resources.

9. Which is the basic resources?

Land as it satisfies day to day requirement

10. What is the main use of land?

Construction activities of houses, industries, roads, railway line

11. Which provides valuable timber and grass lands?

Forest

12. Where are Barren lands found in Tamil Nadu?

Villupuram, Theni and Salem

13. What is the major land usage in Chennai?

Non-agricultural uses like residential areas and industrial areas

14. Where is area under current fallow found?

Coimbatore and Erode

15. What is the land use category of Tamil Nadu?

Category		05-06		04-05	
		Area	%	Area	%
1.	Forest	2110703	16.2	2122069	16.3
2.	Barren and unculturable land	503255	3.9	509275	3.9
3.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	2138679	16.4	2124564	16.3
4.	Culturable waste	368661	2.8	374026	2.9
5.	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	110309	0.8	113563	0.9
6.	Misc. Tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown	274351	2.1	290072	2.2
7.	Current fallow	758840	5.8	691926	5.3
8.	Other fallow lands	1518008	11.7	1704139	13.1

9. Net area sown	5243839	40.3	5097011	39.1
Geographical area	13026645	100.0	13026645	100.0
Area sown more than once	788879	6.0	792058	6.1
Gross area sown	6032718	46.3	5889069	45.2

16. What is soil?

It is loose material which forms the upper most layer of earth consisting mainly of small particles.

17. What is the process of soil formation?

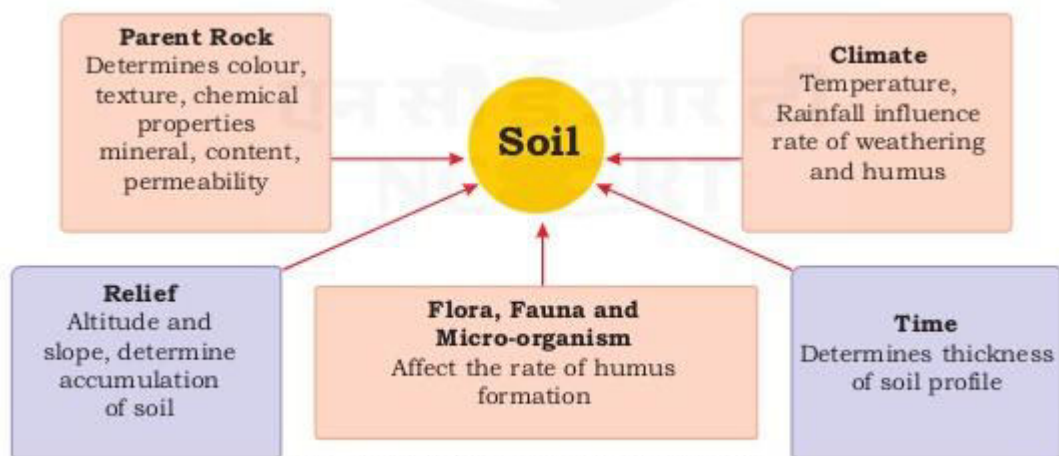


Fig. 2.4: Factors affecting soil formation

18. What are the types of soil?

Alluvial soil, regur or the black soil, red loams, laterite soil and saline soil

19. Where is flora and fauna of Tamil Nadu lies?

In hilly and forest areas.

20. Name some major wildlife sanctuaries?

Mudumalai and Nanaimai

21. Where is medical herbs found?

Palani hills and Courtallam

22. Where is exotic varieties of sandalwood found?

Javadhi hills

23. What is vanamahotsava?

It is celebrated in October every year to highlight the importance of wild life/

24. Which day is World wildlife day?

October 4th

25. Which day is world forest day?

March 21

26. Which day is world water day?

March 22nd

27. What are water resources comprised of?

Surface water, ground water, marine and coastal water.

28. What are dietary components?

Foodgrains, meat, poultry and dairy products

29. Name some water resources of Tamil Nadu?

Rivers (17 number), Lakes (15 number), tanks (40,319 number), ponds (21,205 number), Canals (2395 number), Reservoirs (71 numbers), wells (19,08,695)

30. What is rainwater harvesting?

It is the process of collecting rainwater from roof tops and directing it to an appropriate location where it is stored for ground water recharge.

31. What is national park?

A natural area designated to protect the ecological balance of one or more ecosystem for present and future generation.

32. What is mineral?

It is a substance or compound of organic or inorganic origin found on earth's crust.

33. What are ores?

Natural forms of minerals.

34. How are minerals classified?

Mettalic, non metallic and mineral fuels

35. Where is iron ore found in Tamil Nadu?

Salem, Namakkal and Thiruvannamalai

36. Where is lime stone found in Tamil Nadu?

Virudhunagar, Thuthukudi, Thirunelveli, Thiruchirappalli, Kanchipuram and Salem

37. Where is petroleum found in Tamil Nadu?

Thiruvarur, Narimanam

38, What are two types of energy resources?

Conventional power resources and non conventional power resources

39. Name the three major conventional energy resources?

Thermal power resources, hydel power resources and atomic power resources

40. Where is the first atomic power station of Tamil Nadu located?

Kalpakkam

41. Name some non conventional power resources?

Solar energy, wind energy, tidal wave energy, geo-thermal energy, bio-fuel energy

42. Where is solar energy generated?

Sunlight

43. What is tidal energy?

Energy generated from tides.

44. What is geo thermal energy?

It is power utilizes the heat in the interior of the earth for generation of power

17. Tamil Nadu Manufacturing Industries

1. Which kind of occupation do industry fall in?

Secondary

2. What is the act of converting raw material into finished product called as?

Manufacturing

3. What is the single manufacturing unit called as?

Factory

4. What is the contribution of Industry in state's income?

34%

5. How are industries classified?

On the basis of raw material, ownership, capital involved and product

6. How are industry classified on the basis of raw material?

Agro bases industry, forest based industry and mineral based industry

7. How is industry classified based on ownership?

Private sector, public sector, joint sector, co-operative sector.

8. How is industry classified based on capital?

As large scale, small scale, cottage and industries

9. How is industries classified based on product?

Consumer, goods, chemicals and fertilizers.

10. What are agro based industries?

Cotton textiles, sugar industry and food processing industries

11. What is forest based industry?

Those industry which uses forest products as raw material

12. What is the industry which uses minerals for production?

Mineral based industries

13. How is industry classified on ownership?

Private industry, public industry, cooperative sector, joint sector

14. What industry is owned by an individual or group of people called as?

Private industry

15. What is government owned industry called as?

Public sector

16. What is co-operative sector?

It is one which is owned by a group of co-operative members who supply raw materials for that industry.

17. What is joint sector?

When an industry is functioning under the partnership of two organizations it is called as joint sector

18. What is cottage industry?

It is one where very little investment is involved and family as a whole works without any paid labourers.

19. What are the examples of cottage industry?

Mats from grass, toys from wood, palm leaf container

20. What are consumer goods?

Goods which reach the consumer straight from the production unit is called as consumer goods

21. What are intermediate goods?

Products that are produced by another manufacturer

22. What is joint sector?

When an industry is functioning under the partnership of two organizations it is called as joint sector

23. What is large scale industry?

Industry which has huge investment in terms of capital and infrastructure, along with huge labour and production

24. What are basic goods?

Those goods which are produced on a large scale both for export and local consumption. Eg: Iron and steel industry, chemicals and textile

25. What are the reasons are the factors influencing location of industries?

Raw materials, energy, capital, transport, market and labour

26. What are the major industries of Tamil Nadu?

Major industries of Tamil Nadu are textile industry, sugar industry, paper industry, leather industry, cement industry, electrical equipment, automobiles, information technology, tourism

27. Which is called as Manchester of south India?

Coimbatore

28. Which districts are called as textile valley of Tamil Nadu?

Coimbatore, Tirupur and Erode

29. Which city is called as textile capital of Tamil Nadu?

Karur

30. What is the rank of Tamil Nadu in case of silk textile production?

4th rank

31. How do Tamil Nadu contribute in textile industry?

In production and export of yarn fabrics, knitwear and garments.

32. What is the function of Sericulture Training Institute in Hosur?

To train the farmers to adopt sericulture along with farm work to boost industrialization

33. Name the areas of sunthetic cloths?

Mettur, Madurai and Ramanadapuram

34. What is the contribution of India in terms of Sugar industries?

10%

35. How many sugar mills are there in Tamil Nadu at present?

42

36. What is the place of Tamil Nadu in case of paper industry?

Second

37. What is TNPL?

Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper Limit

38. When was TNPL established?

1979

39. What is the role of leather industry?

Tamil Nadu accounts for 70% of national tanning factories and 60% of export in India

40. What is tanning?

It is a process of making leather from skins of animals with use of tannin, an acidic chemical compound.

41. What is TANCEM?

Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited

42. What is OPC?

Ordinary Portland Cement

43. Which is called as Detroit of southern Asia?

Chennai

44. What is total contribution of automobile industry in GDP?

8%

45. What is the percentage contribution of automobile industry?

21% on passenger cars, 33% on commercial vehicles, 30% on automobile industry and 35% on auto components

46. Name some major global automobile companies?

BMW, Ford, Renault-nissan, Caterpillar, Hyundai

47. Name some national automobile companies?

Ashok Leyland, Bajaj, Hindustan Motors, TVS, Royal Enfield, MRF, Apollo Tyres.

48. What is TIDCO?

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation

49. What is ICF?

Integral Coach Factory, which is at Perambur is largest in Asia to produce railway coaches.

50. What is AVADI?

Armored Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India

51. Where is Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited located?

Thriuchirppali

52. Where is software Infosys campus located?

At Mahindra World city near Chennai

53. What is the rank of Tamil Nadu in software exports?

2nd rank

54. Which is called as little Japan?

Sivakasi

55. Why is tourism an industry?

Because it creates employment in large number of people and for its substantial foreign exchange.

