

1. READING AND ANALYSIS OF MAPS

1. Main Points :-

- * Maps have a long History
- * A map is used by geographers to show different features.
Ex :- Population maps, rainfall.
- * Some of the earliest surviving maps were made by Sumerians (Present day Iraq) about 4000 years ago. These were imprinted on clay tablets.
- * Babylonians (also people of present day Iraq) made some of the earliest 'world maps'. They imagined the world as a round disc. Anaximander and Hecataeus were the first to prepare the maps from the East to West and North to South.
- * The Greeks tried to make the maps accurate with the help of longitudes and latitudes. It is taken 2000 years to draw the maps with help of longitudes.
- * Ptolemy was one of the most famous geographers of the ancient world. He used the latitudes and longitudes to prepare the maps.
- * Columbus discovered America.
- * The father of Dutch cartography was Gerardus Mercator (1512-94)
- * Greek Geographers placed Greece in the middle of the map and divided the world into 3 continents
Ex : Europe, Libya (Africa) and Asia, all of which were separated by the Mediterranean sea.
- * One famous Arab map maker was Al Idrisi who prepared a world map in 1154 showing south on top. He showed Arabia in the center of the map.
- * Holland emerged as a major trading power in the 16th century.
- * Mercator devised a method for showing the correct shapes and directions of continents but with distortion of sizes and distances called Mercator's projection.
- * European map makers were greatly influenced by religious ideas of the Bible.
- * A map which focuses on only one aspect is known as thematic map.
- * Relief feature means the high and low places on the surface of the earth.
- * Contours are lines on the map joining places of same height measured from the sea level.
- * An Atlas is a collection of maps - usually arranged according to different themes.
- * The British established a department in India called 'Survey of India'.
- * James Rennel was appointed as the 'Surveyor General'.
- * Mt. Everest is the highest peak in the world. It was named after George Everest who measured its height for the first time using scientific methods.

II. * Great Persons - their contribution in maps preparation :-

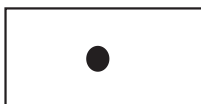
1. 4000 years ago - Summerians (Present day Iraq)
2. 2600 years ago - Babylonians (Present day Iraq)
3. 2600 years ago - Anaximander, HECATACUS
4. 1154 - ALIDRISI
5. 1389 - Chinese geographer, Da ming hun yi tu of china.
6. 1512-1594 - Dutch cartographer
- Gerardus Mercator

*** Important years :-**

1. 1450 - Prince Henry, the navigator built a school for sailors
2. 1487 - Bartholomew Dias discovered the southern tip of Africa
3. 1492 - Christopher Columbus landed on an island of the Bahamas.
4. 1498 - Vasco Da Gama found sea route to India.
5. 1519-1522 : Magellan sailed around the world
6. 1610 : Henry Hudson discovered Hudson Bay.

III. Conventional Symbols :-

1. Mine



6. Church



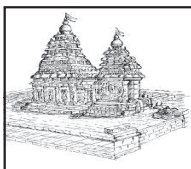
2. Fort



7. Graves



3. Temple



8. Po - Post Office



4. To - Telegraph office



9. Light house



5. PS - Police Station



IV.	<u>Colour</u>	=	<u>Land Use</u>
	Dark Green	-	Forest
	Light Green	-	Grass lands
	Brown	-	Land useful for agriculture
	Yellow	-	Cropped area
	Dark grey	-	Mountains
	Light grey	-	Hills
	Yellow	-	Plateaus & Swamps
	Dark blue	-	Seas & oceans
	White	-	Places where minerals are available
	Black	-	Boundaries
	Light Red	-	Waste lands

V. Density of population - 2011 census for important states :-

		<u>Density</u>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	- 308
2.	Arunachal pradesh	- 17
3.	Bihar	- 1102
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	- 56
5.	West Bengal	- 1030
6.	Tamilnadu	- 555
7.	Nagaland	- 119
8.	Kerala	- 859

Note : Refer page.No. 10 in VIII social Text book)

Mainpoints

1. Vascoda game went around Africa and eached India
2. The Birth place of Jesus Christ was Jerusalum.
3. All height are measured from the sea level.
4. George Everest the survey began in Chennai because all heights are measured from the sea level.
5. In 1802, Willam lambton began one of the most Geographical Surveys in the word starting from Chennai in the South.
6. Mandals, Districts, states and countries and capitals gave the information maps are called political maps.
7. Physical maps which show mountains rivers plateous etc..

Countour lines :-

1. Countours are lines on map joining place of same heights measured from the sea level.
2. Contour lines are also called Isolines.
3. Where contour lines are far a part, it represents a gentle slope.
4. Where contour lines are closer lines represents steep slope.
5. Where contour lines are uniformly spaced lines represent uniform slopes.

VI. Practice Bits :-

1. What was the centre of Al Idrisi's map ? ()
a) Greece b) Europe c) Arabia d) Africa
2. Map projection was invented by ()
a) Al Aida b) Al Alubu
c) Al Idrisi d) Gerardus Mercator
3.  This symbol shows ()
a) Church b) Temple c) Mosque d) Guru Dwar
4. Which are also known as Isolines ()
a) Contours b) Relief features c) Plateaus d) Boundaries
5. Identify the true statement ()
a) All heights on the land are calculated from the sea level
b) Sea level is not uniform all over the world
c) All seas in the world are connected to each other
d) A contour is a line to join places of different heights.
1. a,b b) a,c c) a,d d) b,d
6. Sumerians tried to keep records of the _____ lands ()
1) agriculture 2) Temples
3) non - agricultural 4) All of these
7. People of present Iraq were known as ()
1) Baby Ionians b) Greeks c) Romans d) Dutch
8. _____ Completed one of the most important geographics surveys in the world ()
1) William Lambton 2) George Everest
3) William Lock 4) George Kantur
9. _____ language was used in Al Idrisi's map ()
1) Arabic 2) Greek 3) French 4) Urdu
10. Greek king who tried to conquer the whole world and came to India ()
1) Nicolas - I 2) Nicolas - II
3) Alexander 4) Anaximander
11. 'Miletus' is in this country ()
1) Iran 2) Iraq 3) Turkey 4) Greece
12. The Arabs had blocked the trade route to India across the sea ()
1) Black sea 2) Red Sea
3) Caspian sea 4) Mediterranean sea

