

**KLINE MEMORIAL SCHOOL OF UBS**  
**GEOGRAPHY WORK SHEET 4**  
**CLASS IX**

Based on the content taught prior to closing down of the school.

Date: - 28/04/2020

**PROJECT**

Please pay attention to all the points being discussed. This is your Class X Board Project which carries 20 Marks.

The topic for the Project which will be undertaken is 'TRANSPORT' Chapter 21, in your Text Book. Read the chapter thoroughly as it will give you lots of information. You can refer to the internet also. But please don't go out of your house under the pretext of getting pictures, internet etc. It is NOT required at all. The project should be written by **HAND**.

The format of the Project should be under the following **sub headings** which are written on a **new page** each.

1. Cover Page: - Your Name, Class, Section, Subject, Name of the Topic. DON'T write or print "**Internal and External**" for the signatures of the examiners.
2. Acknowledgement.
3. Main matter.
4. Conclusion.
5. Bibliography: - To be written in point form.
  1. ....
  2. ....
  3. ....

I will be explaining **Sub Heading 3, partly and 4 in detail in the next worksheet.**

**Sub Heading 3: - Main matter.**

Written matter to be written on the right side page only.

All the pictures, drawings, newspaper cuttings and maps on the left side page only with a heading. Any of these should NOT be put on the right side page.

The chapter '**Transport**' deals with the different forms of transport which have their own **Advantages and Disadvantages**. India has: -

- i. Land.
- ii. Air.
- iii. Water.

**Land**- Most important as it involves the entire country.  
There are two types of land transport.

**Roadways and Railways.**

**ROADWAYS** This deals with the different types of roads under the heading of Highways, Stateways, District Roads and Village Roads. There are some Border roads, High Altitude roads for the army specially.

The different roads are looked after by the governments concerned. They link important cities in the whole country.

New form of roadways are Express Highways which have their own do's and don'ts.

**RAILWAYS** Cheapest form of sending bulk goods.

Difference between the tracks is known as 'Gauge'

**Broad Gauge** for the main trains.

**Narrow Gauge** for Semi-hilly areas.

**Meter Gauge** for absolutely hilly areas like Shimla, Kalka, Ooty, Darjeeling.

There has been modification of the railways from coal to diesel to electrification.

Some trains are used for local purposes from the main Metro city to its suburbs.

They are known as "Locals'

Now with more transportation required, Metros are being set up.

**TO BE CONTINUED.....**

**DON'T ATTEMPT TO START YOUR PROJECT TILL YOU GET WORKSHEET NO 5. IN WHICH THE INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE GIVEN.**

**READ THE SUB-TOPICS -- ROADWAYS AND RAILWAYS.**

## **Chapter 9 -- SOILS (CONTINUED) (2<sup>nd</sup> HALF)**

The Different ways how soil gets eroded in India in different parts of the country and how it can be prevented.

### **CAUSES**

1. Soil erosion by water.- Called the Prime Factor because it's the most important and widespread.  
Causes lot of damage to agricultural soil and also converts new land into useless piece of land.
2. Soil Erosion due to Human Action- Man is responsible to a great extent-
  - i. Deforestation- Leaves the land bare and helps the rain water to wash away the soil.
  - ii. Parts of the Shivaliks (Outer Himalayas) and Western and Eastern Ghats are subjected to deforestation - Being sloping land, leaching takes place since nutrients are washed down.
  - iii. Uncontrolled grazing of domestic animals leaves the land bare.
  - iv. Shifting agriculture too is responsible when many trees are cut down.
3. Erosion by wind: -

This takes place when there is no vegetation, the roots of which can hold the soil particles together. The land is also exposed to high velocity wind. Soil particles are of different sizes.

Causes and regions of soil erosion is given in different points.

### **PREVENTION**

One type is carried out by the farmer and the other type is a general type.

- i. Farmer:- Terrace farming, Shelter Belts , Contour Ploughing
- ii. General ones: - Shelter Belts, Construction of Dams, Plugging of Gullies, and Planting trees.

**SOIL CONSERVATION** SCHEMES - Various types sponsored by the Government in different areas.

- i. Integrated Water Shed Management.
- ii. Reclamation and Development of Ravine areas.
- iii. Control of Shifting Cultivation.
- iv. Rain Water Harvesting.

- v. Development and Use of Bio Fertilisers.

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**Definitions-**

- i. Soil Conservation: - It's an effort made by man to prevent soil erosion in order to retain the fertility of the soil.
- ii. Badlands: \_ Heavy rainfall specially on barren hills makes deep gullies right down till the Bedrock, making it useless for agriculture.

**Answer the following Questions.**

**Q. 1.** Give one term: -

1. Soil particles greater than 0.5 mm which roll.
2. Removal of top soil cover by different agents.
3. Water erosion which causes a slow removal of layer of soil.
4. Another name for Shelter Breaks.
5. The most immediate visible form of erosion.

**Q. 2.** Answer the following: -

1. Give three reasons why there is an acute reason to prevent soil erosion.
2. List three methods used by farmers to prevent soil erosion.
3. How would rural development in place of shifting agriculture affect soil conservation?

**Q.3.** Mark the following on the map:-

1. Mark the North Indian Plains
2. Shade a delta region in the peninsular region.
3. Mark and label a region of Laterite Soil.
4. Shade and name the Wular Lake.
5. Mark and name the Nilgiri Hills

Study the map of the RIVERS in India.