

2nd Term Worksheet [2018 – 19]

Subject – Geography

Class – VIII

Name :

Sec. :

Chapter – 5 [Disaster Management]

Glossary:

[53]

Calamity:

Hazard:

Tectonic plate:

Exercise:

[53-55]

[A] Choose the correct answers:

[53-54]

- Which of the following is a man-made disaster?
(a) earthquake (b) tsunami (c) war
- Which of the following is caused as a result of the tectonic movements?
(a) tsunami (b) fire (c) drought
- When did the tsunami in the Indian Ocean occur?
(a) 2004 (b) 2005 (c) 2006
- Who is the head of the disaster management committee at the state level?
(a) prime minister (b) chief minister (c) district magistrate
- Which country among these experiences earthquakes frequently?
(a) India (b) Bangladesh (c) Japan

[B] State whether the sentences are true or false:

[54]

- Man-made activities can cause natural disasters. _____
- Global Warming is causing climate change. _____
- NGOs do not work in any disaster management programme. _____
- Districts do not have disaster management committees. _____
- The mountainous regions receiving heavy rainfall have a greater risk of landslides.

[C] Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

[54]

- The Ministry of _____ of responsible for all the activities involved in disaster management at the national level.
- Ganga- Brahmaputra plain has to experience _____ frequently.
- A disaster is a sudden calamity which causes a huge loss of _____ and _____.
- Disasters also have long term, impacts on the _____, _____ and _____ affected region.

[D] Answer the following questions 1-2 sentences:

[54]

- Mention some disasters that have occurred in India in the recent past along with dates of occurrence.

Ans.

2. Name the committee that works in the national level to manage disasters.

Ans. _____

3. Name three man-made disasters.

Ans. _____

4. Name three natural disasters.

Ans. _____

[E] Answer the following questions in 4-5 sentences: [54]

1. What are disasters? What are the different types of disasters?

Ans. _____

2. How are geographical factors responsible for disasters?

Ans. _____

3. How are geographical factors responsible for disasters?

Ans. _____

4. What are tsunamis?

Ans.

[illegible]

5. What causes earthquakes?

Ans.

[illegible]

[F] Answer the following questions in 8-10 sentences:

[54]

1. What are the different types of natural disasters? What are the causes behind natural disasters?

Ans.

[illegible]

2. What is the role of the government in disaster management?

Ans.

[illegible]

Ans.

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[54]

Ans.

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Ans.

[26]



- Ans. _____

- Ans.
-
-
-
-
-
-

Exercise: [58]

[58]

- Which river is the lifeline of Assam?
(a) Ganga (b) Brahmaputra (c) Krishna
- Which is the world's largest river island?
(a) Majuli (b) kamala (c) Budhi
- The tributaries of which river cause floods in Bihar?
(a) Ganga (b) Brahmaputra (c) Krishna
- How many riverine districts of Assam have been lost due to river erosion?
(a) 10 (b) 17 (c) 20

[58]

1. The floods of Assam are a century-old phenomenon. _____
2. The Jal Board takes measures for flood relief in Assam. _____
3. A large population of North Bihar lives under the threat of flood devastation.

4. Rising urbanisation and faulty planning are some of the major reasons of floods.

5. Technology does not help in carrying out flood risk mapping. _____

[C]

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

[58]

1.
- The animals of the _____ National Park are affected during the floods in Assam.
2.
- One-third of the _____ island has been eroded by floods.
3.
- The _____ constantly reports the rising levels of water in the rivers so that precautionary measures can be taken.
4.
- Continuous heavy rains are not always good for _____ prone regions.
5.
- When heavy rains occur in the mountains of _____ the water flows into the lowlands of Bihar and causes floods.

[D]

Answer the following questions:

[58]

1.
- How does the Bramhaputra Board take measures for flood relief?

Ans.

2.
- Which are the major tributaries of the Ganga that overflow during floods in Bihar?

Ans.

3.
- What are the main reasons for the increase in flood situations in Bihar?

Ans.

4.
- Name the districts that get majorly affected during floods in Bihar.

Ans.

5. Describe the preventive and flood-relief measures that are being carried out.

Ans.

[illegible]

[E] Think and Answer:

[58]

1. Why are Assam and Bihar more prone to floods than many other states?

Ans.

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2. Explain how the infrastructure of a state is affected because of floods.

Ans.

[illegible]

Case Study – 2
[Earthquake in Nepal]

Exercise:**[61]**

[A] Choose the correct answers:

[61]

1. A massive earthquake hit Nepal on _____.
(a) 30 April 2015 (b) 25 April 2016 (c) 25 April 2015
2. This massive earthquake triggered _____.
(a) an avalanche (b) a tsunami (c) volcanic eruption
3. Nepal also has a continued risk of _____.
(a) hurricanes (b) landslides (c) tornadoes
4. Nepal shares its northern boundaries with _____.
(a) Bangladesh (b) Pakistan (c) China

[B] State whether the sentences are true or false:

[61]

1. The epicenter of the earthquake was east of Gorkha district. _____
2. Nepal is not vulnerable to earthquakes. _____
3. Tourism industry has been hit by the series of earthquakes. _____
4. Mt. Everest is in India. _____
5. Nepal experiences regular earthquake because of its geological structure. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

[61]

1. The earthquake destroyed buildings that were at _____ sites.
2. Nepal shares its southern boundaries with _____.
3. The Nepal – Bihar earthquake happened in _____.
4. Nepal lies on the _____ between the two tectonic plates.
5. _____ is a major contributor to the tourism sector of Nepal.

