

01. The Planet Earth We Live



01. What can be considered as a marvelous creation of nature?

- The Earth

02. What is the most suitable planet for living beings?

- The Earth

03. Write 03 reasons for the earth to be seen as a suitable place to live being?

- air and water and congenial environment
- Gravity force
- suitable temperature
- cultivable lands
- prevailing atmosphere



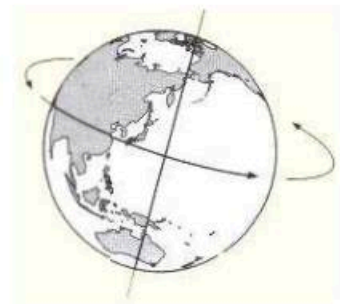
04. Write the types of planets?

- The **eight planets** are
- Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars
- Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.
- Mercury is closest to the Sun.
- Biggest planet is **Jupiter**.
- Smallest planet is **Mercury**.
- **Earth is the third planet** from the Sun at a distance of about 93 million miles (150 million km)



05. Write the types of the atmosphere?

- Troposphere
- Stratosphere
- Mesosphere
- thermosphere
- exosphere



- The Earth revolves round the Sun while spinning around its **own axis**.

06. Describe the meaning of "rotation of earth"?

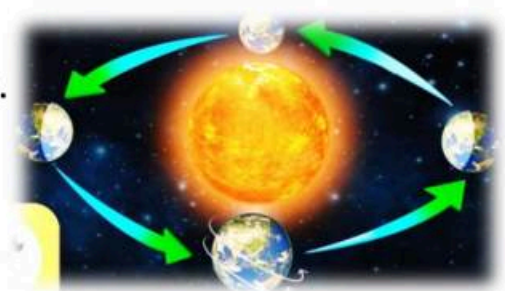
- The Earth's movement around its own axis is called **rotation**.

07. Mention the accurate period of "rotation of earth"?

- 24 hours (23H, 56M, 4S) or one day

08. Give 02 results of "rotation of earth"?

- the night and day differences and the regional time differences.



09. Describe the meaning of "revolution of earth"?

- The Earth's movement around the Sun is called **revolution**

10. Mention the accurate period of "revolution of earth"?

- 365 days (365D ,6H, 9M) or one year

11. Mention the result of "revolution of earth"?

- seasonal variations.

12. Explain about "Leap year"?

- The earth takes 365 days and 6 hours to orbit around the sun. Adding these 6-hour periods together every four years creates a full day, which is added to the calendar as a **leap year**.
- In an ordinary year, if you were to count all the days in a calendar from January to December, you'd count 365 days. But approximately every four years, February has 29 days instead of 28. So, there are 366 days in the year. This is called a **leap year**.



The shape of the Earth

Equatorial diameter	= 12757km
Polar diameter	= 12714 km
Equatorial circumference	= 40077km
Polar circumference	= 39943km

01. What is the shape of the Earth?

- **spherical object**. proved by observing the photographs taken from space.

02. Write 04 evidences which help to prove that the earth is spherical object?

- Being as if the sky and the sea touch each other at a distance.
- First sighting of the upper part of the ship an approaching at a distance.
- Voyage of Magellan. (Spain to Spain)
- proved by observing the photographs taken from space

03. What are the evidences which help to prove that the Earth is not a mathematical sphere?

- Flatness of the Earth in the Polar Regions.
- The largeness of the equatorial circumference than the polar circumference

04. What is the Equatorial diameter of earth?

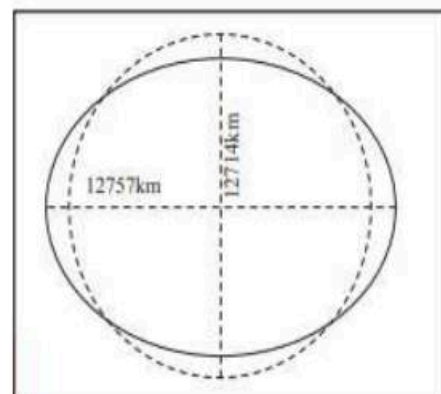
- 12757km

05. What is the Polar diameter of earth?

- 12714 km

06. What is the Equatorial circumference of earth?

- 40077km



07. What is the Polar circumference of earth?

- 39943km

08. What is the surface area of the Earth?

- 510 million km²

09. What is the differences between Equatorial diameter and Polar diameter?

- 43KM.