13. **Match the following :**

Column - A

Column - B

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Map according to the Bible | () | a) Chinese maps |
| 2. Da ming Hun yi tu | () | b) Jerusalem |
| 3. Columbus | () | c) Father of Dutch cartography |
| 4. Mercator | () | d) America |
| 1) a, b, c, d | 2) b, a, d, c | 3) c, a, b, b d) d,c,b,a |
14. Dark green indicates in map ()
- 1) Forest 2) Hills 3) Waste lands 4) Seas
15. White represents ()
- 1) Boundaries
- 2) Places where minerals are available
- 3) Waste lands
- 4) Grass lands
16. Da ming Hun yi tu, painted on ____ sq. m of silk in 1389 ()
- 1) 15 2) 16 3) 17 4) 18
17. ____ was the birth place of Jesus christ ()
- 1) Jerusalem 2) Italy 3) Babylonia 4) None of these
18.  Symbol indicates ()
- 1) Grave yard 2) Tank 3) Light house d) Canal
19. P.O. Stands for ()
- 1) Post office 2) Pool office
- 3) Present office 4) Police office
20. Andhra pradesh 's density of population as per 2011 census ()
- 1) 308 2) 394 3) 269 4) 201
21. ____state has the highest density of population as per 2011 census ()
- 1) Andhra Pradesh 2) Himachal pradesh
- 3) Bihar d) West bengal
22. ____ State has the least density of population ()
- 1) Manipur 2) Meghalaya
- 3) Aruna chal pradesh 4) Mizoram
23. Height of Mt. Everest from the sea level ()
- 1) 8848m 2) 9848m 3) 8648m 4) 9648m

24. In _____ William Lambton began the most important geographical survey
 1) 1902 2) 1602 3) 1702 4) 1802 ()
25. Formula of the density of population ()
 1) Total population/ total area 2) Total Area/ Total population
 3) Both are true 4) None of these
26. Total area of Andhra Pradesh is ()
 1) 1,60,205, sq.Km 2) 1,00,000sq.Km
 3) 2,60,205 sq.km 4) 2,00,000 sq.km
27. Total population of A.P according to 2011 census ()
 1) 4.1 crores 2) 4.97 crores 3) 4.8 crores 4) 5.87 crores
28. Density of population of Tripura ()
 1) 189 2) 259 3) 350 4) 1030
29. Total area of India ()
 1) 3.287m km² 2) 3.100m km² 3) None of these 4) only 2 is correct
30. Find out the wrong statement []
 a) Black - Boundaries b) Light red - waste lands
 c) Light grey - hills d) Yellow - minerals
 1. A and B incorrect 2. A,B,C incorrect
 3. D is correct 4. A,B,C correct
31. Match the following []
 1) A.P : a) 1030
 2) Bihar : b) 308
 3) Arunachal Pradesh : c) 1102
 4) West Bengal : d) 17
 1) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d 2) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
 3) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d 4-c 4) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
32. Which of the following is not related to Mercator's Projection []
 1. Showing the correct shapes
 2. Showing the correct direction
 3. Knowing the size of the continents
 4. All the above

33. Pick out the correct statement ()
- 1) The method in which people used the land is called “ Land used maps”
 - 2) Survey of India was established by Anaximander
 - 3) It takes 3000 years to draw latitude and longitudes
 - 4) William Lambton is one of the most important geographical survey
- 1) B and C false 2) C and D false
- 3) A and C false 4) B,C,D, false
34. In which of the following city, the most important geographical surveys started in the world ()
- a) London b) Manchester c) Mumbai d) Chennai
- 1) A and B 2) C and A 3) D only 4) A only
35. Pick out the incorrect statement []
- a) According to Bible the it is divided in to three continents, the birth place of Jesus christ was Jeru salem.
 - b) Ptolemy inspired a new enthusiasm in the Non - Arabic world.
 - c) The study of maps is called google
 - d) Vascodagama discovred sea route to India.
- 1) A,B,C 2. B,C,D 3. C incorrect 4. B Incorrect

2. ENERGY FROM THE SUN

Main Points :

- * The sun is the principal source of energy
- * The energy constantly emitted by the sun is known as solar radiation.
- * The solar radiation received on the surface of the Earth is called 'Insolation'
- * Plants and animals depend upon heat and water.
- * We also receive many other forms of energy from the sun like UV rays, radio waves, X rays.
- * $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of solar energy is reflected back by the Earth's atmosphere.
- * The sun rays fall at about 90° on the Equator and fall slantingly towards the poles. This is called "Angle of Incidence".
- * Land is considered as "Good conductor of heat. While Land gets heated and cooled quickly. Oceans will take heat and cool.
- * Carbon dioxide prevents radiation of heat from the Earth.
- * Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere increases due to heavy utilisation of deforestation etc...
- * If CO_2 increases, less heat will be radiated which causes 'Global warming'.
- * Temperature is measured by Thermometer.
- * The Lowest temperature is recorded in Antarctica, i.e. $- 89.2^{\circ}\text{C}$. (Vostok)
- * The Highest temperature is recorded in Azizia in Libya (Africa) i.e. 57.8°C
- * Boiling point of temperature is around 100°C
- * Freezing point of temperature is 0°C .
- * The temperature cannot go below $- 273.16^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- * The climate in Hyderabad will be extreme climate as it is far away from the sea.
- * Temperature decreases with elevation (height).
- * Delhi is at an elevation of about 200 metres above from the sea level.
- * Shimla is at an elevation of about 2276 metres above from sea level.
- * So, temperature in Shimla is lower than that of Delhi. So, Shimla is cooler than Delhi.
- * Usually for every 1000 metres increase in elevation, the temperature falls by about 6°C .

- * Nigeria is situated on the Equator.
- * Indonesia is located in Equatorial region.
- * There is no winter season in Indonesia.
- * The places near the equator, usually get more heat.
- * The sun rises first in Arunachal Pradesh in our country.
- * The Sun set last in Gujarath
- * Japan is called as the 'Land of rising sun' (Nippon).
- * 'Norway is called as ' Land of Midnight sun'
- * We can grow fruits & vegetables in cold regions by building Green - houses.
- * Temperature difference between places causes winds & rains.
- * If the Insolation received at Equator is 100 units then,
 1. At 45^0 - 75 units are received
 2. At $66\frac{1}{2}$ - 50 units are received
 3. At 90^0 - 40 units are received

Refer to Page No 20, Fig No. 2.2

Practice Bits :-

1. About _____ of the solar energy is reflected back by the Earth's atmosphere ()
 a) $\frac{1}{2}^{\text{nd}}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ c) $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$ d) $\frac{1}{5}^{\text{th}}$
2. The Angle of incidence increases in the North during the months of
 1) May, June 2) January, February ()
 3) November, December 4) March, April
3. Some gases like _____ prevent the radiation of heat from the Earth
 1) Oxygen 2) Carbon-di-oxide ()
 3) Nitrogen 4) Helium
4. At Vostok station in the Antarctica the temperature fell to _____ in July 1983 ()
 A) -89^0 c b) -90^0 c c) -91^0 c d) -92^0 c
5. For every 1000 meters increases in elevation, the temperature falls by about ()
 1) 4^0 c 2) 5^0 c 3) 6^0 c d) 9^0 c
6. The solar radiation received on the surface of the Earth is called
 1) Radiation 2) Insolation ()