18. India Natural Resources

1. What are the aspects that economic prosperity of a country depends on?

On the availability of rich and diverse natural resources

2. What is natural resources?

All the materials obtained from the nature to satisfy the needs of our daily life.

3. Which is the medium of plant growth and supported for living organism?

Soil

4. How are resources broadly classified as?

Renewable resources and non renewable resources

5. What do soil consist of?

Decayed plants, animal substances, minerals like silica, clay, chalk and organic matter called humus.

6. What is soil fertility?

It refers to the amount of nutrients in the soil which is sufficient to support plant growth.

7. How is soil fertility determined?

By the presence of micro nutrients and macro nutrients

8. What are the types of soil?

Alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, mountain soil and desert soil.

9. How is alluvial soil divided?

Into two as Khadar and Bhangar

10. What is Khadar?

Newer alluvium soil

11. What is bhangar?

Older alluvium soil

12. Which soil has holding moisture?

Black soil

13. Where can we find black soil in India?

Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and southern districts of Tamil Nadu

14. How is red soil formed?

It is formed from weathering of the ancient crystalline and metamorphic rocks.

15. Why is red soil in red colour?

Due to the iron content

16. Which soil is formed from igneous rock?

Black soil

17. Where is laterite soil found?

In peninsular plateau

18. Which is porous soil from which silica has been removed?

Laterite soil

19. What is mountain soil?

Soil found in mountainous regions

20. What is desert soil?

It is found in arid zone of north western part of India, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab

21. What is soil conservation?

It is an effort made by man to prevent soil erosion

22. What are the preventive measures for soil conservation?

Construction of dams, step cultivation, constructing bunds and excessive grazing to be avoided.

23. What is soil erosion?

Removal of fertile content from the soil by nature

24. What is the nature of soil erosion depends upon?

Texture and Structure

25. What are the types of natural vegetation?

Tropical evergreen forests, torpical monsoon forest, shrub and thorn forest, dessert vegetation, mangrove forest and mountain forest.

26. What is India`s forest size?

68 million hectares

27. Which forest has annual rainfall more than 200cm?

Tropical evergreen forest

28. Name some main trees of tropical deciduous forest?

Teak, Sal, Sisam, Sandal wood, Wattle and Neem

29. Where is dessert vegetation found?

Places where rainfall is less than 25cm

30. What is the rainfall criteria at shrub and thorn forest?

Less than 75cm

31. What are main trees of shrub and thorn forest?

Acacia, palms and cacti

32. Where are mangrove forest found?

In coastal areas flooded by the tides of the sea

33. Where is sundarbans?

West Bengal

34. Where are mountain forest found?

Western ghats, Vindhya and Nilgiris

35. What is shoals?

Tropical forests of Nilgiris

36. How are grassland divided?

As low grassland and upper grassland

37. Which is called as permanent forest?

Reserve forest

38. What are the importance of forest?

Valuable timber, products like gum, resins, tanning, for export and foreign exchange, dairy farming, tourist centers, preventing air pollution, controlling soil erosion, maintain underground water, providing natural habitats and for moderators of climate.

39. What are the objectives of National Forest Policy?

- Maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and, where necessary, restoration of the ecological balance that has been adversely disturbed by serious depletion of the forests of the country.
- Conserving the natural heritage of the country by preserving the remaining natural forests with the vast variety of flora and fauna, which represent the remarkable biological diversity and genetic resources of the country.
- Checking soil erosion and denudation in the catchment areas of rivers, lakes, reservoirs in the interest of soil and water conservation, for mitigating floods and droughts and for the retardation of siltation of reservoirs.

- Checking the extension of sand-dunes in the desert areas of Rajasthan and along the coastal tracts.
- Increasing substantially the forest/tree cover in the country through massive afforestation and social forestry programmes, especially on all denuded, degraded and unproductive lands.
- Meeting the requirements of fuelwood, fodder, minor forest produce and small timber of the rural and tribal populations.
- Increasing the productivity of forests to meet essential national needs.
- Encouraging efficient utilisation of forest produce and maximising substitution of wood.
- Creating a massive people's movement with the involvement of women, for achieving these objectives and to minimise pressure on existing forests.

40. How are minerals classified?

It is classified into two types as metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals

41. What are metallic minerals?

They contain metals such as iron, copper, manganese, bauxite and gold

42. What are ferrous minerals?

Minerals having more iron content are called as ferrous minerals

43. Which mineral is needed much for iron and steel industry?

Manganese

44. Which is good conductor of heat and electricity?

Copper

45. Which is bad conductor of electricity?

Mica

46. What is the contribution of coal in meeting requirement of country?

67%

47. What is called as black gold?

Coal

48. Where is natural gas found In India?

Krishna-Godavari delta

49. What are the ways of production of electricity?

Thermal, hydro and nuclear

50. How can we convert electricity from sunlight?

Photovoltaic technology

51. What is the estimates of Indian tidal energy?

8000 to 9000 megawatt

19. India Industries

1. How is standard of living has been improved for people?

Through industrialization

2. Which has improved industrialization in India?

Five year plan

3. What is the need of power?

It is needed for processing raw materials

4. How is location of industry determined?

By raw materials, power, transport, man, water, market and government policies.

5. Which is important for carrying raw materials?

Transport

6. What are the qualities of manpower?

Skilled and unskilled manpower

7. Which is essential for industries like iron and steel, textiles, rayon and paper?

Water

8. Which determines market?

High demand and purchasing power

9. Why was industrial zones established?

In order to avoid regional disparities the state government has introduced the industrial zones.

10. Which is Manchester of India?

Mumbai

11. What made Mumbai textile industries success?

Port facility, rail way link and road link, coastal climate, capital goods and manpower

12. What are major textile producing states of India?

Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

13. What are the major textile producing places in Tamil Nadu?

Coimbatore, Erode, Tirupur, Karur, Chennai, Thirunelveli, Tutucorin, Salem and Virudhunagar

14. What is the place of India in cotton textile industry?

3rd place

15. Where are majority of jute Industry located?

90% of jute industry is at West Bengal

16. Which is the second largest agro based industry?

Sugar industry

17. Which is called as sugar belt of India?

Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

18. Which is the largest mineral based industry of India?

Iron and steel industry

19. Where is India's major iron and steel industries located?

Chota Nagpur plateau

20. What is the number of integrated steel plants?

11 integrated steel plants and 150 mini steel plants

21. What is TISCO?

Tata Iron and Steel Company (1907)

22. What is SAIL?

Steel Authority of India (1972)

23. What is VISL?

Visveshwaraya Iron and Steel Limited (1923)

24. What is HSL?

Hindustan Steel Limited (1959)

25. What is IISCO?

Indian Iron and Steel Company (1919)

26. When was Salem Steel Plant established?

1982

27. Where is Vishakhapatnam steel plant commenced?

(1992)

28. Where was first automobile industry established?

Kurla in 1947

29. What is the name of first automobile industry?

Premier Automobile Limited

30. What is the capacity of mini steel plants?

It ranges from 10,000 tonnes to 5 lakh tonnes

31. When did electronic industry start in India?

Started with radio manufacturing in the year 1850

32. When was telephone industry established in India?

1950 at Bangalore

33. Which is called as electronic capital of India?

Bangalore

34. Who is the controlling head of IT parks?

Department of Electronics and Information Technology under Ministry of Communication and IT

Geography – Part 20, 21

20. Population Growth and Distribution; Population and Resources

1. When did population began to grow?

The period of economic change when man became a farmer altered the relationship between man and environment. Since then the population began to grow.

2. What was world population in the year 1650?

500 million

3. When did world population reach one billion?

1804

4. What do the population growth depends on?

Birth rate

5. What do the decreasing population depends on?

Death rate

6. What is birth rate?

It is the number of live births in a year for every 1000 women in the total population.

7. What is death rate?

It is the number of deaths per 1000 live births.

8. What is growth rate?

The difference between birth rate and death rate is termed as growth rate.

9. Give a report on year wise growth in world population and time taken to add the next billion.

Year	World population in billions	Time taken to add the next billion

1804	1	—
1927	2	123 years
1960	3	33
1974	4	14
1987	5	13
1999	6	12
2011	7	12

10. How is economic growth progressed?

It is progressed with industrial and agricultural development, the improvement in medical care, health, flood control, Fire protection.

11. When will population increase?

When birth rate is higher than death rates the population will increase.

12. When will population decline?

When the birth rate is low and the death rate is high, the population will decline.

13. What is the population stages of developed countries?

They have low birth and death rates

14. What is the population stage of developing countries?

They have low death rates and high birth rates.

15. What is zero or negative natural population growth?

There are some countries with more death rates than birth or even number of deaths and births this result in zero or negative natural population growth.

16. What is population distribution?

It refers to the pattern of spread of people on the earth.

17. What is population density?

It is defined as the number of people per sq.km.

18. How is population density calculated?

It is calculated by dividing the number of people in a country by the area of the country.

19. Which country is most densely populated country?

Bangladesh with 1069 people per sq.km

20. What are physical factors affecting population?

It includes factors such as relief that is the shape and height of land, climate, resources.

21. What are human factors affecting population?

22. They are political, social and economic changes

23. What is population level in china?

Population- 1,338,890,000

% of world population – 19.5 %

Density – 139

24. What is the population level in India?

Population – 1, 183, 770, 000

% of world population – 17.3%

Density- 360

25. What is the relationship between resources and population?

As the population grows the resources base is struggling to provide people with their requirements. There is mismatch of people and resources.

26. Which mode supports low population densities?

Hunter-gather mode

27. Which enable steady growth of population?

Development in agriculture.