Latitudes and Longitudes

Latitudes

- When observing a geographical globe, you may see a set of lines drawn from **North to South** and **West to East**. Those lines are **imaginary lines** drawn by us and they are called as **longitudes and latitudes**.

01. Explain about Latitudes?

- The imaginary lines drawn horizontally from west to east

02. Explain about Longitudes?

- The imaginary lines drawn vertically from north to south

03. What do you mean by 0° Latitude or the equator?

- The line drawn horizontally on the middle of the globe

04. Explain about Northern Hemisphere.

- The Northern part of the equator

05. What is the meaning of Southern Hemisphere?

- The Southern part of the equator

06. Explain about North Latitudes.

- The lines to the North of the equator

07. What you mean by South Latitudes.

- The lines to South of the equator

08. What is the meaning of Tropic of cancer.

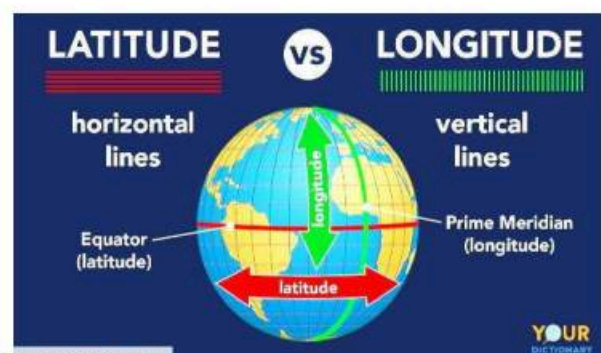
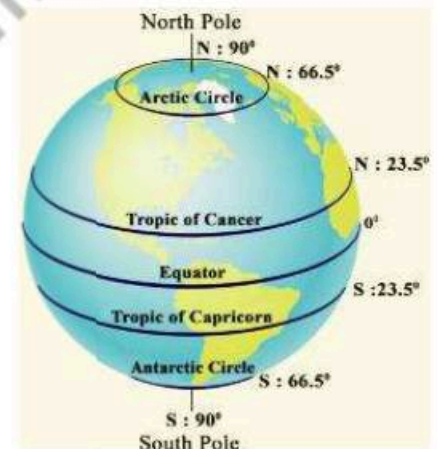
- 23.5° North latitude

09. Explain about Tropic of Capricorn.

- 23.5° South latitude

10. What is the meaning of Arctic Circle.

- 66.5° North latitude



11. Explain about Antarctic Circle.

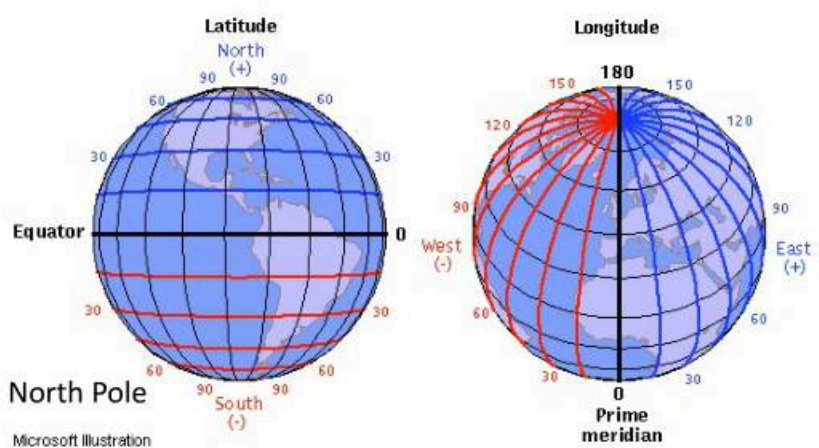
- 66.5° South latitude

12. What you mean by North Pole?

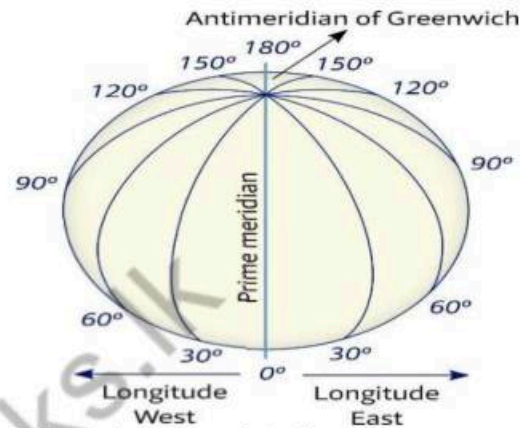
- The North Latitude 90° is named the North Pole

13. What is the meaning of South Pole.

- The South Latitude 90° is named the South Pole.