- 3) Reflection 4) Angle of incidence
7. Identify which is not related to statement about 'Green houses'
- 1) Creating artificial environment for plants ()
 - 2) Building houses in very hot regions
 - 3) Growing vegetables & fruits
 - 4) These buildings are with transparent roofs and walls to allow heat
8. Arrange the temperature from the highest to lowest 12°C , -16°C , 4°C , 29°C ()
- 1) 29°C , -4°C , 0°C , 16°C , 12°C
 - 2) -16°C , -4°C , 0°C , 16°C , 12°C
 - 3) 0°C , 12°C , 29°C , -4°C , -16°C
 - 4) 29°C , 12°C , 0°C , -4°C , -16°C
9. _____ degrees difference is there between -5°C and 5°C ()
- 1) 10 2) 5 c) 0 d) 15
10. _____ of the atmosphere decreases with elevation ()
- 1) Temperature 2) Global warming 3) Height 4) Radiation
11. Places that are near to the sea are known to have _____ climate()
- 1) Extreme 2) Moderate
 - 3) Both 1 and 2 4) None of these
12. The polar regions are _____ through out the year ()
- 1) Hot 2) Very hot 3) Cold 4) Very cold
13. Energy constantly emitted by the sun is known as ()
- 1) Earth's surface 2) Heat balance
 - 3) Solar radiation 4) All the above
14. Match the following
- | A | B |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Angle of incidence () | a) Giving out energy |
| 2. Global warming () | b) Angle at which rays fall |
| 3. Radiation () | c) Radiation receive by the earth |
| 4. Insolation () | d) Carbon - di - oxide |
| 1) a,c,d,b 2) b,c,a,d 3) b,d,a,c 4) d,c,b,a | |
15. _____ is considered as good conductor of heat ()
- 1) Water 2) Land 3) Land and water 4) None of these
16. _____ prevents radiation of heat from the Earth ()
- 1) O_2 2) Nitrogen 3) CO_2 4) O_4
17. The Highest temperature is recorded in _____ i.e. 57.8° ()
- 1) Azizia 2) South Africa 3) Namibia 4) Kenya
18. _____ is called as the 'Land of rising sun' ()
- 1) Norway 2) Korea 3) Japan 4) Djakarta

19. In _____ country there is no winter ()
 1) Netherlands 2) Japan 3) America 4) Indonesia
20. In _____ state the sun rises first in our country ()
 1) Arunachal pradesh 2) Andhra Pradesh
 3) Jammu & Kashmir 4) Gujarat
- ❖ Look at the table and answer the following ()
- | <u>Place</u> | <u>Sunrise</u> | <u>Sunset</u> |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Hyd, A.P | 6:49 A.M | 5:58 P.M |
| Agra, U.P | 7:09 | 5:42 |
| Madhurai, T.N | 6:32 | 6:12 |
| Nagpur, M.H | 6:53 | 5:48 |
| Visakapatnam | 6:29 | 5:38 |
| Kohima | 6: 02 | 4:40 |
21. In which of these Six cities does the sun rise first ()
 1) Nagpur 2) Agra 3) Kohima 4) Hyderabad
22. In which of these six cities does the sun set last ()
 1) Agra 2) Kohima 3) Hyd 4) Madhurai
23. What is the duration of day time of Hyderabad ()
 1) 11 hours 9 minutes 2) 10 hours 33 minutes
 3) 10 hrs 55 mts 4) 11 hrs 7 min
24. Among these six cities which city is eastern city ()
 1) Nagpur 2) Agra 3) Kohima 4) Madhurai
25. What is the capital of Goa ()
 1) Panaji 2) Nagpur 3) Itanagar 4) Shimla
26. If the insolation received at equator 100 units then at 45° _____ units are received ()
 1) 75 units 2) 50 units 3) 40 units 4) 100 units
27. If the insolation received at the equator is 100 units, then howmany units of Insolationis received at the 66½ latitude at the equator.
 a) 45 units b) 50 units c. 75 units d. 40 units
 1. A and D 2) B and C 3. B 4) A
28. How much % is reflected through atmosphere in 100% insolation?
 a) 20 b) 4 c) 6 d) 8
 1) A and C 2) D and A 3) Conly 4) D only
29. Which of the following city is near to the Equator
 a) Mumbai b) Hyderabad
 c) Bangalore d) Tiruvanatapuram
30. In Which of the following cities the sun rises first
 a) Vishakapatnam b) Nagpur c) Agra d) Kohima
 1 C and D 2) B and A 3) D 4) A

31. Which place in the Equatorial regions are quite hot throughout the year
 1) America 2) Germany 3) England 4) Indonesia
32. Find out the wrong statement
 a) Delhi is at an elevation (height) of about 20000 metres above sea level
 b) Simla is at an elevation (height) of about 2200 metres above sea level
 c) The world's lowest temperature - 89.2°C.
 d) For every 1000 meters increase in elevation the temperature falls by about 6°C
 1) A,B,C 2) B,C,D 3) Only d) A only
33. Which of the following is not related to the highest temperature
 a) It is in Africa b) Azizia c) Nigeria d) All the above
 1) A,B incorrect 2) B,C, in correct 3) In correct 4) B incorrect
34. Which is correct answer ()
 a) Atmosphere is not heated directly by the rays of the sun
 b) The sunrays first heat the earth surface
 c) Atmosphere heated by Radiation
 d) All the above

3. EARTH MOVEMENTS AND SEASONS

* **Main Points :**

- * The course of the year is constantly changing in various ways.
- * Day & nights are formed due to the rotation of the Earth.
- * Seasons are formed due to the revolution of the Earth.
- * The Earth has two movements.
1. Rotation 2. Revolution
- * The Earth moves from the west to the East. at a speed of 1610 kms per hour.
- * The Earth rotates around itself is called rotation.
- * The Earth moves around the sun while rotating around itself is called Revolution.
- * The Earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation.
- * The Earth takes 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days to complete one revolution.
- * The normal year consists of 365 days and the Leap year consists of 366 days.
- * In leap year February month has 29 days.
- * Ohio state is in U.S.A
- * Norway is called the the 'Land of midnight sun'.
- * Australia and South Africa are examples of southern countries.
- * Norway, U.S.A are examples of Northern countries.
- * The line joins the North pole and the south pole is called the Axis.
- * The sun illuminates, one half of the Earth at any given movement. The edge of the sun lit hemisphere, called the 'circle of illumination.
- * 'Circle of illumination' divides the Earth between a light half and a dark half.
- * The Earth goes around the sun on a regular path is called orbit.
- * The fall of sun rays is vertical in the Equatorial regions. This makes the area very hot.
- * The region that lies between 0° and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and S Latitudes is known as 'Tropical zone'
- * The region between $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and S latitudes is 'Temperate Zone'.
- * The polar regions on both sides of the Earth lie between $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and 90° N and S latitudes.

