

CHEMISTRY 04-05-2020

Class- 8 C&D

1. Read pages 14,15,16 and17.
2. Do question 1,2 and 5

BIOLOGY 05-05-2020

Class 8 A&D

1. Do Question

C(1 to 4).

2. Do Question

E(1 to 7) in

your notebook.

GEOGRAPHY 06-05-2020

1- Read the Ch - 2

2- Do Que. - F(answer in detail) in your notebook.

3- Learn Ch - 1 and 2.

PHYSICS 06-05-2020

***CHAPTER:* 1(MATTER)**

Give reason for the following statements.

1. Solid, liquid and gases are considered as matter not sound, why?
2. On heating a sublimable solid, the inter particles attraction is overcome, why?
3. On heating a solid at its melting point, heat energy is converted to potential energy, why?
4. In solidification, Intermolecular space decreases, why?
5. In ammonium chloride, the Intermolecular force of attraction is low, why?

GEOGRAPHY 06-05-2020

1- Read the Ch - 2

2- Do Que. - F(answer in detail) in your notebook.

3- Learn Ch - 1 and 2.

Q F. Answer in detail:

Ans- 1. Many factors influence the size of the population of a particular place. Some factors are responsible for an increase in population, while others cause a drop in population.

Birth rate: A higher birth rate leads to an increase in population, while a lower birth rate results in a decrease in population.

Death rate: When the death rate increases, the population decreases, and when the death rate decreases, the population increases.

Migration: When many people immigrate, the population of the place that they move into increases. When many people emigrate, the population of the place that they move out from decreases.

Ans- 2 The rapid and sudden increase in human population is called the Population Explosion.

Causes of population explosion:

(i) Increase in the birth rate – Due to lack of control on delivery and unawareness of people the birth rate is increasing rapidly.

(ii) A decrease in infancy mortality rate – Due to science and technology, we are able to minimize the infant mortality rate and now only a few cases of death are known per thousand deaths.

(iii) The life expectancy growth – Due to better and improved medical facilities, we are now able to increase the life expectancy of people. Now the average age of a person increased to 70 – 75 years.

(iv) High level of illiteracy – The literacy level of women is one of the biggest problems of family planning.

That's why they do not have knowledge about birth control methods.

Ans- 3. There are many factors that determine the density and distribution of population:

(i) Geographical factors: Plains and plateaus have a higher population density than mountainous regions. This is because places with flatter terrain are better suited for agriculture, and the development of transport networks and industries. For example, the Indo-Gangetic Plain has a very high density of population.

(ii) Climate: Regions with moderate climatic conditions are more densely populated than regions with extreme climatic conditions. For example, the warm regions of Southeast Asia are some of the most densely populated parts of the world.

(iii) Availability of resources: Areas rich in natural resources are thickly populated. For example, the Ruhr region of Germany has rich deposits of coal and has become the centre of the iron and steel industry in Germany. It is one of the largest industrial regions and also one of the densely populated regions of the world.

(iv) Infrastructure: Regions with well-developed facilities like healthcare, education, transport facilities and housing are densely populated.

Ans-4. Under population is a condition where there are not enough people living in a place to make full use of the resources and technological advancements available there. Greenland, Australia and Canada are some of the under populated countries in the world. Rural areas also often tend to be under populated.

Impact of under population: Under population has a both positive and negative effect.

Its positive effects include:

- Ample employment opportunities
- Enough space for comfortable housing, transport and other infrastructure
- Low levels of pollution and minimal environmental degradation

The negative effects are:

- Without an adequate workforce, resources are not used to their full potential.
- Highly skilled workers do not find enough opportunities for work.
- There is usually a low demand for goods in under populated regions.
- Infrastructure also remains underdeveloped because the population is too low to support its funding and maintenance.

Ans- 5. The graphical representation used to study the composition of a country's population is called population pyramid. It shows the total population divided into various age groups, percentage of the total population subdivided into males and females and the number of dependents in a country.

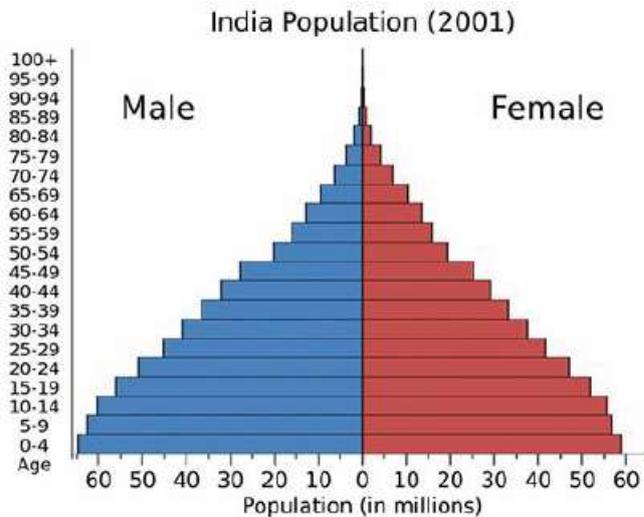


Diagram: Population pyramid—India Population (2001)]

The population pyramid—India Population (2001) shows that the female population of India is lower than that of the male population across age-groups. It shows a low sex ratio. It is an expansive population pyramid indicating that birth rates are high. We can see that the population in the age groups 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, ... 55–59, 60–64 is higher than the combined population in the age groups 0–14 and the age-groups above 65 years. This means that the size of the dependent population is lesser than the size of the productive (working) population.

Ans-6. Rural-urban composition studies the distribution of population between rural areas and urban areas. Rural and urban populations vary in many social, economic and cultural ways. The rural-urban composition of a population is an indicator of the economic development of a country. Usually, countries that have a larger percentage of urban population are economically more developed than countries with predominantly rural population.

A rural area	An urban area
A rural area is at a great distance from towns and cities.	An urban area includes (and surrounds) a city or town.
Where the population density is comparatively lower.	It has a large population and a high population density.
Where the settlements are small (mostly villages).	Where the settlements are large (mostly towns).
The main occupations are agriculture, fishing and mining.	Most people are involved in manufacturing, trade, transport and banking.
The infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, concrete buildings and public transport is limited.	It has a well developed infrastructure with large buildings, good roads, improved system of sanitation and well connected system of communication.