Longitudes



01. What is longitudes?

- The lines drawn on the globe **connecting the North Pole and the South Pole**

02. What is the meaning of Greenwich Prime Meridian?

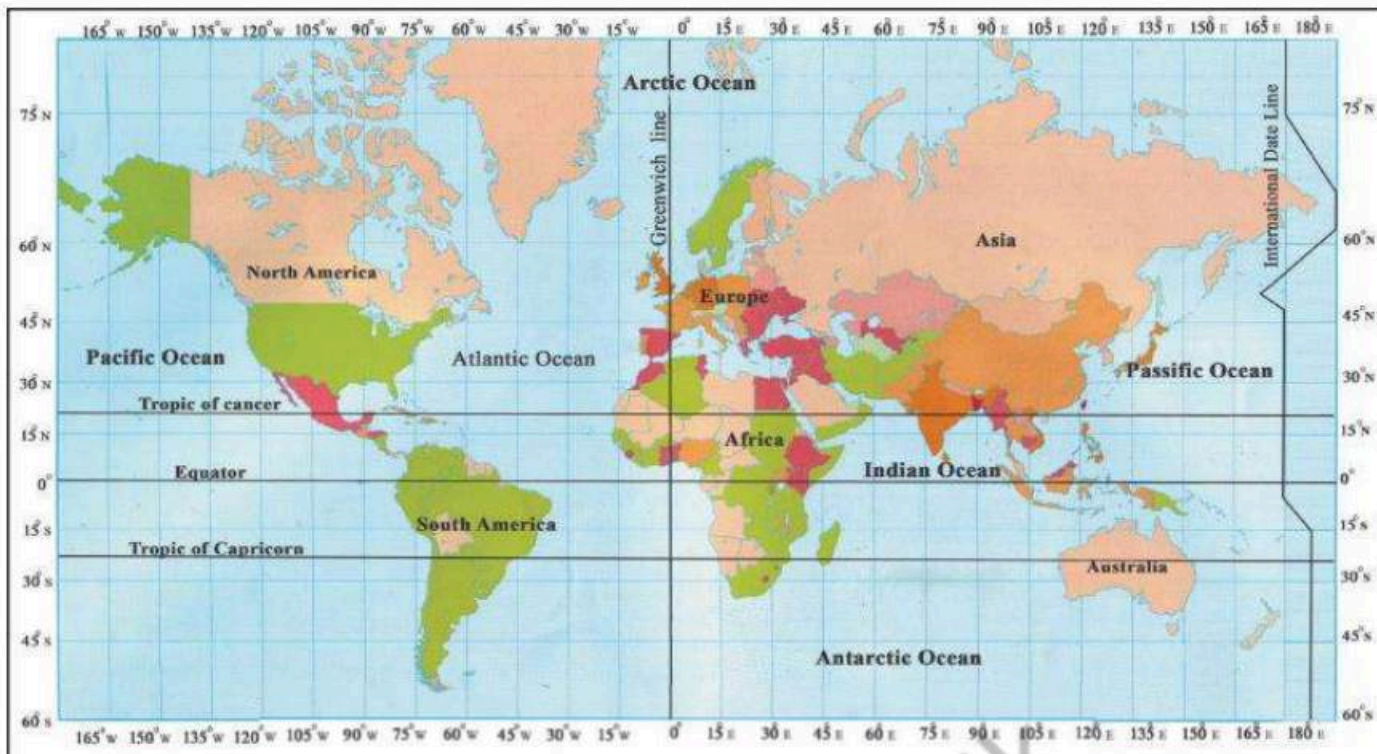
- The 0° longitude which is drawn across the Greenwich City in England

03. What is the meaning of West Longitudes?

- The lines drawn to West from Greenwich Prime Meridian

04. What is the meaning of East Longitudes?

- The lines drawn to East from Greenwich Prime Meridian
- From the prime meridian 360° longitudes are distributed and 180° run towards Eastwards and 180° run towards Westwards.
- Therefore, longitude 180° is common to both the East and West.
- The International Date Line follows this line. Sometimes, the International Date Line is not marked as a straight line to prevent the division of a country.
- **Latitudes and longitudes** are used to indicate the **location of any place** on the Earth specifically and accurately.