[D] Answer the following questions:

[61]

1. Describe the aftermath of the 25 April 2015 earthquake.

Ans. _____

2. Why is Nepal so prone to earthquakes?

Ans. _____

3. How do earthquakes occur?

Ans.

[illegible]

4. What kind of activities added to the risk of large-scale devastation?

Ans.

[illegible]

5. What were some of the after-effects of the earthquake?

Ans.

[illegible]

[E] Think and Answer:

[61]

1. Why does Nepal experience earthquakes regularly?

Ans.

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[illegible]

Exercise: [64]

- Which areas of United States witness increased cases of oil spills?
(a) hilly (b) desert (c) coastal
- What spilled oil into the Delta National Wildlife Refuge?
(a) a boat (b) a pipeline (c) tanker
- What conditions delay the decomposition process of an oil spill?
(a) climatic (b) evacuation (c) centrifugal
- Which of these move the spilled oil onto the shore?
(a) Ship (b) Fish (c) Water current

1. When oil is spilled in the ocean, it starts going to the bottom of the ocean. _____
2. Oil enters the ocean from many sources. _____
3. Oil that has volatile organic compounds partially evaporates and becomes denser.

4. Oil residues on shore can never decompose. _____
5. The immediate effects of toxic oil waste on coastal areas is the contamination of fish.

1. Oil spills also occur from the routine maintenance of _____.
2. An exploratory well blew out in Mexico's Bay of _____ in 1979.
3. Once the oil waste reaches the coast, it interacts with the sediments to cause _____ as well as contamination.
4. Long term ecological effects of oil spill may be the _____ of certain species.

1. How does oil waste disintegrate over time?

Ans.

2. What happens when the oil spill reaches the coast?

Ans.

3. What are hazards of oil spill?

Ans.

4. How can spills be prevented?

Ans.

5. What are the effective ways of clean up after an oil spill?

Ans.

[64]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

Glossary: [77]

Extensive agriculture: _____

Intermontane plateaus: _____

Monsoon Winds: _____

River basin: _____

Steppe: _____

Exercise: [78-79]

1. To the South of the Northern lowlands lie the _____.

- [B] State whether the sentences are true or false: [78]

- [C] Fill in the blanks with suitable words: [78]

1. The second mountain range that begins in the Pamirs and also stretches towards the south – west is the _____ range.
2. Between the Elburz Mountains in the north and the Zagros Mountains to its south, lies the plateau of _____.
3. The Deccan Plateau lies to the south of the Narmada river, right up to the Nilgiri and _____ hills.

4. The Arabian Plateau lies to the west of the _____ sea.
5. The rivers Lena, Ob and _____ drain the Northern Lowlands.

[D] Answer the following questions in 1-2 sentences: [78]

1. Which is the highest peak of the world?

Ans. _____

2. What is the origin of the word monsoon?

Ans. _____

3. What is the Karakoram range called in China?

Ans. _____

4. How are islands formed?

Ans. _____

5. Where does the plateau of Anatolia lies?

Ans. _____

[E] Answer the following questions in 4-5 sentences: [78]

1. How is slash and burn agriculture harmful for the environment?

Ans. _____

2. What areas are covered by the tropical desert type of climate?

Ans. _____

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible][illegible]

[79]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

[H] Picture study:

[79]



1. Name the kind of plantation.

Ans. _____

2. Where is it most common?

Ans. _____

Chapter – 7

[Asia – Political Divisions and Demography]

Glossary:

[85]

Agro-based: _____

Density of population: _____

Culture: _____

Economic development: _____

Population explosion _____

Exercise:

[85-87]

[A] Choose the correct answers:

[85-86]

1. Asia consists of _____ countries.

(a) 30 (b) 50 (c) 48

2. _____ is one of the smallest countries in Asia.

(a) Bahrain (b) India (c) China

3. USSR broke up in _____.

(a) 1991 (b) 1995 (c) 1947

4. Which country is partly in Asia and partly in Europe?

(a) China (b) Indonesia (c) Russia

5. Maldives has a population of about _____ persons per sq. km.

(a) 150 (b) 1000 (c) 600

[B] State whether the sentences are true or false:

[86]

1. China and India are the largest countries in Asia. _____

2. Armenia is a country within China. _____

3. The Asian countries can be grouped under South Asia, East Asia and South-east Asia.

4. Bangladesh has a low density of population. _____

5. Taiwan has a high density of population. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

[86]

1. After _____ there is a shift in focus from agriculture to manufacturing industries in India.

2. The snow-covered countries have less than _____ of the population concentration in Asia.

3. _____ and _____ are the smallest countries within Asia.
4. _____ plays a very important role in the life of the people of Asia.
5. Asia is the birthplace of major religions that exist round the world like _____ and _____.