28. Why does population pressure in developed countries puts greater strain on global resources?

Because of their high standard of living

29. Which results in great pressure on limited resources?

Large and increasing population

30. Which results in water scarcity and deforestation?

Overexploitation of resources

31. What is the relationship between human beings and natural resources?

Each year, the number of human beings increases, but the amount of natural resources with which to sustain this population remains limited.

32. What is the use of water growth?

The use of water has been growing more than twice the rate of population increase in the last century.

33. What is the percentage of freshwater on earth's surface?

0.03%

34. What is the estimate of 2025 on water scarcity?

Five billion people will be affected by severe water scarcity.

35. What is the population and water percent in India?

In India we have 20% of the Earth's population but only 4% of its water.

36. What is minerals situation in the world?

As the world's demand for minerals increases, minerals are being mined at greater depths. This leads to ground pollution and lowers the water table.

37. Where do world's commercial energy comes from?

About 80% of world's commercial energy comes from non-renewable fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas.

38. How is land degraded?

It is degraded by the combination of human activities.

39. What is the percent of deforestation?

80% of world's natural forest is being destroyed by human development activities like logging, clearing for agriculture grazing.

40. What is percent of desertification?

35%

41. When was first artificial satellite launched?

First artificial satellite is Sputnik 1, it was launched by the Soviet Union in 1957

42. Name some important remote sensing satellite?

LANDSAT of USA, SPOT of France, KITSAT of Korea and Yaogan of China

43. What is India's first remote sensing satellite?

IRS1A it was launched on 1988

44. Name some series of Indian artificial satellite?

IRS-1B, 1C, 1D, P3, P5, P6, CARTOSAT and RESOURCESAT.

21. Tamil Nadu Population

1. How is people of a country considered?

People of a country are considered as greatest assets.

2. What is population?

People living in an area together are known as population.

3. What is demography?

The study of population is called as demography.

4. Who are considered as resources?

People

5. What is sex ratio?

The number of females per 1000 of males.

6. What is life expectancy?

The number of years an individual at a given age would be expected to live at present mortality levels.

7. What is total fertility rate?

The total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her child bearing years and bear children in accordance with current age specific fertility rates.

8. What is crude birth rate?

The annual number of live births per 1000 people.

9. What is crude death rate?

The annual number of deaths per 1000 people.

10. What is infant mortality rate?

The annual number of deaths of children less than 1 year old per 1000 live births.

11. What is the population size of Tamil Nadu?

As per the 2011 census the population of Tamil Nadu is 7,21,38,958 of which 3,61,58,871 was males and 3,59,80,087 was females.

12. What is census of India?

It is a central government organization and it is engaged in collecting, tabulating and publishing all statistics related to population once in ten years.

13. What are the factors influencing the distribution of population?

- Generally, plains with suitable climate support a huge population.
- Coastal plains with mild temperature and good opportunities for economic activities support huge population.
- Job opportunities in large towns and cities attract both illiterates as well as literate.
- Dry regions generally support as small population.
- Mountainous regions with steep slopes and forest cover support a small population as well.

14. What is population density?

The variations in population among different regions are identified by population density. It means of finding out the number of persons living in one unit area, which is generally expressed as person per square kilo meter.

15. What is low density?

Person living less than 400 per square kilo meter. Example, Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram, Perambalur, Sivagangai.

16. What is medium density?

Person living between 400 to 800 per square kilo meter. Example, Theni, Virudhunagar, Thirunelveli, Tirupur.

17. What is high density?

Person living above 800 per square kilo meter. Example, Madurai, Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur.

18. What is the composition of Tamil Nadu population?

- 37% of population in Tamil Nadu is below 20 years
- 54% is between 20 and 60 years
- 9% is above 60 years

19. What is the overall literacy rate of Tamil Nadu?

80.09%

20. What does women empowerment includes?

- Women`s sense of self-worth
- Right to seek and decide upon choices
- Right to have access to opportunities and resources and
- Right to have control on their lives both within and outside of their homes.

21. What is EDP?

Entrepreneurship Development Programme

22. What is SHG?

It is Self-Help Group is a group organized for education of poverty.

Geography Part 22 to 24

22. Agriculture and Cropping

1. How cultivation of crop was made possible by man?

It was possible around river valley where there was abundant water and fertile soil.

2. What is agriculture?

It is process of preparing the land for cultivation of crops and to the rearing cattle. It is also referred to as farming. Agriculture is a primary activity.

3. Which affect the agriculture?

Climatic factors like temperature and rainfall affect agriculture.

4. What is the temperature in which plants cannot grow?

6 Degree Celsius

5. Which affects temperature?

Altitude

6. How is agriculture crop classified?

As food crops and cash crops

7. What is food crops?

It is grown as subsistence crops or commercial crops. Eg: Rice, Wheat, Ragi

8. What is cash crop?

It is not consumed as food but are used as raw material for many industries. Eg: Rubber, Cotton

9. What is the needed days for growth of cotton?

200 days

10. Which determines the type of crop and the growing season?

Moisture

11. Which determines the type of crops grown in an area?

Rainfall

12. What is uni or mono cropping?

It refers to only one crop which is raised in the field at one time.

13. What is multi cropping?

It is the practice of growing two or more crops in the same field during a single season.

14. What is sprinkler irrigation?

It sprays water through sprinkles located in the fields.

15. What is central pivot irrigation?

In this circular area around the pivot is irrigated, often creating a circular pattern in crops.

16. What is drip irrigation?

It is water that is delivered at or near the root zone of plants drop by drop.

17. When is irrigation necessary?

When rainfall is inadequate or unreliable irrigation is necessary for agriculture.

18. What is canal irrigation?

It is one in which water is distributed to the fields through canals.

19. Which is better suited for agriculture?

Flat land like plains, valleys the flat top of plateaus and deltas are better suited for agriculture.

20. Which is most fertile soil?

Alluvial soil

21. What is simple subsistence agriculture?

It is practiced by small tribal groups and it is also called as shifting agriculture where the farmers clear small parts of the forest by cutting and burning the trees and grow simple crops like millets and yam.

22. What is other name for shifting agriculture?

It is called as Roco in Brazil, Jumning, Bewar and Poda in India, Milpa in central America.

23. What are the various agriculture types?

Shifting agriculture, subsistence agriculture, farming, intensive subsistence farming, commercial agriculture, extensive mechanized farming and mixed farming.

24. What is intensive subsistence agriculture?

It is found in the densely populated monsoon lands of Asia. The land is never left fallow.

25. Which is called as extensive farming?

Commercial farming

26. Where is plantation agriculture common?

It is common in tropical areas and involve heavy capital and the focus on crops like tea, coffee.

27. What is mixed farming?

This is a special type of farming found in the well developed parts of the world in which crops as well as livestock raised.

28. Which forms basic diet of human?

Cereals

29. What are the most common cereals?

Rice, wheat, maize and millets.

30. Which is staple food for human?

Rice

31. Which was first domesticated in River valley of China?

Rice

32. Name the top 4 producer of rice?

China, India, Indonesia and Bangladesh

33. What is the temperature necessary for rice cultivation?

24 degree Celsius

34. What is wheat?

It is a temperate crop and it is essential part of diet of the temperate regions.

35. What is the temperature necessary for growth of wheat?

15 degree to 20 degree Celsius

36. From where do the world's best wheat comes from?

Temperate grasslands

37. Name some world's greatest wheat producing areas?

USA, China, Ukraine, Canada, Argentina, Australia, India and Pakistan

38. Where do cotton grow?

It grows well in areas having temperature between 20 to 30 degree Celsius

39. Name the leading producers of cotton?

USA, Uzbekistan, Brazil and Pakistan

40. Name some fiber crops?

Cotton, jute and flax

41. What is cotton?

It is a shrub, native to tropical and sub tropical regions. It is soft fluffy fiber grows in a ball around the seeds of the cotton plant.

42. What is jute?

It is a long soft shiny vegetable fiber which can be spun into coarse strong threads.

43. What is retting?

It is a microbiological process in which the plant is soaked in water for 2 to 3 weeks to soften the outer bark after which fiber is removed.

44. Who are the major producers of jute?

India and Bangladesh

45. Which is tall tropical grass?

Sugarcane

46. What is the climate necessary for growth of sugarcane?

24 degree Celsius

47. What is tea?

It is a beverage made from the leaves of tropical shrub. It is perennial shrub

48. What are called as secondary activities?

With advancement in science and technology man started to process natural resources of the Earth, including agriculture crops to make new product for his use. This is called as secondary activities.

49. Who are main producers of Tea?

China, India and Sri Lanka

50. What is industry?

It refers to any economic activities concerned with the processing of raw materials into finished products with the help of machines.

51. What are the factors influencing industries?

Geographical and human factors

52. What was the result of industrial revolution in 18th and 19th century?

It resulted in production of goods and services in factories in large scale

53. Which country has large labour force?

India and China

54. How are labours divided?

Skilled and semi-killed labours

55. Which is the basic requirement for operation of machine?

Power

56. What is capital?

It is essential for setting up any industry it requires capital for getting all the necessary inputs for industries.

57. Which is essential to procure raw material?

Transport

23. Tamil Nadu Agriculture

1. Which is the prime and traditional occupation for the people in Tamil Nadu?

Agriculture

2. What is agriculture?

The practice of growing plants on a large scale for food and other purpose is known as agriculture.

3. What is the percentage of people depending on agriculture in Tamil Nadu?

55%

4. Which supplies food and fodder to the people?

Agriculture

5. What are the types of farming?

Subsistence intensive farming, plantation farming and mixed farming.

6. What is subsistence farming?

Farming that is carried on small land holdings and that produce food crops for local consumption and not for external trade is called as subsistence farming.