A world map indicating latitudes and longitudes

Continents and Oceans

- The areas covered by water consists of Oceans and Seas and the land area consists of continents and islands.

01. Write the percentage of the surface of the Earth is covered by water?

- 71%

02. Write the percentage of the surface of the Earth is covered by Land?

- 29%

Continents

- The Earth consists of **seven continents**.
- Continent** is a large land area surrounded by water.

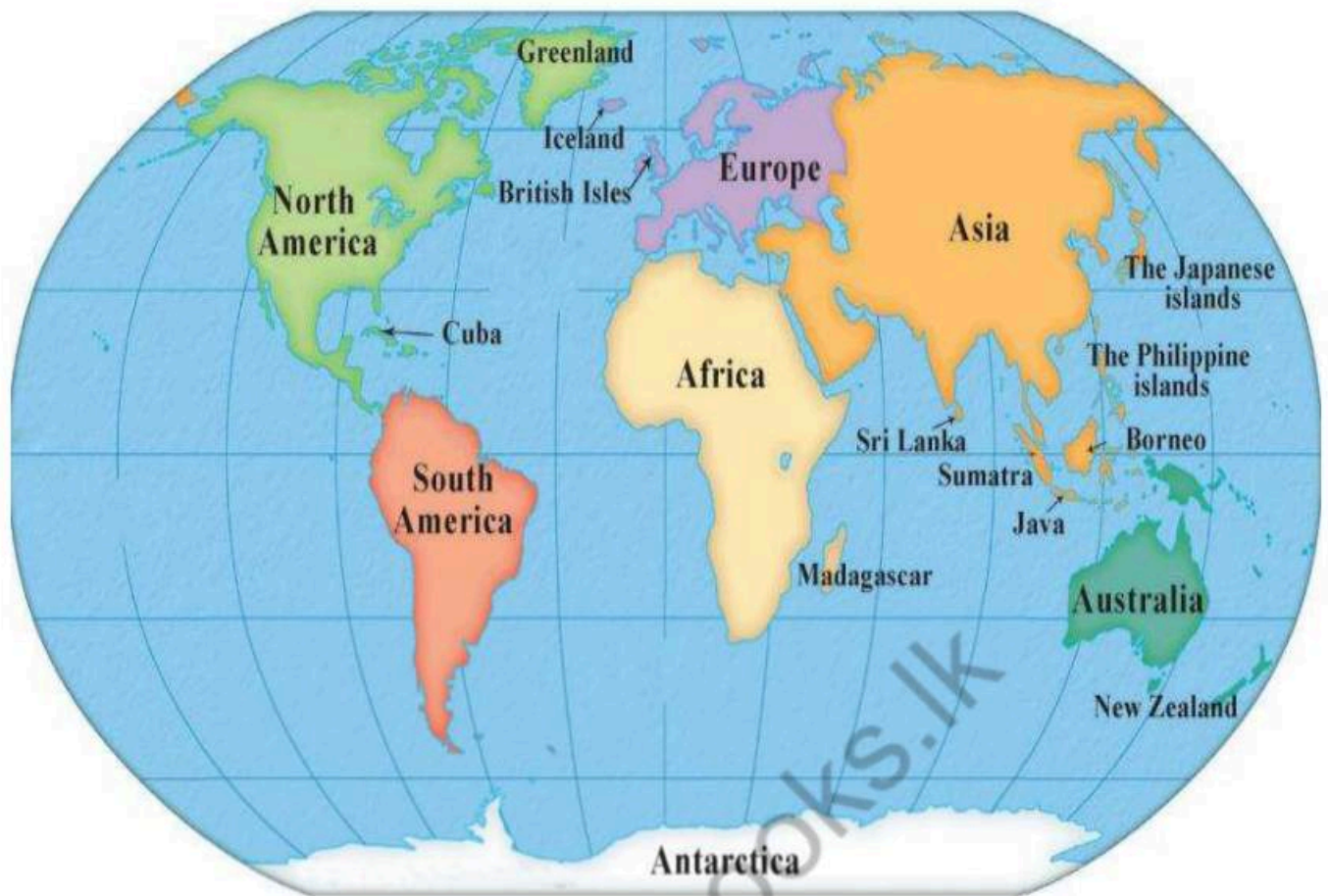
01. What you meant by Continents?

- A continent is a large uninterruptedly spreading land mass surrounded by water.

