

Sangeerani Public School

Assignment of Sst Geography ①
Class X Ch-1 Resources and Development

Important Terms

1. Abiotic Resources: All those things that comprise non-living things such as rocks and metals
2. Biotic Resources: The things that are obtained from biosphere and are living such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock, etc.
3. Community-owned Resources: Resources which are accessible to all the members of the community.
4. Contour Ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines in order to minimise soil erosion
5. Developed Resources: Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation
6. Gross Cropped Area: Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area.
7. Individual Resources: The resources owned privately by individuals.
8. International Resources: The resources that do not belong to any individual country
9. National Resources: The resources that belong to the nation
10. Non renewable Resources: The resources which take millions of years in their formation and occur over a very long geological time.
11. Potential Resources: Resources which are found in a region, but they have not been utilised
12. Piedmont Plains: Gentle slopes from foothills of a mountain range up to the flat lands.
13. Renewable Resources: The resources which can be used again and again and can be reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes.

14. Stock: Materials present in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these.
15. Reserves: The subsets of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technology, but their use has not been started yet.
16. Soil Erosion: The removal of top fertile soil cover due to various reasons like wind, glacier and water.
17. Sheet Erosion: When the top soil is washed away due to heavy flow of water down the slopes.
19. Shelter Belts: Planting lines of trees to create shelter to break up the force of the wind. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts.
20. Wind Erosion: When the top fertile soil blows off due to wind, it is called wind erosion.

Sangeerani Public School
Assignment of 8th Democratic Politics (2)
Class X ch-1 Power sharing

1. Ethnic: Relating to a population subgroup with a common national or cultural tradition.
2. Majoritarianism: A belief that the majority community rules the country in its own way, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.
3. Civil War: A violent conflict between opposing groups of people within a country.
4. Prudential: Based on careful calculation of gains and losses.
5. Horizontal Distribution: Power is shared among different organs of government placed at the same level, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
6. Federal Government: Power is shared among governments at different levels i.e. a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.
7. Community Government: Power is shared among different social groups, such as religious and linguistic groups.
8. Coalition Government: A governing body formed by multiple political parties who must compromise on principles.
9. European Union: An economic and political association of certain countries of Europe to ensure free movement of goods, people and trade within the internal market.
10. Democracy: A form of government which literally means "rule by the people".

P.T.O

Q1. With which countries does Belgium share border?

Ans Belgium shares borders with Netherlands, France, Germany and Luxembourg.

Q2. What is the ethnic composition of Belgium?

Ans 59 per cent of the population lives in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language, 40 per cent live in the Wallonia region and speak French, remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German.

Q3. What is the ethnic composition of capital city Brussels?

Ans In the capital city of Brussels, 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking communities.

Q4. What is the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka?

Ans The Sinhala speakers are 74 per cent and Tamil speaker 18 per cent and among Tamils there are two sub groups Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.

Q5. When was Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country?

Ans Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948.

Q6. When was the Act passed in India?

Ans In 1956 the Act was passed.

Q7. Which religion is adopted as the state religion of Sri Lanka?

Ans. The state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

Q8. What type of country is Sri Lanka?

Ans Sri Lanka is an island nation.

Q9. What is the percent of Christians in Sri Lanka?

Ans There are about 7 per cent Christians.

Q10. What is the meaning of Tamil Eelam?

Ans Tamil Eelam means Tamil state in northern and eastern part of Sri Lanka.