7. How is farming classified based on water availability?

Wet farming, dry farming and irrigation farming.

8. Differentiate between wet farming and dry farming

Wet farming	Dry farming
Farming where water supply is available throughout the year both rainfall and irrigation is wet farming	Farming carried out during rainy season without irrigation is dry farming
Crops cultivated are rice and sugarcane	Crops cultivated are ragi and other millets
Most river basins of Tamil Nadu practice this type of farming.	Drier regions of Vellore, Thiruvannamali, Ramanathapuram

9. What is irrigation farming?

It is the practice of growing crops with supply of water through various sources of irrigation like wells, lakes and canals

10. What kind of farming is practiced in Tamil Nadu?

Subsistence intensive irrigation farming

11. What is plantation?

It is another type of farming where crops are grown on large farms or estates.

12. What is mixed farming?

It is one wherein land is allotted for more than one activity in agriculture.

13. Which is called as Sornavarai?

Kharif season

14. What is samba?

It is otherwise known as summer season.

15. What do market gardening includes?

Horticulture and floriculture

16. When is seeds sown?

In the month of November and harvested in the month of March and this month is called as Karthigai pattam

17. What are the factors influencing agriculture?

- Physical factors such as soils, temperature, rainfall, humidity, climate and slope of land
- Social factors include traditional knowledge belief and myths of farmers
- Economic factors are market, loan assistance, government subsidy and incentives

18. What are the main sources of irrigation?

Canals, tanks and wells

19. Which is the most prominent type in the basins of Kaveri and Tamiravaruni?

Canal irrigation'

20. What is the oldest record of irrigation in Tamil Nadu?

Canal used for irrigation have the oldest records of two millennia in Tamil Nadu

21. Which state is pioneer in linking rivers?

Tamil Nadu

22. What are natural water bodies?

Lakes

23. How many tanks are there in Tamil Nadu?

40,319

24. Which is called as thousand lakes?

Kancheepuram

25. Which is predominant irrigation in Tamil Nadu?

Well irrigation

26. What is the percentage of irrigated area?

52%

27. What are aquifers?

They are the underground rock layers which store water and allow water to pass through them.

28. Where is high potential artesian of Tamil Nadu occurs?

Cuddalore, Chidambaran and Viruthachalam

29. Where is spring irrigation taking place?

Kaveri and Vaigai

30. What are food crops?

Cereals, pulses and millets

31. What are various non-food crops?

Fibre crops, commercial crops and plantation crops

32. Where is Tamil Nadu Rice Research institute?

In Aduthurai

33. Name some pulses that are grown in Tamil Nadu?

Bengal gram, red gram, green gram, black gram and horse gram

34. Where is Cholan produced highly in Tamil Nadu?

Coimabtoe, Dindigul and Thruohirappali

35. Where is millet cultivated?

They are cultivated in areas having high temperature and less rainfall

36. Name some fiber crops?

Cotton and jute

37. What are plantation crops?

Tea, coffee, rubber, pepper and cashew

38. What are commercial crops?

They include all those crops that are cultivated by the farmers to sell and not for their own consumption

39. Which is dominant commercial crops?

Sugarcane

40. Name some widely grown groves?

Mangoes, jackfruit, banana, guava and grapes

41. What is the rank of Tamil Nadu in fishing?

4th rank

42. How many fishing villages are there?

591 villages

43. Name two main fishing harbors?

Chennai and Chinnamuttom in Kanyakumari

44. What are the programmes for betterment of fishing in Tamil Nadu?

Aqua culture in farm ponds and irrigation tanks, fish seed bank, fish seed rearing cages and ornamental fish culture and fish farmers development agency at Karikal encouraged farmers with a slogan to grow fish and grow with fish.

45. What is green revolution?

It is using hybrid varieties and application of chemical fertilizers which increased the production to greater extent

46. What were the impact of new agricultural reform>

They brought abolition of zamindari system, land tenuring, consolidation of frames, introduction of the land ceiling act and cooperative farming

47. Name some measures taken by agricultural university Coimbatore and M.S.Swaminathan in agriculture?

Macro irrigation, integrated pest control management (IPM), growing blue algae and azolla, precision farming through remote sensing, geographical , crop irrigation scheme and setting up agricultural export zones.

24. India Agriculture

1. Which plays important role in socio-economic development of India?

Agriculture

2. What contributes large share in nation income?

Agriculture

3. What are the major determinants factors of agriculture?

Landform, climate, soil types and water

4. Why is Wheat cultivated in Punjab and Rice is cultivated in Tamil Nadu?

Because rainfall determines the cropping pattern. Wheat requires moderate temperature whereas rice requires high temperature whereas rice requires high temperature for its growth.

5. Which is important geographical pattern determining cropping pattern?

Soil

6. Which soil favors growth of rice and sugarcane?

Alluvial soil

7. What kind of country is India?

Monsoon country with uneven distribution of rainfall

8. Which is best place for agriculture?

Plains

9. Why are dry crop grown?

In order to meet the food requirement of the growing population in areas of low rainfall dry crop is grown.

10. What are the different types of agriculture?

Primitive agriculture, subsistence agriculture, commercial agriculture and plantation agriculture.

11. Where is primitive agriculture practiced?

It is practiced in the forest areas where heavy rainfall occurs.

12. What are the different names of primitive agriculture?

Jhum in Assam, Podu in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, Mashan in Madhya Pradesh and Ponam in Kerala

13. Which is predominant type of agriculture in India?

Subsistence farming

14. What is subsistence farming?

It is a type of agriculture in this type nearly half of the production is used for consumption and the rest is sold in nearby markets.

15. What kind of crops is grown in commercial agriculture?

Those crops which are in great demand are grown in commercial agriculture.

16. Which type of agriculture is called as extensive agriculture?

Commercial agriculture

17. What is plantation agriculture?

In this type of agriculture single crop is raised on a large scale.

18. What is the amount of rice produced in South India?

44 million hectares

19. When did India achieve self sufficiency in Rice?

1977

20. What are the pattern of cropping?

Single cropping, double cropping, multiple cropping, mixed cropping, crop rotation.

21. What is single cropping?

It is also known as mono cropping and it is a system of farming where one crop can grow during a season or a year.

22. What is double dropping?

It is a system under which two crops are raised by the farmers from the dame plot of land during a year.

23. What is multiple cropping?

It is a system under which the farmers grow more than tow crops from the same plot of land during a year.

24. What is mixed cropping?

It means cultivation of more than one crop simultaneously on the same piece of land. The two crops are sown together but harvested at different times.

25. When do agricultural activities begin?

It begins in the onset of monsoon in the month of June.

26. What are the factors of diversity of food crops?

Temperature, rainfall and soil type.

27. Which is the most important crop of India?

Paddy

28. What is the rank of India in production of Paddy?

2nd rank

29. What are the hybrid varieties of seeds recommended for Haryana, Delhi?

Sugandh 5, Sukaradhara-1

30. Which is long term crop?

Samba

31. Which crop is grown within three or four months?

Kuruvai

32. Which is stable food?

Wheat

33. What is ICAR?

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research

34. When was ICAR established?

1929

35. Which is called as rice bowl of Tamil Nadu?

Thanjavur district

36. What is green revolution?

It is associated with agricultural crops

37. What is white revolution?

Milk and milk products

38. What is silver revolution?

Egg and poultry

39. What is golden revolution?

Horticulture

40. What is yellow revolution?

Oil seeds

41. What is blue revolution?

Marine products

42. Which is cereal crop?

Milets

43. Name some cash crops?

Sugarcane, cotton, jute, tea, coffee, oil seeds, tobacco and rubber

44. Name a topical crop?

Sugarcane

45. Which is the birth place of sugarcane?

India

46. Which is the top sugarcane producing country?

Brazil

47. Which is the major fiber crop?

Cotton

48. Which is called as golden fiber crop?

Jute

49. Which is the third largest producer of jute?

India

50. What are the oil seeds not grown by India?

Olive oil and palmoil oil

51. Which is an important beverage crop?

Tea

53. Which state produce 60% of coffee in India?

Karnataka

54. Where is rubber obtained?

Latex

55. What is the rank of India in production of rubber?

5th place

56. Which plays an important role in supplementing family income?

Animal husbandry and fisheries

57. Which has resulted in high annual growth?

Multilayer fish culture

58. When was national research centre on plant bio technology established?

1985

59. What are the benefits in adopting agriculture on biotechnology?

- It is environmentally safe and sustainable
- Cost of production of farmers will be decreased
- Water requirement for the crop is minimized
- It makes crop more resistant to insect, pests and diseases
- The yield of crops per hectare can be increased
- Farmers can get more income

60. What are the challenges for Indian agriculture?

- Gambling in monsoon
- Increase of agriculture area into construction work on industries and buildings
- Global climatic change
- Previous strategies for productivity will cause serious problems of environmental and natural resources degradation
- Problems caused by drainage

Geography – Part 25 to 34

25. Disaster and Disaster Management

1. What is disaster?

Any event that negatively affects society or community or environment is called as disaster.

2. How do UN defines disaster as?

A serious disruption of the functioning of society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceeds the ability of affected society to cope using only its own resources.

3. What is hazard?

It is an exposure to risk.

4. How are disaster classified as?

It is broadly classified as natural disaster and manmade disaster.

5. What is natural disaster?

It is a type of disaster which occurs because of natural forces.

6. What is man made disaster?

It occurs due to human negligence.

7. What is mitigation?

It is defined as “to make something bad, less severe.

8. What is earthquake?

a sudden movement or trembling of earth's crust is called as earthquake.

9. Name some natural disaster?

Earthquakes, volcanoes, landslide, avalanches, cyclones, flood, droughts, tornadoes and others.