- * The polar regions experience day light for 6 months and night for 6 months respectively.
- * On March 21st & Sep 23rd through out the world day and nights are equal in size so, they are called 'Equinoxes'.
- * The state of Andhra Pradesh is in Tropical Zone.

Sun's a Position :

- * On June 21st - Tropic of cancer
- * On Mar 21 & Sep 23rd - Equator
- * On December 22nd - Tropic of capricorn
- * During May month the sun rays fall vertically in Andhra Pradesh

Practice Bits :-

1. Human beings live along with the following ()
 1) Only animals 2) Only plants
 3) Animals & plants 4) Only with other human beings
2. The following country is called the 'Land of midnight sun' ()
 1) Norway 2) Sweden 3) Finland 4) Italy
3. The time taken by the Earth to rotate on its own axis is ()
 1) 20 hrs 2) 24 hrs 3) 26 hrs 4) 28 hrs
4. The state of Andhra Pradesh lies in this zone ()
 1) Temperate 2) Tropical 3) Equatorial 4) Polar
5. This ocean remains frozen throughout the year ()
 1) The artic ocean 2) The atlantic ocean
 3) The Indian Ocean 4) The pacific ocean
6. The first and the foremost effect of Earths rotation is ()
 1) The daily alternation of day & night
 2) The daily alternation of day only
 3) Formation of night only
 4) None of the above
7. The sun illuminates the following portion of the Earth ()
 1) 1/3 2) 1/2 c) 1/4 d) Full
8. The following makes the shifting of the area which faces the sun directly through out the year ()
 1) Slant of the axis 2) Height of the axis
 3) Tilt of the axis 4) Width of the axis

9. The Earth goes around the sun on regular path is called ()
 1) Orbit 2) Circle 3) Path 4) Trough
10. Tree less continent is ()
 1) North America 2) Europe 3) Antarctica 4) Asia
11. 'Aurora borealis' means ()
 1) Northern Lights 2) Southern lights
 3) Both are correct 4) None of these
12. Aurora Australis means ()
 1) Northern lights 2) Southern lights
 3) Both are correct 4) Only 1 is correct
13. 'Lancaster' in U.S.A is a ()
 1) Rock 2) Mineral 3) Tree 4) Monsoon
14. The Earth moves from ()
 1) East to west 2) West to east
 3) North to south 4) South to north
15. Match the following
 Sun ray's fall on ()
 (a) Mar 21st & Sep 23rd () 1) Tropic of cancer
 (b) June 21st () 2) Tropic of capricorn
 (c) Dec 22nd () 3) Equator
 1) 3, 1, 2 2) 2, 1, 3 3) 3, 2, 1 4) 1, 2, 3
16. The Earth's axis of rotation is tilted by ()
 1) $21\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ 2) $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ 3) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ 4) $24\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
17. 'Chile' is in this continent ()
 1) North America 2) South America 3) 1 and 2 4) None of these
18. _____ continent is entirely to the north of equator ()
 1) Australia 2) S.America 3) Africa 4) Europe
19. Which continent in the following lies in South ()
 1) Australia 2) Europe 3) N.America 4) Asia
20. Which is not true' about polarity of axis ()
 1) We can't see the pole star in the northern sky
 2) We can see the pole star in the northern sky
 1) 1 only correct 2) 2 Only correct
 3) Both 1 and 2 correct 4) Both are wrong statements

21. On Which day is sun's rays doesnot fall on the Earth vertically
 (1) March 21st on equator ()
 (2) September 23rd on equator
 (3) June 21st on Tropic of cancer
 (4) None of the above
 1) A and B b) B and C 3) C only d) B only
22. Name the place where Earth meets the sky is called ()
 a) Horizen b) Buildings c) Oceans d) Earth
23. On which day the sun rays fall directly on tropic of copricorn ()
 a) June -21 b) September - 23 c) December - 22 d) March -21
24. Identify the correct statement
 1) Effect of Revolution is seasons occurance
 2) Effect of rotation is the daily alternation of day and night
 3) In leap year 366 days
 4) Earth rotates 1610 km peran hour
 1) D and B 2) A and C
 3) D and A 4) All the above
25. Identify the correct statement
 a) Land of the midninght sun - Nor way
 b) The Earth rotates from West to East
 c) The Earth revolves around the sun with 1610 kms per an hour
 d) In leap year February consists of 29 days
 1) A, B 2) B,C,D 3) A,B,C,D 4) D
26. Identify the wrong statement
 a) Earth revolves around it's own axis (rotation). It takes 24 hrs.
 b) Earth revolution takes about 365 days
 c) Normal year consists of 365 days
 d) The regular path on which the Earth goes around itself is called axis.
27. Which of the following is in correct
 The Sun's Position is on _____
 1) Tropic of cancer --> June 21
 2) Tropic of capricorn --> December 22
 3) Equator --> March 23, September 21
 4) Arctic --> December
 1) 1 and 4 2) 3 and 4 3) 2 and 1 4) 2 and 3

28. 1. Tropical zone : a) $66\frac{1}{2}$ to 90 North, south latitudes
 2. Temperate zone : b) $23\frac{1}{2}$ to $66\frac{1}{2}$ North, south latitudes
 3. Polar zone : c) 0° to $23\frac{1}{2}$ North, south latitudes
 4. Meditterrean zone : d) 30 to 45 North, south latitudes
 1) 1-C, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a 2) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d
 3) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a 4) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b
29. Which of the following is not related to equinoxes
 1) March 21 2) September 23
 3) March 20 4) September 21
 1) 4 and 1 2) 3 and 4 c) 1 and 2 4) 2 and 4
30. Identify the wrong statements
 1) Sunrays fall vetically in the month of May in A.P
 2) Sun rays fall vertically in the month of June in A.P
 3) A.P state is in tropical zone
 4) A.P state is in temperate zone
 1) 1 and 3 2) 1 only 3) 2 and 4 4) 4 only