[D] Answer the following questions in 1-2 sentences:

[86]

1. How countries are included within Asia?

Ans.

2. Name two countries included with in USSR.

Ans.

3. Name two countries with high density of population.

Ans.

4. When did USSR break up?

Ans.

5. Which country has the largest population in Asia?

Ans.

[E] Answer the following questions in 4-5 sentences:

[86]

1. Name the groups under which Asian countries could be classified.

Ans.

2. Which regions of Asia have a low population and why?

Ans.

3. Write a short note on Trans-Siberian Railway.

Ans.

4. Name four religions that originated in Asia.

Ans.

5. What role does UN play to control population growth?

Ans.

[F] Answer the following questions in 8-10 sentences: [86]

1. What steps are being taken to control the population growth?

Ans.

[illegible]

2. Why does religion play an important part in the lives of people here?

Ans.

[illegible]

3. Which is the cheapest mode of transport and why? Which is the longest railway line operating in Asia?

Ans.

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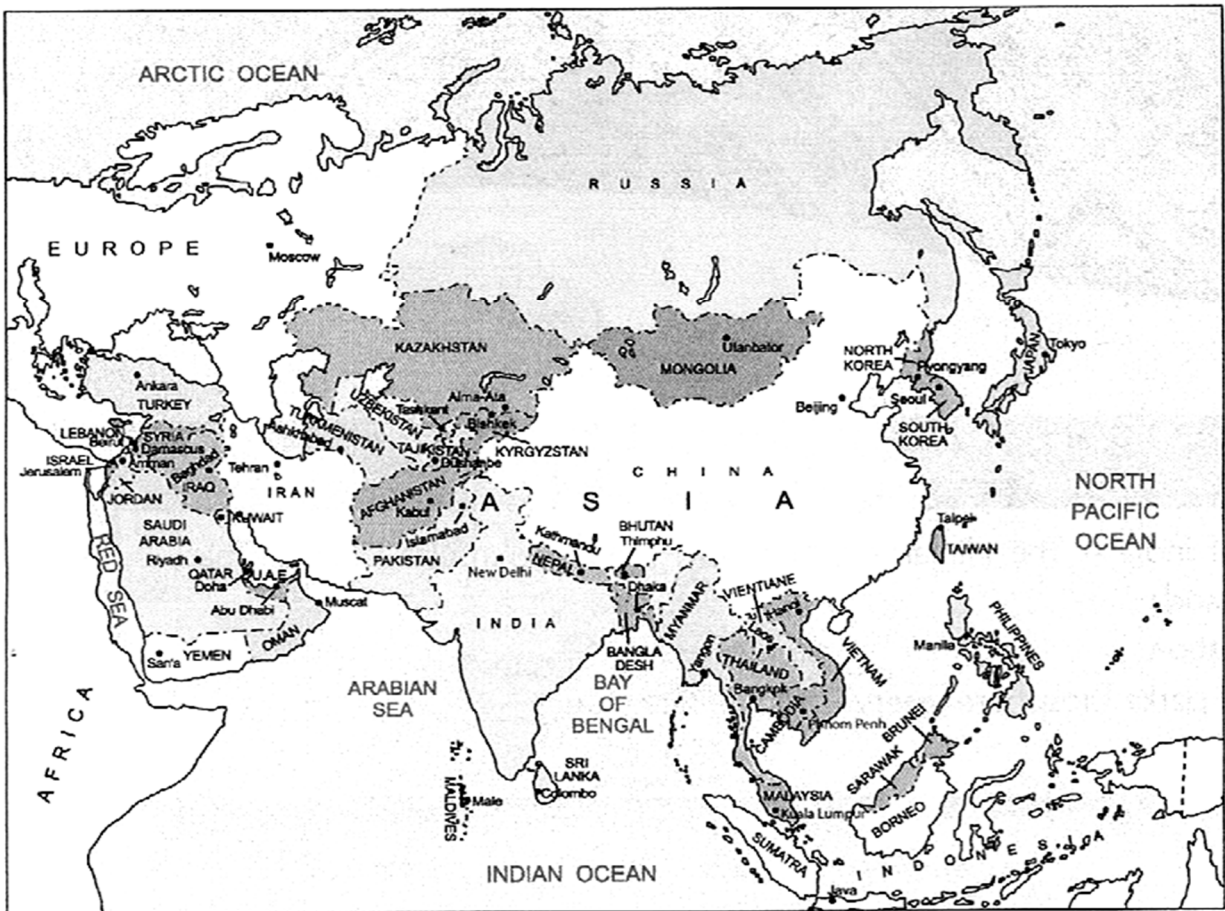
4. What are the drawbacks connected to an ever-increasing population?

Ans.

[illegible]

Do a search on the internet and find out which are the densely populated areas within Asia. Note down the steps taken by government and non-government organization for checking the population explosion in these areas.

[illegible]



1. Mark the regions with high density of population.
2. Mark the part of Russia that falls in Asia