10. What are man-made disasters?

War, fire accidents, road accidents, ship wrecks, nuclear explosions, electronic accidents and others.

11. What are the reasons for earthquakes occurrences?

The movement of the tectonic plates, volcanic eruptions, mass wasting, landslides and surface fault line are the reasons for earthquakes occurrence.

12. What is seismic focus?

The point where the earthquake originates is called as seismic focus.

13. What is epicenter?

The point directly above focus on the earth's surface is called as epicenter.

14. How is India divided into seismic zones?

It is divided as II, III IV and V.

- II it occurs in Deccan plateau and it is called as Low Damage Risk Zone.
- III it occurs in Andaman and Nicobar islands, Western Himalayas it is called as moderate damage risk zones.
- IV it occurs in Indo-Gangetic basin, Delhi, Jammu and Bihar it is called as High Damage risk zones
- V it occurs in Kashmir, Punjab, Western and Central Himalayas, Northeast Indian Region and Rann of Kutch it is very high damage risk zone.

15. How to minimize the damages?

In order to minimize the damages of life and property due to earthquake an awareness has to be created in the public especially people living in the earthquake prone areas. People should be encouraged to build earthquake resistant homes. They should be helped to check the

quality of soil before building their homes. The people should be made aware of the steps they should take during earthquake. Awareness campaigns have to be made in schools so that right from early age they learn how to protect themselves during an earthquake.

16. How can we predict volcanic eruptions?

It can be predicted because before volcanic eruption there is always slight tremors, smoke and evolution of gas.

17. What be the result of volcanic eruption?

There can be destruction of settlements and destroy forest and agricultural lands because of lava flows and lahars.

18. What is lahars?

Mud and ash from volcanoes when mixed with rain water or melted snow form mud flows which are called lahars.

19. What are the positive effects of volcano?

The ash and mud deposited provide nutrients to the soil there by improving the fertility of soil. The volcanic materials are used for industrial purpose. Rocks formed by lava are used for building roads. The steam and hot water released can be used to generate geo thermal energy.

20. What are the mitigation of volcanic eruptions?

- It rarely kills people, still people should stay away from it.
- All transport facilities are to be avoided especially air transport near volcano regions
- It might cause earthquakes so people should take precautionary measures.

21. From where is the term `tsunami` originated?

It is been coined from the Japanese word "Tisu" means harbor and "name" means waves.

22. What is the speed of tsunami waves?

500km per hour

23. What is tsunami?

They are killer waves or giant waves generated by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions or under water landslides.

24. Where is Tsunami warning centre in India?

At Hyderabad

25. What is landslide?

It is the movement of rock and debris down a slope. Debris mixed with rain water is called as mudflow or mud slide.

26. How are landslides caused?

It is caused due to instability of the slope, heavy rainfall, earthquake, volcanic eruption, deforestation and also indiscriminate construction activity.

27. What is Avalanche?

It is a large mass of snow or ice, descending down the mountain slope.

28. Where do Avalanches occur?

It occurs in the high mountains and at the Polar Regions.

29. How are avalanches provoked?

They are provoked by earthquakes, extreme perception, man-made disturbances such as loud noise, and heavy movements of the skiers and use of explosives.

30. What are the effects of Avalanches?

Destruction and blockage of the roads, destroying a small hamlet, vegetation and wildlife.

31. What are cyclones?

They are strongest winds generated by the meeting of the cold and warm fronts in the form of strong wind.

32. What is flood?

They are a temporary overflow of water. They are caused by heavy rainfall, cyclones, melting of snow, tsunami or a dam burst.

33. What are the problems caused by vagaries of monsoon?

Flood and drought

34. What is the major reason for drought?

The main reason is scarcity of rainfall

35. What are the effects of droughts?

- Rainfed crops are mostly affected.
- Scarce drinking water supply
- Shortage of food
- Lack of water to the livestock
- Nutrition deficiency disease
- Soil erosion

36. What is tornado?

It is violently rotating column of air that is in contact with the surface of earth and the cumulonimbus cloud.

37. What are the causes of tornado?

They are caused due to extreme low pressure. They originate in land generating a rapid whirl wind. They are formed when hot air and cold air are mixed.

38. What is disaster management?

It involves awareness of the different types of disaster, disaster preparedness, prevention, relief and recovery.

26. Responding to Disaster

1. Name some natural hazards?

Cyclone, earthquakes, drought, floods and landslide.

2. Where do cyclone occur frequently?

East coast

3. Where is earthquake occurring frequently?

Interior plateau or Himalayas

4. Where is flood common?

Brahmaputra plain

5. Where is drought common?

Odisha

6. How are disaster classified?

Natural disaster and man-made disaster

7. Give profile of Indian disaster?

- Over 55% of the land area is vulnerable to earthquakes
- 12% to flood
- 8% to cyclones
- 70% of the cultivable land is prone to drought

8. What is disaster?

An event resulting in great loss and misfortune caused by both natural and man-made phenomena.

9. What are the method for measuring earthquake?

Richter scale and Mercalli scale

10. What is disaster response?

It is the second phase of the disaster management cycle.

11. What id NDMA?

The National Disaster Management Authority

12. What is hazards?

It is a phenomenon which cause injury or loss of life, damage to property, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

13. What is vulnerability?

It is the potential for loss to an individual, community or place because of a disaster that is affected by geographical as well as social conditions.

14. What is community?

People who live together in a village or urban areas, which can be identified as local group with a common way of life.

15. Who are first responders?

Group of people who are immediately affected by a disaster, and are the first to respond and help to cope with it, before government or relief agencies can rush to the area.

16. What is earthquake?

It is sudden shaking of part of the earth is called earthquake.

17. What is tsunami?

It is rise of high or giant sea waves generated when the earthquake occurring in the ocean floor is called as tsunami.

18. What is landslide?

It is either sudden or slow movement of rock which remains down the slope.

19. How is landslide caused?

It is caused by instability of rock, heavy and torrential rainfall, tremor.

20. What is cyclone called in India?

Hurricanes

21. What is cyclone?

It is strong moisture laden winds with low pressure at the centre surrounded by high pressure.

22. What are the effect of flood?

It brings devastating effects on agriculture, settlements, life of both human beings and animals. It destroys the agricultural fields and makes the land irrevocable.

23. What is flood?

It is sudden overflow or large volume of water off the river bank is termed as flood.

24. What is drought?

Dry condition prevailing in place where rain fails for a long period of time.

25. Name some drought prone areas in Tamil Nadu?

Pudukottai, Sivagangai, Vilupuram

26. Name some places where fire accidents are likely to occur?

Chemical industries, places where electrical is likely to leak out are computer lab, kitchen, forest in dry period, petrol bank, industries.

27. What is fire accidents?

It occurs in the form of electrical short-circuits, fire breaks outs etc

28. What is the causes of transport accidents?

Driving drunk, using cell phone and carelessness, driving faster than the speed limit set, bad weather conditions, driving long distances continuously without rest.

29. What is the fact of Tamil Nadu road accident?

43 person die on road every day

30. What is transport accidents?

Accident of vehicles occurring out of negligence or by not following the traffic rules is called as transport accidents.

31. What is stampede?

Crowd stampede is a sudden head long rush or flight of a crowd of people for certain reasons. It causes death, injuries, loss of property and suffocation.

32. Name some places or occasions of stampede?

Place of worship, festivals, sports events, music concerts, exhibitions, mass meetings and general meetings.

33. Name some reasons for stampede?

Fear, panic, excitement, rumor, state of confusion.

27. Disaster Management

1. Which is dynamic and self regulatory system?

Earth

2. What is hazard?

It is a dangerous event natural or human induces that cause injury, loss of life and damage to property.

3. What is disaster?

It is an event which causes enormous physical damage to property, huge loss of life and drastic change in the environment.

4. What are some type of disaster?

Geophysical disaster, hydrological disaster, climatologically disaster and man - made disaster.

5. What is disaster management?

It involves a continuous process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures to avoid loss of life and property.

6. What are the stages of disaster management cycle?

It involves four stages namely preparation, response, recovery and mitigation.

7. Why is India prone to natural disasters?

Due to its geological set up.

8. Who is the head of National disaster Management Authority (NDMA)?

Headed by Prime Minister

9. Who is the head of State Disaster Management Authority?

Headed by the respective Chief Ministers

10. Who is the head of District Disaster Management Authority?

Headed by the District collector or District Magistrate

11. Who is the head of Block Disaster Management Committee?

Headed by BDO and NGO

12. Who is the head of village committee for Disaster Management?

Panchayat Raj and Committee

13. Name some Warning systems in India>

The department of Ocean Development in association with Department of Science and Technology, Department of Space and CSIR laboratories has set up an Early Warning System for Tsunami and storm surges in the Indian Ocean. Generation of disaster warning is a multi-institutional effort.

14. Which agencies are responsible for heat wave/cold wave/earthquake/cyclone?

Indian Meteorological Department

15. Which agencies is responsible for Tsunami?

Indian National Centre for Oceanic Information System (INCOIS)

16. Which agency is responsible for land slide?

Geological Survey of India (GSI)

17. Which agency is responsible for flood?

Central Water Commission

18. Which agency takes responsibility for Avalanches?

Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO)

19. What is EOC?

It is State Emergency Operation Centre

20. What is flood?

It is sudden overflow of large amount of water.

21. What are the effects of flood?

Loss of life and property, displacement of people, spread of contagious diseases such as cholera, malaria.

22. What is cyclone?

Areas of low pressure surrounded by high pressure is called as cyclone.

23. What is the centre of the cyclone called as?

Eye of storm

24. Which takes initiatives to cover all blocks in Tamil Nadu?

IMD

25. What is focus?

The place of the origin of an earthquake is called focus.