4. THE POLAR REGIONS

Main Points :-

- * The regions that lie between $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and 90° latitudes on both sides of the Equator are Polar regions. They are located in both Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
- * The Tundra regions have only summer and winter seasons
- * The surface of the land is completely frozen during the winter and has a little plant growth in summer
- * As sun rays fall slantingly, there will be no growth of big trees & plants
- * People of these regions are called 'Eskimos' They are living in Canada, Greenland, Siberia, Alaska and Labrador countries.
- * The Eskimos lead a nomadic life.
- * Hunting, fishing and gathering of fruits in summer are important activities of the Eskimos.
- * 'Igloo' means shelter.
- * The Eskimos believe in spirits. The meaning of 'Taboo' is 'Ban'.
- * Wrestling, racing, games of skill are their recreation activities.
- * The arrival of foreigners after 1850s, brought many changes in their life style.
- * The first Europeans to be seen by Eskimos were 'Vikings' Eskimos cross snow and ice on sledges pulled by dogs.
- * Eskimos are 2 types (1) Inuit (2) Yupik
- * Stone slates are used in making houses in Greenland.
- * Sedna the goddess of life, health and food for Eskimos.
- * Kayaks are small canoes like boats.
- * Clothing is often embroidered and has decorative fringes.
- * Baffin island was visited by English mariner, 'Martin Frobisher'.
- * The pattern of relation between the Eskimos and outsiders has been described as 'Boom and bust'.
- * In summer, most Eskimos live in tents made of animal skin.
- * The Eskimos first entered North America about 5000 years ago.
- * The upper soil surface of a region is frozen into a rock-like state throughout the year, known as perma or 'Perma Frost'.
- * The Northern part of the continents within the polar region is known as the 'Tundra'.
- * Tundra means very cold.

- * In Tundra Region the sun does not rise in November, December & January, and the sun rises in February & March.
- * The people who performing rituals and customs of Eskimos are called Shamans.
- * Eskimos shoes are called Mukluks and trousers and hooded Jackets are called 'Parkas'.
- * The popular South West passage to China was discovered by Danish a Norwegians.
- * Eskimo Means ' snow shoe - netter'.
- * Aleut, Yupik annd Inupik are the main languages of Eskimos.
- * Harpoon is a weapon.

Practice Bits :-

1. The region lies near the poles is called ()
 - 1) Equatorial region 2) Tropical region
 - 3) Temperate region 4) Polar region
2. The meaning of Tundra is ()
 - 1) Very cold 2) Very hot
 - 3) Luke warm 4) None of these
3. The Horizon is the place ()
 - 1) The place where earth appears to meet the sky
 - 2) The place where earth appears to meet the moon
 - 1) Both 1 and 2 correct 2) Only 1 is correct
 - 3) Only 2 is correct 4) Both are incorrect
4. The Eskimos use the following weapon to hunt seals ()
 - 1) Axe 2) Sickle 3) Harpoon 4) Gun
5. What is the meaninng of the Eskimo word ' Igloo' ? ()
 - 1) Shelter 2) Home 3) Habitat 4) Fort
6. The boots of the Eskimos are known by this name ()
 - 1) Mukluks 2) Trousers 3) Bata 4) Wood land
7. Match the following ()
 1. Harpoon () a. Weapon
 2. Igloo () b. Shelter

3. Inuit () c. Eskimo Tribe
1) b, c, a 2) a,b,c 3) c,b,a 4) b,a,c
8. _____ is the cause for the Tundra people to get light in winter()
1) Aurora australis 2) Aurora Borealis 3) Ice 4) Stars
9. 'Inuit' in Eskimos language means ()
1) Karibo 2) Ice bergs 3) House 4) The people
10. _____ are small canoes like boat made of animal skin ()
1) Sledge 2) Umiaks 3) Harpoon 4) Kayak
11. The statement that is not true with regard to the Eskimos()
1) Inuit and yupiks are two groups of Eskimos
2) Vegetables are important diet of Eskimos
3) Harpoon is used by Eskimos
4) Sledges are used by Eskimos
12. Find out the odd one about eskimos ()
1) Fish 2) Polar bear 3) Penguins 4) Elephant
13. In Eskimos, the shamans are ()
1) Hunters 2) Dancers
3) Ritual performers 4) Wrestlers
14. In Greenland, houses are built of ()
1) Stone slabs 2) Ice 3) Wood 4) Cement
15. Mukluks and parkas are ()
1) Food 2) Drink 3) Boats 4) Wearings of eskimos
16. _____ Birds are huddled together are called 'Rookeries'()
1) Crows 2) Owls 3) Penguins 4) Parrots
17. 'Krill' is a food of ()
1) Fish 2) Sea birds 3) Whales & Seals 4) All of the above
18. Find out right one about Eskimos ()
1) Oil exploration and development - 1970
2) Building of urban centres - 1950
3) Whaling - 1850
4) Modern fur trade 1925 - 1930
19. Sedna, is a goddess of ()

- 1) Wealth 2) Life, health 3) Life only 4) Life, health and food
20. The relation between eskimos & outsiders ' described as ()
 1) Boon & worst 2) Boom and bust 3) Bust & bust
21. Frosbisher visited _____ in 1576 -78 ()
 1) Baffin island 2) Green land
 3) Iceland 4) Bering strait
22. Which of the following is not used by Eskimos for making weapons & tools ()
 1) Bone 2) Gold 3) Ivory 4) Soap stone
23. Trousers and hooded jackets are called ()
 1) Mukluks 2) Kayaks 3) Parkas 4) Sledges
24. Which of the following is not a food of Eskimos ()
 1) Fish 2) Pizzas, vegetables, fruits
 3) Meat 4) All the above
25. The Meaning of 'Eskimo' in inuit Language _____ ()
 1) Boots 2) The people or the real people
 3) Visitors 4) Old (or) ancient people
26. Match the following ()
 1. Siberia : a) 43,000
 2. Alaska : b) 22,500
 3. Canada : c) 30,000
 4. Greenland : d) 2000
 1) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c 2) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
 3) 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b 4) 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b
27. Identify the correct statement ()
 a) English Mariner martin Frosbisher visted Baffin Island
 b) Danish, Norwegian find the North East, passage to china
 c) Boats run with water is called kayak
 d) The first Eurpeans to be seen Eskimos were Americans?
 1) B and C 2) C and D 3) A and D 4) A and B