02. What you meant by Islands?

- An island is a small land area surrounded by water
- Many islands are located around the lands in coastal areas.

Continents	Area million KM ²
Continent of Asia	43.6
Continent of Africa	30.3
Continent of North America	25.3
Continent of South America	17.8
Continent of Antarctica	14.0
Continent of Europe	10.5
Continent of Australia	8.9



Continents and islands in the world



Political divisions in the world

Oceans

01. What you meant by Oceans?

- The salt water masses located among continents are called **oceans**.

02. What you meant by Seas?

- The small salt water bodies located close to continents and inland areas are called seas.

Oceans	Area million KM ²
Pacific Ocean	156
Indian ocean	77
Atlantic Ocean	69
Antarctic ocean (Southern)	20
Arctic ocean	14

03. Mention some seas which is located close to lands?

- Japanese Sea, China Sea, North Sea, Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea

04. Mention some seas which is located within the continent of Asia?

- Caspian Sea and Aral Sea



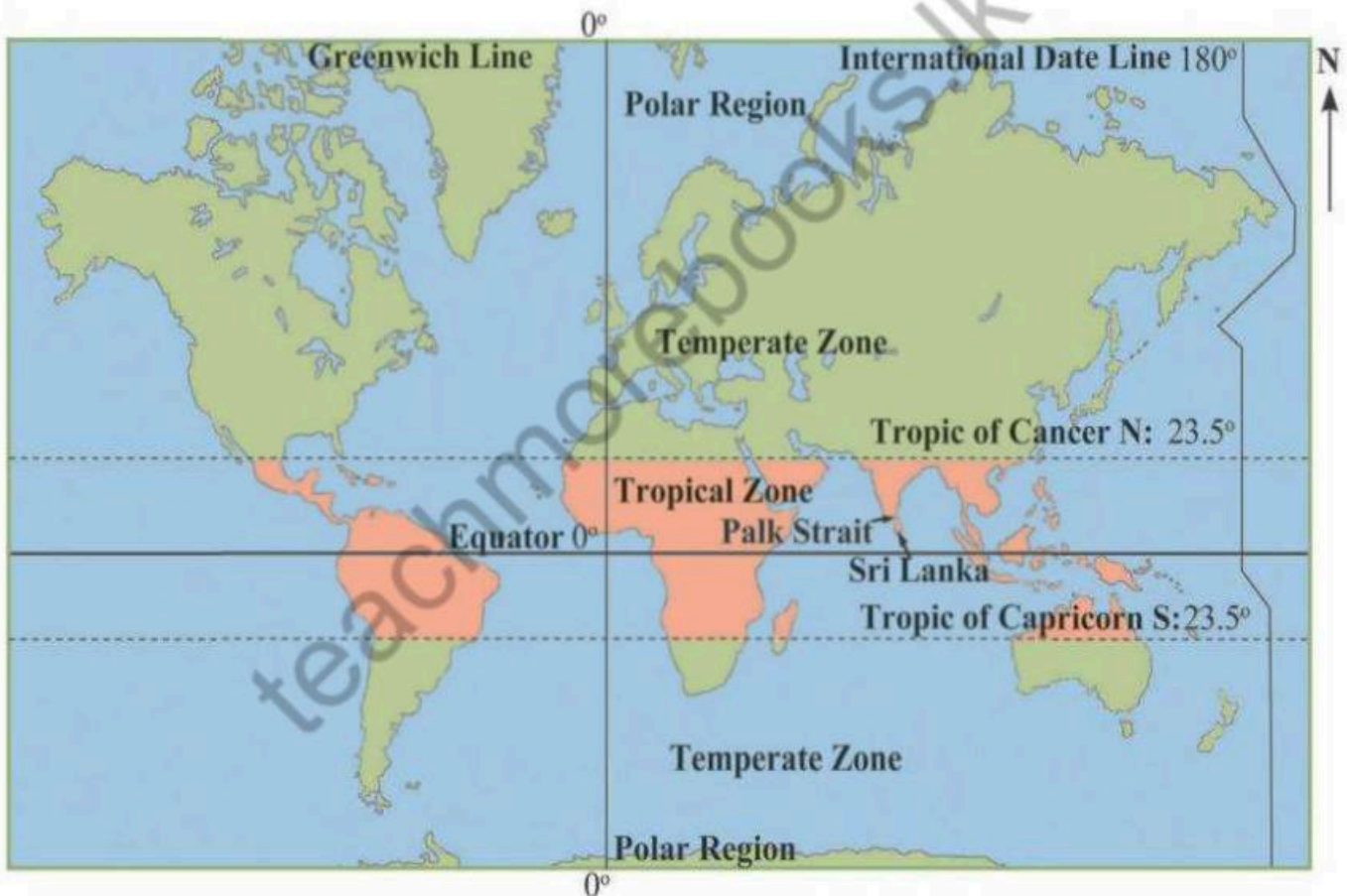
Oceans and Seas in the world

02. Identity of Sri Lanka

- Any individual in the society has his or her own identity based on the features of his or her body and character. Accordingly, an individual can be separated and identified within a group. Similarly, a country too has a specific identity.