26. What is epicenter?

The place on the ground surface which is perpendicular to the focus is called epicenter.

27. What is P waves?

Primary Waves

28. What is S waves?

Secondary waves

29. What is L waves?

Long waves or surface waves

30. What are the division of seismic waves?

Seismic zones are divided as II, III, IV and V

31. What is Tsunami?

An extremely large wave in the sea caused by the earth quake occurring under the ocean floor.

32. Name some man-made disaster?

Fire, industrial technological, transportation, nuclear accidents, biological disaster and war.

28. Disaster Risk Reduction

1. Which provides electromagnetic energy to the target?

Energy Source

2. How is energy source classified?

It is classified into two types as Passive system and Active system.

3. What is passive system?

The irradiance from earth's materials that is sun.

4. What is active system?

It is irradiance from artificially generated energy sources such as radar.

5. How do electromagnetic radiation interacts with target?

It depends on the properties of the target and the radiation.

6. What is sensor?

It is a device to detect the Electro Magnetic Radiation (EMR)

7. How are sensor classified?

It is classified as passive sensors and active sensors

8. What do A represents?

It represents that sun is an energy source. It is the first requirement for remote sensing and it is the energy source which illuminates or provides electromagnetic energy or the target of things.

9. What is B?

It is the Sunrays and atmosphere it is the energy which travels from its source to the target, it will come into contact with and also interact with the atmosphere it passes through. This interaction may take place a second time as the energy travels from the target to the sensor.

10. What is C?

It is the sunrays and objects on Earth.

11. What is D?

Recording of Energy by sensor

12. What is E?

It is the transmission, reception and processing.

13. What is F?

It is interpretation and analysis

14. What is G?

It is the final element which is application.

15. What is GIS?

It is Geographical Information System, it is a systematic integration of computer hardware, software and spatial data for capturing, storing, displaying, updating, manipulating and analyzing all forms of geographically referenced data.

16. What are the components of GIS?

It combines computer drawn maps with a database management system. It combines of three subsystem as,

- An input system that allows for the collected data to be used and analyzed for some purpose.
- Computer hardware and software systems that store data, allow for data management and analysis and can be used to display products of data manipulation on a computer monitor.
- An output system that generates hard copy of maps, images, and other types of output

17. How is space system composed?

It is composed of 24 to 32 satellites in medium Earth orbit and also includes the boosters required to launch them into orbit

18. What is GPS?

It is a space-based global navigation satellite system that provides reliable location and time information in all weather and at all times.

19. How much satellite is run by DOD?

The Department of Defence (DOD) runs 24 satellites.

20. What is the function of GPS?

It is receiver and calculates its position by precisely timing the signals sent by the GPS satellites high above the earth.

21. Where is GPS widely used?

It is widely used in commerce, scientific uses, tracking and surveillance.

29. Trade

1. What is trade?

It is the exchange of commodities within or between countries.

2. How do trade occur?

Trade occurs because of surplus of goods in one place and the demand for the same in another place.

3. What are the categories for commodities entering into the world trade?

Primary products and secondary products.

4. What is primary products?

These products are which includes cereals, fruits and other items grown as food and other items grown as food and industrial raw materials such as mineral res, fiber crops like cotton, jute etc.

5. What is secondary products?

They are manufactured goods.

6. What is internal trade?

Trade taking place within a country

7. What is international trade?

Trade taking place between countries.

8. What is difference in climate?

Difference in climate conditions result in different types of agricultural, animal and forestry products.

9. Which is called as bilateral or multilateral trade?

International trade

10. What is uneven distribution of natural resources?

It is difference in climate, geology, soil, vegetation and mineral resources result in the exchange of goods.

11. Which country has less international trade?

Densely populated country

12. What is transportation?

It has played an important role in development of trade. The development of roads, oil pipelines and so on in a country facility international trade by transporting a variety of bulky products.

13. What is government policies?

International trade is influenced by political relationship among the countries. When the relationship between countries is good, then the trade will flourish well.

14. What is ASEAN?

Association of South East Asian Trading Nations

15. What is EU?

European Union

16. Which is controlled by geographic economic, and political conditions?

International trade

17. Which country has large volume of trade?

USA

18. Who are exported of foodstuff and raw materials and importers of manufactured goods?

Region covering the Caribbean islands and Central and South American countries.

19. Which country is exporter of mineral ores and tropical raw materials and importers of manufacturing goods?

Africa

20. Who is exporter of agricultural products and minerals and importers of food grain, petrol and machinery?

Australia

21. What is balance of trade?

The difference in the values between imports and exports is referred as balance of trade.

30. Transport and communication

1. What is transportation?

It is the movement of people and goods from one place to another place.

2. Which is considered to be good transport system?

A good transport system in a region makes good use of its resources and manpower through movement and exchange resulting in economic growth.

3. Which is common mode of transportation in the world?

Road

4. What is road density?

It is the ratio between the total lengths of roads in a country to its total land area.

5. What is population density?

The ration between the total numbers of people in a country to its total land area.

6. Which is called as The Grand Trunk Road in India?

It is the longest major road running across North India connecting Sonargaon in Bangladesh and Peshwar in Pakistan for a distance of 2500km.

8. Where is densest road network found in India?

In coastal regions of Tamil Nadu and Kerala and also in West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana and U.P

9. How are roads classified?

It is classified as transcontinental highways, national highways and local roads.

10. Which lead to development of railways?

Industrialization

11. Which is cheapest and fastest means of transport?

Railways

12. What is Trans-Siberian Railway?

Trans-Siberian railway is a trans-continental railway line linking Leningrad on the Baltic coast of Russia with Vladivostok on the Pacific coastland.

13. What is the rank of Indian railways ?

2nd largest in Asia and 4th largest in the world.

14. When did Metro start in Chennai?

2015

15. Which is cheapest means of transport?

Waterways

16. How are waterways divided?

Inland waterways and Ocean transport

17. What is inland waterways?

Deep navigation rivers with perennial flow of water and navigation canals constitute the inland waterways.

18. What is MRTS?

It is Mass Rapid Transit System and it is an elevated line of the suburban railway in Tamil Nadu.

19. What are ocean routes?

They were once an important form of transport for inter continental travel.

20. Name some major ports of India?

Paradip, Vishakhapatnam, Chennai, Tuticorin, Cochin, Mangalore, Marmagao, Mumbai and Kandla.

21. Which is costliest means of transport?

Airways

22. Which is used to transfer commodities like oil and natural gas?

Pipelines

23. What is communication?

It involves the transmission of words and messages.

24. What is mass communication?

It includes all those media designed to reach a large audience.

25. What is INSAT?

The Indian National Satellite

26. Name some pipelines?

Big Inch line from Texas to New Jersey, or the Trans-Alaska Pipeline system in North America.

31. Tamil Nadu Transport and Communication

1. Which acts as arteries and veins of national development?

Transport

2. What are the types of transport?

Roadways, Railways, Waterways and Airways

3. Which operates the public transport system?

State Transport system

4. How are roadways classified?

National highways, state highways, district roads and village roads.

5. How many national highways are there?

24

6. What is km of various lengths of roads?

- National highways – 4,500km
- State highways – 5,525 km
- Corporation and municipalities – 17,161 km
- Town panchayat roads – 15, 591
- Village panchanyat roads – 63,538 km
- Panchayat union roads – 32,791 km
- Forest roads – 3930 km

7. What is the contribution of vehicular transport of two wheeler and three wheeler?

83.9%

8. What is CMBT?

Chennai Mofussil Bus Terminus

9. What is ECR?

East Coast Road

10. How are rail tracks classified?

Broad gauge, meter gauge, narrow gauge and Suburban railway

11. How are southern railway zones classified?

Chennai, Madurai, Salem, Palakkad, Thiruvananthapuram and Thiruchirappalli.

12. Name some main rail junctions of Tamil Nadu?

Chennai, Erode, Coimbatore, Thirunelveli, Madurai, Thiruchirappalli and Salem

13. What is the size of coastline in Tamil Nadu?

1000km

14. Name some minor ports of Tamil Nadu?

Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Kolachal and Rameswaram

15. Name some express trains of Tamil Nadu?

- From Chennai central to Chennai Egmore station to your native place
- Tamil Nadu express
- Chennai-Vijaywada Jan Sathabdi Express
- Chennai-Hubli Express
- Chennai-Howrah Mail
- Chennai-Tuticorin Pearl City Express
- Chennai-Guruvayur Express

16. What is SSCP?

Sethusamudram Shipping Canal Project

17. What is Tamil Nadu airport function?

It connects 19 countries and operates 169 direct flights every week.

18. Name some international airports of Tamil Nadu?

Chennai, Coimbatore, Thiruchirappalli

19. Name some domestic airports?

Chennai, Madurai, Salem, Tuticorin

20. What is means of communication?

The means through which ideas and information are exchanged are called as means of communication.

21. How are communication classified?

It is classified as personal communication and mass communication

22. What is PIN?

It is the Postal Index Number allocated by the Postal Department

23. Name some private telecom services?

Bharati infotel, TATA, Reliance, Airtel, Aircel, Vodafone, Uninor.

24. How many post office are there in Tamil Nadu?

12,115

25. How many post and telegraph office are there in Tamil Nadu?

3504

26. What is STD?

Subscriber Trunk Dialing

27. What is PCO?

Public Call Office

28. What is ISD?

International Subscriber Dialing

29. How many telephone exchange are there in Tamil Nadu?

2408

30. How many telephone subscribers are there in Tamil Nadu?

33,46,906

31. What is AIR?

All India Radio

32. When was Indian radio broadcasting started?

1927

33. Which is the largest terrestrial networkers in the world?

Doordharshan

34. Which is latest means of communication?

Satellite

35. What is internet?

It is a private computer network.