28. Identify the incorrect statement ? ()
- 1) Tundra - Extreme cold region
 - 2) The Horizon is the place where the appears to meet the Earth.
 - 3) Inuit means originators
 - 4) Ferma frost means uppe soil of the region is frozen into a rock.
29. Which of the following is not a Eskimo language? ()
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| a) Aleut | b) Yupik | c) Epic | d) Inpik |
| 1) 4 only | 2) 3 only | 3) 2 only | 4) 1 only |
30. Choose the correct answer ()
- a) Harpoon - a weapon to hunt seals
 - b) Kayaks are samll canoe like boats made of animal skins stretched over a wooden frame
 - c) Dome shaped snow houses are called 'Igloo'
 - d) Mukluk means boots and pants
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1) A,B,C | 2) B,C,D | 3) A,B,C,D | 4) A and B |
|----------|----------|------------|------------|
31. Identify the correct statement ()
- a) The place where the Earth appears to meet the sky - horizon
 - b) The Eskimos first entered the North America, crossing the Bering straits from Asia.
 - c) People skilled in performing rituals are called 'Shamans'
 - d) Taboo means ban or forbidding certain actions
- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1) A,B,C | 2) B and D | 3) A,B,C,D | 4) A only |
|----------|------------|------------|-----------|

5. FORESTS : USING AND PROTECTING THEM

Slogans :-

1. Save Forests
2. No forests no life
3. Protect the forests they protect us.
4. Live and let live
5. Our life game on the Earth should not be lifeless.

Main :-

- * Forest is a large area covered with trees and animals.
- * Forest means a large tract of land covered by trees.
- * Forests are classified on the basis of dense and vegetation.
- * Regions with high rainfall and very warm climate have evergreen forests. In the Himalayas there are coniferous trees.
- * The most dominant vegetation in India is deciduous forests. These are in regions where it rains in some months and is warm and dry during the most of the year.
- * Dry regions with little rainfall and high temperatures have Thorny Forests.
- * Some coniferous trees like, pine grow in very cold climates which also have snowfall.
- * Jamuns, canes, bamboos, kadam etc. are examples for the Evergreen Forests.
- * Babul, (thumma), Bulusurega, sandal, Neem etc are examples for Thorny forests.
- * Uppu ponna, Bodduponna, Urada, Mada, Telli mada, Gundu mada, kadali and Bella etc. are examples for Littoral and swamp Forests.
- * Andhra Pradesh has 64,000 sq.km of Forest area.
- * Every year in our state 100 sq km of forest degrades.
- * The A.P. forest area is about 23% of all and in the state.
- * Forests are divided in 'Reserved', and protected forests.
- * Reserved forest means - No one could enter.
- * Protected forest means - people can use these forests.
- * Koringa Centre for preservation of medicinal herbs is in East Godavari.
- * The Indian govt. introduced a National Forest policy in 1988.
- * J.F.M means Joint Forest Management.
- * C.F.M means community Forest Management.
- * Indian parliament passed the Forest Rights act in 2006.
- * The British Govt. made Laws in 1864 and 1878 to create the Forest Department.
- * Plants like sarpagandha, Neem are used for medicines.
- * The Koya tribes consider the forest area of Medaram as the 'abode of gods and goddesses and celebrate Jatara of sammakka - sarakka.

- * The mundas and the santhals of Chota Nagpur region - worship mahua and kadamba trees.
- * Mangrooves - Koringa in the East Godavari District.

Table

	Evergreen forest	Deciduous forest
Rainfall	More than 200 cm.	20 to 70cm
Height	60m	40-50m
Imp. trees	Rubber, Rosewood etc	Teak, sal etc
Common animals	Elephants, Monkeys etc	Lion, Tiger etc,

- * Forests plays a key role in the Ecological system.
- * Planting a single commercially valuable species is called 'Enrichment plantation.

Practice Bits :-

1. Most of the forests in the North Eastern states belong to the category of ()
 - 1) Waste lands
 - 2) Unclassed forest
 - 3) Protected forests
 - 4) Mangroves
2. Which of these statement is not a valid reason for the depletion of flora and fauna ? ()
 - 1) Agricultural expansion
 - 2) Large - Scale developemnt project
 - 3) Grazing and fuel wood collection
 - 4) Rapid Industrialisation & urbanisation
3. The forest land that is protected by the Forest Department from further depletion ()
 - 1) Reserved
 - 2) Protected
 - 3) Unclassified
 - 4) Permanent
4. In which period most of the forests degraded ()
 - 1) During Mughal period
 - 2) During the colonial period
 - 3) After Independence
 - 4) After Industrial development
5. _____ state has the largest area under permanent forest ()
 - 1) U.P
 - 2) M.P
 - 3) A.P
 - 4) Tamil nadu
6. Match the following
 1. Reserved forests ()
 - a. Other forests and waste lands

- belongs to both pvt & govt and communities
2. Protected forests () b. Forests are regarded as most valuable for wild life & conservation of forests
3. Unclassified forests () c) Forests lands are protected from any further depletion
- 1) a, b, c 2) b, c, a 3) c, a, b 4) c, b, a
7. The trees grown in Evergreen forests ()
1) Kadam 2) Bamboos 3) Jamun 4) All of these
8. _____ is an example for deciduous forests ()
1) Thumma 2) Gittegi 3) Mada 4) Jamun
9. Teak, Sal are not an examples of ()
a) Evergreen forests b) Deciduous forests
1) Only a 2) Only b 3) both a, b 4) None of these
10. _____ trees are not grown in Thorny forests ()
1) Bulusrega 2) Sandal c) Urada 4) Neem
11. NTFP full form ()
1) Non - Timber forest produce 2) National timber forest produce
3) National Tamarind forest produce
4) Non - Turmeric Forest produce
12. _____ trees are grown in littoral and swamp forests ()
1) Uppu ponna 2) Boddu ponna
3) Gundu mada 4) All of these
13. Find the correct matching ()
1) Evergreen forests - Urada
2) Deciduous forests - Bamboos
3) Thorny forests - sandal
4) Littoral & swamp forests - Teak
14. Teak trees grow in _____ forests ()
1) Deciduous 2) Evergreen 3) Swamp 4) Thorny
15. _____ is an example for coniferous trees ()
1) Alpine 2) Neem 3) Sandal 4) Pine
16. Indian parliament passed the Forest Rights Act in _____ years
1) 2005 2) 2006 3) 2007 4) 2008
17. National Forest policy was announced in _____ year ()
1) 1985 2) 1986 3) 1987 4) 1988
18. The British Govt. created the Forest dept in India as per this Act
1) 1864 act 2) 1878 act 3) 1 and 2 4) None of these