The Geographical Identity

- Sri Lanka is located **near the equator** in the **tropical zone**, between the **Tropic of Cancer** and the **Tropic of Capricorn**.
- Accordingly, Sri Lanka is located within the **east longitudes** in the **Northern Hemisphere**.
- Sri Lanka** is separated from **India** by a **narrow strip** of sea known as the **Palk Strait**.



The location of Sri Lanka

Types of the location

01. What are the methods to state the geographical location?

- relative location
- specific location

Relative location

02. Describe the term of “Relative location”?

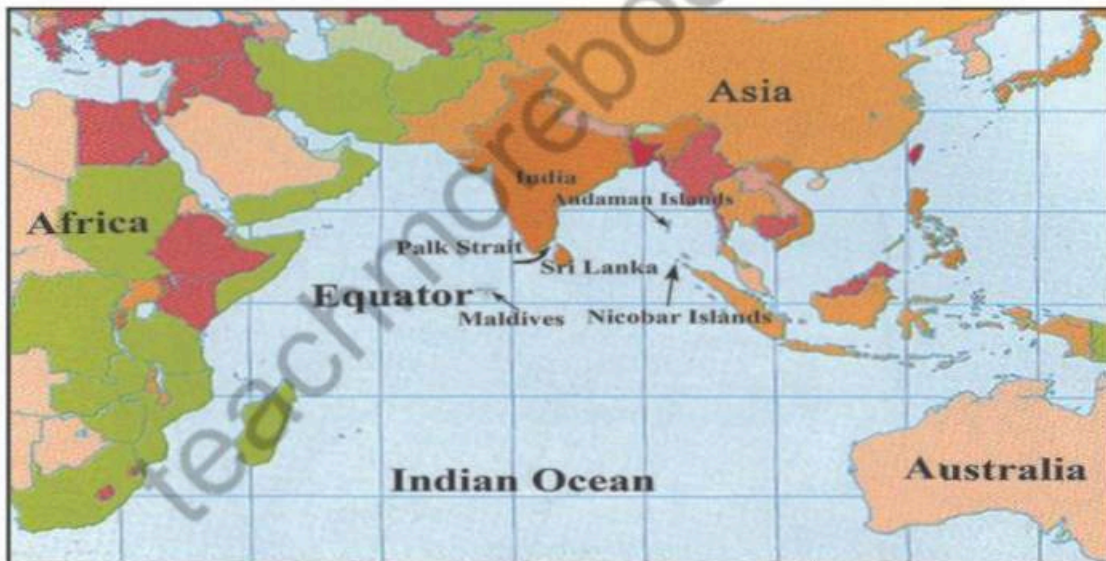
- The island of Sri Lanka is located in the Indian Ocean closer to the Indian sub-continent.
- Showing the location of a country based on lands and oceans in its immediate surroundings is called **relative location**.

03. Write 04 islands located in the Indian Ocean other than Sri Lanka?

- Maldives
- Andaman Islands
- Nicobar Islands
- Lakshadweep Islands.

04. Write 04 benefits Sri Lanka gains due to its location in the Indian Ocean?

- Shipping gateway for commerce.
- Abundant fisheries support economy.
- Tourism boosted by coastal location.
- Cultural diversity from sea.