36. What is print media?

It is another powerful medium to convey information through various news agencies of India that are operating under the umbrella.

37. What is GPRS?

General Packet Radio Services

38. What is GPS?

Global Positioning System

32. Tamil Nadu Trade

1. Which is important phenomenon that decides the economic growth of a country?

Trade

2. What is trade?

The exchange of goods and commodities either within the country or between countries.

3. Which is called as primitive method of trade?

Barter system

4. Which is medium of exchange?

Money

5. What is import?

Imports are goods and services bought from overseas producers.

6. What is export?

It refers to goods and services sold for foreign currency.

7. Name some major imports of Tamil Nadu?

Mineral fuel, electrical machinery equipment and spare parts, iron and steel and articles of iron and steel, natural and cultured pearls, organic chemicals, plastics and articles.

8. What are types of trade?

Internal trade and international trade

9. Name some major exports of Tamil Nadu?

Textile goods, drugs and pharmaceuticals, chemicals, leather and leather goods, engineering goods, ores and minerals and software and electronics.

10. What is internal trade?

Trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is termed as internal trade.

11. What is international trade?

It is trade between two or more than two countries.

12. Which plays important role in international trade?

Ports and harbours

13. What is bilateral trade?

If the trade is between two countries is called as bilateral.

14. What is multilateral trade?

It is trade which occurs among more than two countries.

15. Which district has largest number of marketing centre of Tamil Nadu?

Erode with 34 marketing centers

16. What is Uzhavar Sandhai?

It was initiated for direct selling of fruits and vegetables at a fair price by the farmers to the consumers without intermediaries.

17. Where was first Uzhavar Sandhai established in Tamil Nadu?

At Madurai on 1999

18. What is SIPCOT?

It is the State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu

19. How many marketing committees are there in Tamil Nadu?

21

20. Why is trade called as engine of growth?

- It increase of foreign currency

- It makes available all kinds of goods anywhere
- It increases technology transfer from one country to another
- It improves the welfare of the workers
- It helps to increase the total production of an country

33. Indian Trade and Communication

1. What is trade?

It is an act or process of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services

2. What do the growth of trade leads to?

To economic prosperity of nation

3. What are the classification of international trade?

Bilateral trade and multilateral trade

4. What are the classification of trade?

Internal trade and international trade

5. Name some trade blocks?

- APEC – Asian Pacific Economic Community
- ASEAN- Association of South East Asian Nations
- SAPTA – South Asian Preferential Trade

6. What are the component of trade?

Export and Import

7. What is export feature of India?

It exports 7500 goods to 190 countries.

8. What is import feature of India?

It imports 6000 goods to 140 countries

9. What is balance of trade?

The difference between the values of export and import.

10. What is favorable trade?

If the value of export in a country is higher than the value of import, then the trade in that country will be called as favorable balance of trade.

11. What is unfavorable trade?

Is the value of import in a country is higher than the value of export then the trade in the country is called as unfavorable balance of trade.

12. Name some exports from India?

Agricultural products, ores and minerals, leather products, gems and jeweler, chemicals and related products.

13. What do the dense and efficient network of transport result in?

It promotes social cohesion and accelerate the economic prosperity.

14. What is the rank of India in roadways?

2nd longest road

15. How are roads classified?

As village road, district roads, state highway, national highway, golden quadrilateral, border roads and international highways.

16. Which is the shortest national highway?

NH 47 A

17. Which is the longest national highway?

NH 7

18. What is golden quadrilateral super highways?

It is a major road development project that is launched by Government of India. it runs to a length of 14,846 km.

19. What is the main objective of golden quadrilateral super highways?

To provide connectivity , speed and safety

20. What is BOT?

Build, operate and transfer

21. What is expressway?

It is the technologically improved high class roads in the Indian road network.

22. What are BRO?

Border Roads Organization

23. What is international highways?

It is the roads that link India with neighboring countries for promoting harmonious relationship with them.

24. Which provides principal mode of transportation?

Railways

25. Name some multigauge operation?

Broad gauge (1.676 mts), Meter Gauge (1.00 mts) and Narrow Gauge (0.672 mts)

26. Which plays major role in the distribution of railway network?

Physiography of India

27. Which helps in bulk movement of goods?

Railways

28. Name some cities having separate sub urban network?

Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi

29. What is EMU?

Electric Multiple Units

30. What is MRTS?

Mass Rapid Transit System

31. What is pipelines used for?

Pipelines were used for transporting water to cities in earlier days, but now they are also used for transporting crude oil and natural gas.

32. What is waterways?

It is the cheapest means of transport.

33. What are the classification of waterways?

Inland waterways and ocean routes

34. Which is the second largest ship owning country in Asia?

India

35. Name some major ship building yards?

Hindustan shipyard at Vishakapatnam, Garden reach workshop at Kolkata, Mazagaon Dock at Mumbai and Kochi shipyard at Kochi.

36. What is NACIL?

National Aviation Corporation of India Limited

37. What is AAI?

Airport Authority of India

38. What is mobile phones?

It is an integral part of our lives. It helps us to connect with people even when we are on the move.

39. What is SMS?

It is Short Message Services

40. Which is called as doordarshan?

It is television in India.

41. What is fax?

It is an electronic device that enables instant transmission of any matter which may be handwritten or printed with letters, diagrams, graphs and sketches.

34. An Introduction to Oceanography

1. Which is key element of climate change?

Ocean

2. Which is store house of mineral resources?

Ocean

3. What is the nick name for earth?

Watery Planet

4. Which affects the weather and temperature?

Oceans of the earth

5. What is ocean?

An ocean is a major body of saline water and a principal component of the hydrosphere.

6. Name five well known oceans?

Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern oceans

7. Which is the largest and deepest ocean?

Pacific

8. What is oceanography?

It is a branch of science which deals with the physical-chemical characteristics of water in ocean.

9. Which is the deepest ocean in the world?

The Challenger Deep or the Mariana's Trench

10. Which ocean is elongated in S in shape?

Atlantic Ocean

11. Which is the fourth largest coldest ocean?

Antarctic Ocean

12. Which is called as southern ocean?

Antarctic ocean

13. Which ocean is in circular shape?

Arctic Ocean

14. Which ocean occupies 20% of total area of all oceans?

Indian Ocean

15. What are seas?

The inlets are called as seas.

16. Name some major seas of world?

Caribbean sea and the Mediterranean sea

17. Where do the ocean floor profile begins?

It begins where the water meets the land at shoreline

18. What do the topography of the ocean consist of?

Continental shelf, continental slope and ocean floor

19. What is continental shelf?

It is the shallow area found along the coast with a depth of 100 meters.

20. What are essential for formation of natural harbours?

The irregular coasts and the deep continental slopes

21. What is continental slope?

It is a rapid steep slope which connects the continental shelf and the ocean floor.

22. What is continental margins?

The continental slope and continental shelf are together referred as continental margin

23. What is abyssal plain?

It is low flat surface of the ocean floor

24. What are seamounts?

They are underwater volcanic mountains

25. What is island?

If a seamount appears above the water surface.

26. What is guyot?

If the island is eroded and slipped underwater it is called as guyot.

27. What is oceanic trenches?

They are the deepest features in the ocean. It is created when two tectonic plates collide and the denser plate is pushed under the lighter plate.

28. What is hydrological cycle?

It is also called as water cycle. It is the journey that water takes as it circulates from land to the sky and back again.

29. Name some common salts in sea?

Sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, magnesium sulphate, calcium sulphate etc.

30. What is salinity?

It is the amount of dissolved salt content in the water.

31. Which sea contains the saltiest water?

Dead sea, Red sea.

32. Which controls the biological characteristics?

Temperature of the ocean water

33. What are the two types of ocean currents?

Warm and cold currents

34. What are the factors that influence of the generation of ocean currents?

Difference in temperature, density of ocean water, winds and atmospheric pressure, coriolis force, gravitational force, precipitation and evaporation and melting of snow and ice.

35. What are tides?

The rise and fall of sea water is known as tides which occur twice a day due to gravitational pull of moon and sun on earth at an interval of 6 hours.

36. Which tide occur first?

Neap tides

Geography – Part 35 to 37

35. Environmental Issues [9th Std]

1. Which are the two sides of coin of economy?

Development and environment

2. Which is essential for economic growth?

Development

3. How has man transformed environment?

By scientific and technological revolution

4. What is the surrounding in which living organism live and interact?

Environment

5. Where do human depends on basic needs?

Environment

6. What is the level of urbanization in Tamil Nadu?

44%

7. Which is the second urbanized state in the country?

Tamil Nadu

8. What are the major environmental issues?

Urbanization, deforestation, environmental pollution and global warming

9. What are the factors that influence urbanization?

Industrialization, dense network of transport and communication

10. Which board is incharge for slums in Tamil Nadu?

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board

11. How many families are there in Coovum River?

8266 families

12. How many families are there in Buckingham canal?

18,423 families

13. How many families are there in Adyar river?

6624

14. What are the impact of urbanization?

- Large areas of agricultural and pastoral lands around the city are getting converted into residential and industrial area
- Increase in traffic and traffic congestion cause environmental pollution
- Clearance of trees and bushes to meet fuel and construction needs has reduced the green cover which in turn reduces the amount of rainfall
- Loss of habitats of animals and birds and depletion of greenery has made the urban air polluted with less oxygen content
- A rapid increase in the urban population has resulted in the breaking down of sanitary facilities.
- Land value increases and rent becomes high due to stiff competition for land.

15. How is weather altered in carbon dioxide?

An increase in carbon dioxide will increase the temperature of the earth and will therefore alter the weather.

16. What is deforestation?

Deforestation ruins the habitat of the animals and plants causing them to die.

