

REPRESENTATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

- Use of colours on Topographical sheets [blue – water body, red- settlements, yellow- agriculture, brown – high relief, green – forests]
- Use of scales for measurement – types of scales [Representative Fraction, Linear scale]
- Measuring distance on the map using scales [straight line, curved line]
- Conventional symbols [based on topographical sheets, Survey of India]
- Interpretation of topographic maps [settlement patterns, drainage patterns]
- Identify landforms through contours.

WORLD GEOGRAPHY

- North America, South America and Antarctica – location and physical features, climate, natural vegetation and wildlife, natural resources and people, case studies

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

- Elements of weather [Temperature, Atmospheric pressure, humidity, precipitation [rain, dew, hail, snow], winds, cloud [different types of clouds]
- Difference between Weather and Climate
- Weather instruments – Thermometer, rain gauge, barometer, hygrometer, anemometer and wind- vane
- Isohytes and Isotherms

Class VIII

WEATHERING AND SOIL FORMATION

- Types of rocks [Igneous, Metamorphic, Sedimentary] formation, examples.
- Weathering – meaning, factors affecting weathering, types of weathering [mechanical, chemical, biological], soil formation as a result of weathering.
- Soil Profile – importance of soil conservation, methods of soil conservation

LOCATING PLACES ON THE EARTH AND FINDING TIME- [time zones, latitudinal and longitudinal positions]

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH- causes and effects of rotation and revolution.

REALMS OF THE EARTH- lithosphere [crust, mantle, core], biosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere

POPULATION DYNAMICS –

- Distribution of population in the world
- Overpopulation and under-population- meaning with examples of countries from the world.
- Impact of overpopulation and under-population on the society
- Factors affecting the population of a place [Birth Rate, Death Rate, immigration, emigration]
- Composition of population – age composition, sex ratio, census

MIGRATION-

- Types of migration- immigration, emigration, rural-urban, urban-urban[examples from the world]
- Impact of migration on socio-economic structure of the society [examples from India and the world]
- Brain Drain – Causes of brain drain, positive and negative impacts of brain drain.

Class VIII

URBANISATION-

- Meaning and causes of urbanization.
- Positive and negative impacts of urbanization; satellite cities.
- Concept of Smart cities. [examples from the world]

NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS –

- Meaning and examples
- Disaster Management and its importance, safety measures to be taken in case of floods, earthquake and fire.
- Role of the government in disasters and their management.

INDIA –

- Location and extent; neighboring countries.
- Political divisions of India [states, union territories and capitals]
- Physiographic divisions of India – The Himalayas, Northern Plains, Peninsular Plateau, Thar desert, Coastal regions, Islands.
- Conservation of forest and wildlife in India.
- National parks, biosphere reserves, wildlife sanctuaries.
- Climate and Natural Vegetation – Tropical Rainforest, deciduous forests, thorny, tidal, montane forests.

