

## **Geography chapter- 8.**

### **Choose the correct option:**

1. (a) Technology 2. (b) how easy is it to get to a place 3. (c) reduced
4. (a) Primary activities

### **. Match both columns:**

Column A Column B

1. Panama Canal (d)
2. St. Lawrence Seaway (c)
3. Suez Canal (e)
4. Moscow-Vladivostok (a)
5. Hangzhou Bay Bridge (b)

### **Write True or False:**

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False.

### **Differentiate between:**

#### **1. Rural Settlements:**

- Rural settlements are the settlements where people are occupied with primary activities such as agriculture, fishing, forestry, rearing of animals, weaving, pottery and mining etc. A village is an example of rural settlement.
- Large open spaces and pasture lands are the usual characteristics of such settlements.
- Rural areas lack proper schools, colleges or good medical facilities.

#### **Urban Settlements:**

- Urban settlements are usually occupied with non-farming activities such as manufacturing, processing, trading of finished goods etc. These are known as secondary activities. People are also involved in tertiary activities like transportation, education etc.
- Urban settlements are compact and comparatively larger (in area) than rural ones.
- People here enjoy modern amenities like, big schools, colleges, hospitals etc.

#### **2. Temporary Settlements**

- Nomadic people usually build temporary settlements. These settlements

include tents or temporary huts.

- Nomads have to build settlements in deserts or in an area where there is shortage of food, water and fuel supply.
- They have to shift their settlements from time to time. They keep migrating from one place to another in search of food and water – this is known as transhumance

### **Permanent Settlements:**

- Villages, towns and cities are permanent settlements.
- Urban settlement on the other hand are compact and comparatively larger in area in towns and cities. People thus all involved in secondary and tertiary activities.
- On the basis of lifestyle and other prominent features, permanent settlements can be divided into:  
(i) Rural settlements (ii) Urban settlements.
- Rural settlements are characterised by large open spaces and pasture lands and people living here are generally involved in primary activities.

### **3. Inland Waterways:**

- Rivers, lakes and canals are the inland waterways.
- They can be navigated easily.
- Transportation takes place in these inland waterways through ships, boats, steamers, etc
- Some important inland waterways in the world are the Ganga-Brahmaputra river system (India), the Great Lakes (U.S.A., Canada), the Mississippi and Missouri rivers (Southern USA).

### **Sea Routes:**

- Seas and oceans have provided important routes for the international trade and commerce since the ancient times.

- Some important sea routes of the world are as follows:

(a) The Indian ocean—Mediterranean sea route (via Suez Canal) connecting East Asian countries with Australia and the West European countries as well.

(b) The North Atlantic route connects the eastern parts of North America with the western European countries.

(c) The Cape of Good Hope route connects the Asian countries with the European countries.

### **Short-answer questions:**

1. The two factors that are responsible for the growth of settlements are: (i) The man-made surroundings that include the physical, social and economic components that determine the state, condition and quality of living of a person. These components vary from one place to another and have evolved overtime with the advancements and changes in the society. (ii) Early humans lived on trees and in caves. When they began to grow crops, they started settling in one place and these settlements grew near the river valleys. With the development of trade and commerce, human settlements became larger.

2. On the basis of stability, a settlement can be either temporary type or permanent type. Nomadic people usually build temporary settlements as they have to move for food, water and fuel supply. However, more and more people today live in permanent settlements viz. villages, towns and cities. On the basis of lifestyle and other prominent features, permanent settlements can be divided into two categories: (i) Rural settlement and (ii) Urban settlement.

Rural Settlements: The settlements where people are occupied with primary activities—a village is an example of rural settlement. Large open spaces and pasture lands are the characteristics of these settlements.

Urban Settlements: These are compact and comparatively larger in area—towns and cities. Urban settlements can be classified on the basis of size of population, density of population, administrative status, land use pattern and economic activities. People here are occupied with non-farming activities known as secondary activities. They are also involved in tertiary activities.

3. The largest network of roads is in the USA.

4. The USA has one of the most advanced and frequently used airways in the world.