17. What is bio diversity?

A variety of living organism including plants, animals and micro organism are collectively referred to bio diversity.

18. Who is blamed for the irrational activities that cause bio diversity losses?

Human beings

19. What is loss of bio diversity?

Extinction of plants and animals due to natural causes or human activities is called as loss of bio diversity.

20. How is paint brush made?

From wild boar and mongoose

21. What is global warming?

It is increase in the atmospheric temperature near the earth surface due to rise in carbon dioxide and the greenhouse effects.

22. What are the major threats to biodiversity in Tamil Nadu?

- Uncontrolled commercial exploitation of natural resources like forest, coastal areas, wetlands and habitat destruction
- Conversion of rich bio diversity sites for human settlements and industrial development

23. What are the main causes of global warming?

- Emission of greenhouse gases like carbon di-oxide, methane, nitrous oxide, methane, nitrous oxide and chloro fluoro carbon.
- Burning of fossil fuels and aggravated deforestation.

24. What are the controlling measures of global warming?

- Switching over from non-renewable energy sources to renewable energy
- Stopping the emission of greenhouse gases
- Afforestation and encouraging people to use public transport.

25. What is pollution?

Substances released into an environment that cause harm to living organisms and built up structures are called pollution.

26. What are the basis of sources of pollution?

Air pollution, water pollution and noise pollution.

27. What is air pollution?

When air is polluted by the harmful gases released from industries and vehicles.

28. What are the chief sources of air pollution?

Industrial wastes, automobiles, domestic waste, thermo-nuclear wastes and volcanic waste and finally forest fires.

29. How is water pollution caused?

Sewage and domestic wastes, pesticides and agricultural run offs, industrial wastes, nuclear wastes and oil spills.

30. What are the effects of air pollution?

Global warming, acid rain, ozone depletion, smog and health problems

31. What are the harmful effects of water pollution?

- It destroys microorganism in water and affects the aquatic life
- It causes water borne diseases such as cholera, jaundice, dysentery and typhoid
- Damages crops, decreases agricultural production due to deterioration of soil quality and fertility
- Oil spill results in death of sea organism

32. How is noyyil polluted?

The indiscriminate discharge of effluents from textile bleaching and dyeing units in and around Tirupur, Erode Karur has caused pollution in noyyil river.

33. What is TNPCB?

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board

34. What is land pollution?

Contamination of land by solid waste

35. What are the sources of land pollution?

Accumulation of solid waste from agriculture, industries and urban sources

36. What is noise pollution?

Noise is defined as the unwanted and undesirable sound. Noise pollution is caused by ambient noises.

37. What is the national green corps measure?

It is mainly to strengthen environmental awareness among school children. This program was launched in 29 districts. And government of India provided Rs. 1000 to every school annually and nearly 3 lakh children participated in it.

38. When is world environmental day celebrated?

June 5

39. When is earth day celebrated?

April 22

40. When is ozone day celebrated?

September 16

41. Why does house sparrows destroyed?

Because of electromagnetic waves from mobile towers

42. Why is tiger population going down?

Poaching

36. Conservation of Resources and Sustainable Development

1. Which provides variety of resources to the people?

Nature

2. Which has led to environmental degradation?

Humans in modern civilization with advanced development in science and technology, utilize these resources beyond permissible limits.

3. Which is valuable for mandatory of life?

Resources

4. What is conservation of resources?

It means judicious and planned use of natural resources so that the different resources are also left over to the benefit of the future generations.

5. Which is the most important land resource?

Soil

6. Which is issued for test of soil?

Soil health card

7. How many laboratories are there for soil testing?

16

8. What is measure for conservation of forest?

Afforestation

9. What is the measure for conservation of water?

Drip irrigation

10. What is the measure for conserving fur animals?

Seasonal shearing

11. What is the measure for preservation of forest?

Declaring an area as reserve forest

12. What is the measure for preservation of underground water?

Percolation of tank

13. What is the measure for preservation of animals?

Reproduction

14. What is the percentage of Tamil Nadu forest cover?

17%

15. Name some bird sanctuaries?

Publicat lake, vedanthangal, vellode, karaivetti, udhaya marthanda puram, vaduvur, chitrangudi

16. Name some commonly found animals in Tamil Nadu?

Tiger, elephant, nilgiri tahr, squirrel, dugong, sea, turtle, dolphin, chital, black buck, grizzled gaint squirrel, flying squirrel, tree shrew, panther, sloth bear, wild boar, dhole, langur, lion tailed macaque.

17. Where did Appiko movement started?

Andhra Pradesh

18. What is the aim of Appiko movement?

The main aim of this movement was to save remains of tropical wet evergreen forests in the western ghats

19. What is the slogan of the Appiko movement?

To save, to grow, and to use rationally

20. What is MAB?

Man and Biosphere Programme, 1977

21. What was the aim of MAB programme?

To promote an interdisciplinary approach in research, training and communications in the eco system conservation and rational use of natural resources.

22. What was the result of MAB programme?

553 biosphere reserves in 107 countries

23. What is biosphere reserves?

They are a series of protected areas linked through a global network, intended to demonstrate the relationship between conservation and development.

24. What is MPCA?

It is Medical Plants conservation Areas

25. How many MPCA is there in Tamil Nadu?

11

26. What is MPDA?

Medical Plants Development Area

27. How many MPDA's are there in Tamil Nadu?

8

28. What is wetland?

Areas of marshy land not exceeding 6m depth with or without permanent water is classified as wetlands.

29. Which plays good role in ground water recharge?

Wetland

30. Which is comprehensive method to conserve water?

Watershed Management

31. Which is to be exhausted in future?

Energy produced by conventional resources is definite to be exhausted in future.

32. How many bio gas plants there in Tamil Nadu?

1285 in the year 2008

33. Which has established Karanja based bio diesel esterification plants?

The state Forest Department, Government of Tamil Nadu

34. Which is used in production of bio fuel?

Seeds of Jatropha

37. Environmental Issues [10th Std]

1. Which is the word used to describe natural environment?

Environment

2. What is natural environment?

It means the sum of all living and non-living things that surrounds us

3. What are the various types of pollution?

Air pollution, water pollution, land pollution, noise pollution, pollution due to bio medical waste, pollution due to e-waste and pollution due to mining.

4. What is environmental pollution?

It is the contamination of environment which causes discomfort, instability disorder harmful impact on physical system, and on living organism.

5. What are the sources of pollutants?

Both natural and man-made

6. What are the man-made reasons for air pollution?

Vehicular emission, thermal power plants. Industries and refineries

7. Which vehicles is eco-friendly?

Bharath II and Bharath III

8. What are the emission standards that focus on regulating pollutants?

Bharat Stage I-IV

9. From where for sulphur dioxide emerges?

From power plant that use coal as their fuel.

10. Which produce half of nitrogen oxide?

Automobiles

11. What is ozone?

The atmosphere contains a thin layer called as ozone.

12. What is the function of ozone layer?

It protects life from harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun

13. Name some major air pollutants?

Sulphur oxide, nitrogen oxide, carbon mono oxide and organic compounds that can evaporate and enter the atmosphere.

14. What is the rank of India in emission of carbon in the world?

5th Rank

15. Which is the world's largest industrial disaster?

Bhopal gas tragedy

16. What was the result of Bhopal gas tragedy?

It killed almost 8000 people in December 1984

17. What is the relationship between ozone and UV radiation?

Each one percent loss of ozone is to cause an increase of about 2% in UV radiation

18. What is global warming?

It is caused by the increase of green house gases such as carbon-di-oxide, methane, eater vapor, CFCs which are responsible for the heat retention ability of the atmosphere.

19. How do rise in global temperature effects?

Result in melting polar ice caps and glaciers

20. Which affects agricultural patterns?

Global temperature

21. When was acid rain discovered?

1852

22. What are the gases that causes acid rain?

Sulphur-di-oxide and nitrogen oxides

23. Which are natural causes for increase in nitrogen oxide in air?

Fire and bacterial decomposition

24. What is acid rain?

The pollutants combine with water vapour in the presence of sun light and oxygen and form dilute sulphuric and nitric acids. When these mixture precipitates from the atmosphere it is called as acid rain

25. Which has killed more than 70% of corals in Lakshadweep and Andaman islands?

70%

26. What is smog?

It is a combination of the words smoke and fog. It causes a smoky dark atmosphere.

27. What is water pollution?

It is any chemical, physical or biological changes in the quality of water that is harmful on living thing that drinks or uses or lives in it.

28. What are diseases causing agents?

Bacteria, viruses, protozoa and parasitic worms that enter sewage system and untreated waste

29. What are the major producers of smog?

It is caused by automobiles, fires, waste treatment, oil production, industrial solutions, paints and coatings.

30. What is oxygen demanding bacteria?

These are wastes that can be decomposed by oxygen requiring bacteria. Large proportion of such bacteria in water can deplete oxygen levels in it.

31. What is third class of water pollutants?

It is water soluble inorganic pollutants.

32. What are organic compounds?

Water can be polluted by a number of organic compounds such as oil, plastics and pesticides in the water which are harmful to humans and animals

33. What is NCEF?

National Clean Energy Fund

34. What is land pollution?

It is contaminating the land surface of the earth through dumping of urban waste matter and it arises from the breakage of underground storage tanks, application of pesticides and percolation of contaminated surface water, oil and fuel dumping, leaching of wastes from landfills or direct discharge of industrial waste to the soil.

35. What is eutrophication?

It is the eco system response to the addition of artificial or natural substance mainly phosphates, through detergents fertilizers or sewage to an aquatic body of water generated out.

36. What is the result of unwanted sounds?

It affects person both physiological and psychological health.

37. Which is the major contributor to environmental pollution?

Mining