19. 'Koringa centre for preservation of medicinal herbs is in _____ district ()
 1) East Godavari 2) West Godavari
 3) Karimnagar 4) Khammam
20. _____ forests, where forests in which no one could enter ()
 1) Reserved 2) Protected
 3) Unclassed 4) All the above
21. This is not true with deciduous forests ()
 1) Deciduous forests grow where the climate is warm and dry
 2) The trees shed their leaves during very dry months
 3) Most of the forests of A.P. fall in this category
 4) Uppu ponna, Boddu ponna, mada are some examples of deciduous forests
22. _____ are the only kind of trees that grow in salty soils and are very important for preventing the spread of saline marshes along the coasts ()
 1) Acacia 2) Baobabs 3) Mangroves 4) Benu
23. Find out correct matching ()
 1) Ebony - black wood 2) Mahogany - white wood
 3) Obeche - red wood 4) Baobabs - black soil
24. Identify the wrong statement ()
 a) Evergreen forests - Kadam, Bamboos, Jamun
 b) Deciduous - Maddi, Teak, Neem
 c) Thorny forests - Thumma, Bulusurega, Sandal
 d) Littoral forests - Bhandaru, Gittegi
 1) A and D 2) D and B 3) D 4) B
25. Identify the wrong statement
 a) In A.P 64,00 sq km of area covered with forests
 b) Every year in our state 400 sq km of forests are degraded
 c) Anaimudi is located in Western Ghats
 d) Mangroves are located in Koringa in East Godavari District
 1) A and C 2) A,B,C,D 3) B 4) C
26. Match the following
 1. Parliamentary forests rights act : a) 1864
 2. National forest policy : b) 2006
 3. British established forest department : c) 1988
 4. Joint forest management act : d) 1988
 1) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c 2) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
 3) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b 4) 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c
27. Identify the correct statement

- a) Reserved forests - No one could enter
 - b) Protected forests - People can use these forests
 - c) 60% of tribal people lived in forests
 - d) In coastal region about 50% people depend upon forest produce
 - 1) A and D 2) A,B,C, D 3) A,B,C 4) B,C,D
28. Find out the correct statement about protected forests
- a) They could take head - loads of wood
 - b) They could gather forest produce for their own use
 - c) They even cutting trees
 - d) People could use forests
 - 1) A,B,C 2) C 3) B 4) None of these
29. Which of the following is not related to National Forest policy Act - 1988
- a) To associate the tribal people in the protection regeneration and development of forests
 - b) To provide gainful employment to the people living in and around forests.
 - c) To involve village communities living close to the forests in their protection and the development of degraded forest
 - d) Active cooperation between the forest / village communities and the forest department for the revival, restoration and development of degraded forests.
 - 1) A and D 2) B and C 3) B and D 4) None of the above

6. MINERALS & MINING

Main Points :-

- * Minerals are naturally occurring substances with a definite chemical composition.
- * There are two kinds of resources. They are
1. Renewable resources 2. Non - renewable resources
- * On the basis of composition, minerals are classified as metallic and non - metallic.
- * Andhra Pradesh has large deposits of Granite, Limestone, Dolomite, coal, Asbestos, Mica, Feldspar ... etc.
- * Limestone and Dolomite are mainly used in cement industry.
- * The only gold mine is 'Kolar' in India.
- * Aluminium is extracted from Bauxite ores.
- * Bauxite is used in making Air crafts, utensils, Electric wire... etc.
- * Mica is a shiny material / mineral.
- * Electrical and Electronic Industries use mica.
- * Chrome is used for preparing 'stainless steel' utensils.
- * Asbestos is a heat resistant mineral. It is used as roof for houses and industries
- * If the insolation received at the equator is 100 units, then how many units of insolation is received at the 66½ latitude at the equator.
- * Barytes is used in drilling deep holes for petroleum & Natural gas.
- * Feldspar is one of the raw materials used in making of Glass and ceramic ware. Barium is used for industrial and medical requirements.
- * We can blast and remove Granites, Barytes etc. This is called open cast mining.
- * In 1970s the govt. took over all mines.
- * A new National Mineral policy was announced in 1993.
- * Mangapeta in YSR Kadapa district has one of the largest reserves of Barytes mineral in the world. It was discovered in the year 1960 and about one lakh tons of ore digging in a month.
- * CNG (Compressed natural Gas) is a popular Eco-friendly Automobile Fuel as it causes less pollution than petrol and Diesel.
- * Diamond mines are there in Kolluru of Guntur District and "Vajrakarur" area of ANANTHAPUR District
- * SCCL : Singareni collieries company Ltd. It was set up in 1886, by a British company.
- * In 1920 SCCL was bought by Hyderabad Nizam.
- * In SCCL 15 open cast mines and 35 underground mines are present.

- * Radio active elements mining is under the control of central Government.
- * The salt in our food and Graphite in our pencil are also minerals.
- * Petroleum means 'rock oil' in Latin
'Petra' means 'rock'
'Oleum' means oil
- * Coal mines are operated by SCCL which is owned by both state & central Govt.
- * Kohinoor Diamond Founded in Kolluru of Guntur District.
- * Coal mines are painted with Dolomite to prevent Oxidation and degradation of coal and also to enhance reflection and give us lights.
- * SSCL supplies coal to Govt. Thermal Power Generation Plants .

Metals	Non Metals	Fuel Sources
Iron ore	Coal	Coal
Bauxite	Under ground water	Petrol
Copper	Rock salt	Natural gas
	Petrol	
	Mica	
	Gypsum	
	Silicon	
	Lime stone	
	Diamonds	

District	Mineral
1. Khammam	Barytes, sand stone, coal graphite iron ore
2. Adilabad	Coal, lime stone
3. Nellore	Mica, barytes, quartz
4. Visakhapatnam	Graphite, barytes
5. Guntur	Lime stone, quartz
6. Prakasam	Granite, lime stone, iron, barytes, quartz
7. Rangareddy	Granite, sand stone
8. East Godavari	Lime stone clay
9. West Godavari	Lime stone, granite
10. Vijayanagaram	Granite, limestone, clay
11. Krishna	Granite, barytes, limestone
12. Srikakulam	Granite
13. Cuddapah	Barytes, iron, sandstone
14. Kurnool	Asbestos, dolomite
15. Ananthpur	Lime stone, iron
16. Chittoor	Granite, Gold

* Important minerals and their uses :-

1. Bauxite : It is used in making aircrafts, utensils, electric wires, it is ore of aluminium.
2. Mica : Used in electrical & electronic
3. Chrome : Used for preparing 'stain less steel'
4. Asbestos : Used for house hold roofing
5. Barytes : Used in drilling deep holes for petroleum & natural gas. Barium is produced from Barytes.
6. Feldspar : Used in making glass & ceramic ware (wash basin)

Practice Bits :-

1. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of minerals
1) They are created by natural process ()
2) They have a definite chemical composition
3) They are inexhaustible
4) Their distribution is uneven
2. Metallic minerals contain the following in raw form ()
1) Fuel 2) Metals
3) Both A & B 4) Non of the above
3. Aluminium is extracted from ()
1) Mica 2) Sand 3) Iron 4) Bauxite
4. Barium is extracted from ()
1) Asbestos 2) Chrome 3) Barytes 4) Line
5. _____ is used for preparing 'stainless steel' utensils ()
1) Bauxite 2) Gypsum 3) Chromium 4) Feldspar
6. _____ is called as "Black gold" ()
1) Coal 2) Tar
3) Petroleum 4) All of these
7. _____ is the only gold mine in India ()
1) Bombay high 2) Kolar 3) Digboi 4) Nyveli
8. Kolar gold mine is in _____ state ()
1) M.P 2) U.P 3) A.P 4) Karnataka
9. _____ is a shiny material ()
1) Mica 2) Bauxite 3) Coal 4) Diamond stone
10. _____ is a heat resistant material ()
1) Barytes 2) Asbestos 3) Feldspar 4) Chrome
11. Bauxite is used in making ()
1) Aircrafts 2) Electric Wires 3) Both 1 & 2 4) Only 1
12. In _____ year Indian Govt. took over all mines ()
1) 1950 2) 1960 3) 1970 4) 1980

13. In _____ year new, National Mineral policy was announced by Indian Govt ()
 1) 1991 2) 1992 3) 1993 4) 1994
14. The Pvt. companies were to pay a _____ to the govt. for the minerals they extracted and sold ()
 1) Rent 2) Interest 3) Wages 4) Royalty
15. In _____ district there are no coal deposits ()
 1) Khammam 2) Karim nagar 3) YSP kadapa 4) Warangal
16. _____ is as renewable resource ()
 1) Sun 2) Wind
 3) Ocean waves 4) All of these
17. The correct expansion of APMDC ()
 1) A.P. Meterological development company
 2) A.P. Mineral development corporation
 3) A.P. Mining development company
 4) None of these
18. _____ is a non - renewable resource ()
 1) Coal 2) Wind 3) Waves 4) Sun
19. Match the following ()
 1. Mica () a. Kolar
 2. Gold () b. Stainless steel
 3. Chromium () c. Shiny material
 1) a, b, c 2) b, c, a 3) c, a, b 4) c, b, a
20. _____ prevents oxidation and degradtation of coal and also to enhance reflection annd give us light to see walls of the mine ()
 1. Chrome 2) Bauxite 3) Dolomite 4) Mica
21. In _____ year onwards barytes have been mined in YSR kadapa
 1) 1965 2) 1966 3) 1967 d) 1968
22. _____ district of A.P has one of the largest reserves of barytes mineral in the world ()
 1) Kurnool 2) YSR Kadapa 3) Ananthpur 4) Chittor
23. The correct expansion of SCCL ()
 1) Singareni collieries company limited
 2) Singareni coal company limited
 3) Both are correct
 4) Both are wrong
24. Which is NOT TRUE relatled to SCCL ()
 1) SCCL set up by a British co in 1886

- 2) SCCL is currently operating 35 open cast minens
 3) SCCL is currently operating 35 underground mines
 4) SCCL is purchased by Nizam of Hyd in 1920.
25. World famous Kohinoor diamond was first discovered at _____
 ()
- 1) Kolluru 2) Kondapalli
 3) Hamsala deevi 4) Vajrakarur

MAIN POINTS :

1. SCCL setup by British company is 1886
2. SCCL is purchased by Nizam of hyd in 1920
26. Identify correct sentence about kolar gold mine
 - a) Deepest gold mine in India.
 - b) It is located in Karnataka state.
 - c) Kolar Gold field had to be closed down due to non availability of gold.
 - d) Kolar Gold field is the biggest gold mine

1) A and D 2) B and C 3) A,B,C 4) A,B,C,D
27. Which of the following is non - renewable energy resources
 - 1) Chromium 2) Aluminum 3) Coal 4) Crude oil
 - 1) C only 2) B only 3) C and D 4) D and A
28. Which of the following are metals
 - a) Gypsum b) Mica c) Rock salt d) Iron
 - 1) A only 2) B only 3) D only d) C only
29. Identify wrong statement about Aluminium
 - a) Aluminium is extracted from bauxite ore
 - b) It is light weight mineral
 - c) It is used in making aircrafts utensils, electric wires
 - d) Aluminium is Produced from Mica.

1) C and B 2) B and C
 3) A and C 4) 'D' only
30. Find out the wrong statement about 'Mica'
 - a) It is a shiny meterial
 - b) It is used in electrical and electronle industry
 - c) Mica is banned all over the world
 - d) It is a non - conductor of electricity and heat

1) A and B 2) C and D 3) C only 4) D only
31. Find out the wrong statement about 'Asbestos'
 - a) It is a heat resistant mineral
 - b) It is used for household roofing
 - c) It is very bad for health of those working on them

- d) It is used for drilling holes for natural gas
 1) D and A 2) B and C 3) D 4) C
32. Find out the correct statement about Barytes
 a) 'BARIUM' is extracted from Barytes.
 b) It is used drilling holes for natural gas
 c) This is a group of ores
 d) It is used for Industrial and Medical purposes
 1) A,B,C 2) B,C,D 3) B and C 4) All the above
33. Find out the correct statement
 a) Feldspar is used in making of glass and ceramic ware
 b) Chromium is used for preparing 'stainless steel' utensils
 c) Limestone , Dolomite is used in cement industry
 d) Kohinoor Diamond - Anantapur district Varjekarur
 1) A,B,C 2) B,C,D 3) A,C,D 4) A,B,C
34. Coal drilling area is called as ()
 a) Face b) Coal mine c) Left d) None of the above
35. According to New National mineral Policy, which mineral is not given for the lease. ()
 a) Diamonds b) Crude oil
 c) Nuclear minerals d) Iron
36. Lime stone is ore for which industry ()
 a) Cement b) Iron - steel
 c) Gypsum d) All the above
37. Which is a non-metal in the following ()
 a) Mica b) Rock salt c) Gypsum d) All the above
38. Identify the wrong statement ()
 a) Indian Government Nationalised the mines in the year 1970
 b) New National mineral policy was passed in the year 1993
 c) Barytes mines in Kadapa district was discovered in the year 1960
 d) Nizam kings bought SCCL in the year 1930
 1) a and d 2) d 3) c 4) a
39. Identify the correct statement ()
 a) Dolomite is painted on the walls of coal mines to reflect light and gives light.
 b) SCCL supplies coal to Govt. Thermal electrical stations
 c) Nuclear minerals mining was under central Govt..
 d) World's highest Barytes minerals was in Kadapa
 1) a,b,c 2) a,b,c,d 3) b,c,d 4) a and b