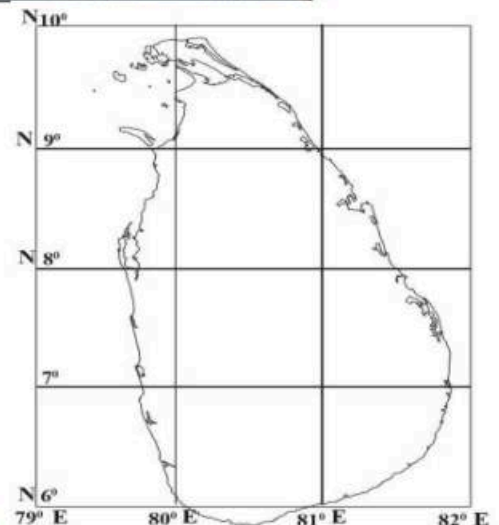


Relative location of Sri Lanka

Specific location

01. Describe the term of “Specific location”?

- Showing the location of a country with reference to longitudes and latitudes is called the **specific location**.
- Accordingly, it is clear that Sri Lanka is located between $5^{\circ} 55' - 9^{\circ} 51'$ North Latitudes and $79^{\circ} 41' - 81^{\circ} 53'$ East Longitudes.



The location of Sri Lanka

- The location of the continent of **Asian continent** is to the North of Sri Lanka, the **Indian** ocean is to the south, the countries of **Southeast Asian** to the east and the continent of **African** lies to the west.

The area of Sri Lanka

01. What is the total area of Sri Lanka?

- 65610KM²

02. What is the length of Sri Lanka from Point Pedro to Dondra Head?

- 432KM

03. What is the width of Sri Lanka from Colombo to Sangamankanda point?

- 224KM



Sea limit zones of Sri Lanka

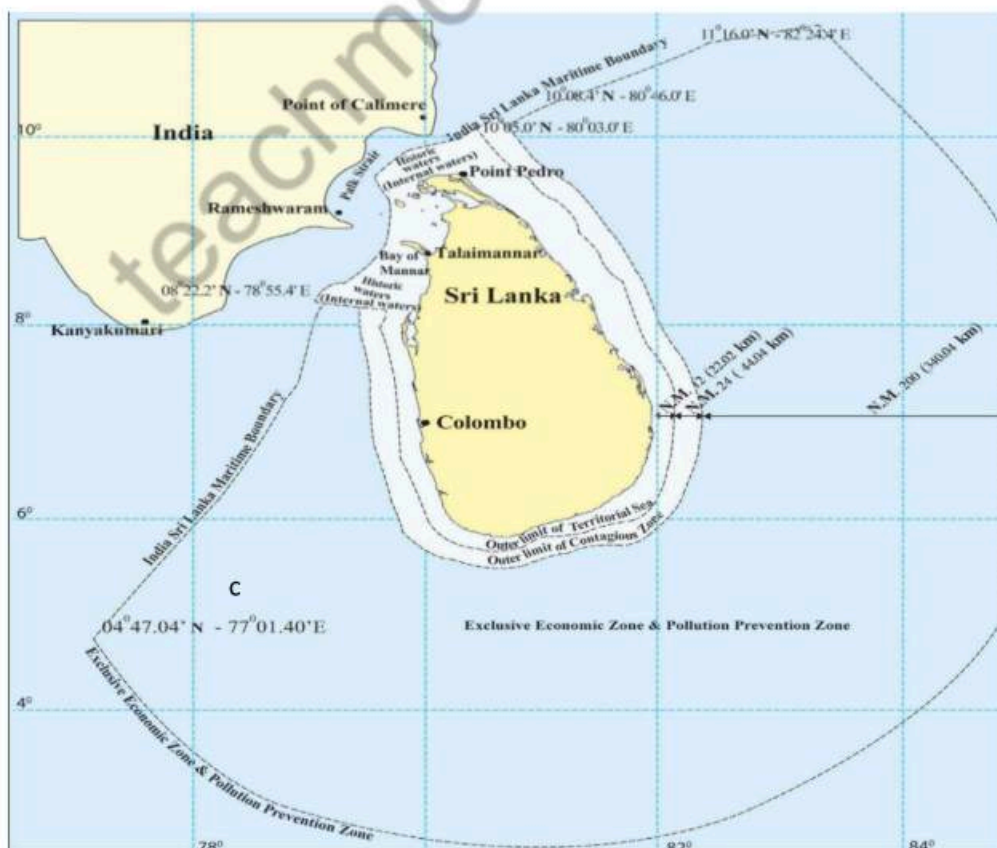
- Sri Lanka has an identical boundary and a territorial sea limit.

01. In which year the International Convention of the Sea Law enacted?

- 16th November 1994.

02. Mention the types of the Sea limit zones of Sri Lanka?

- territorial sea limit - 12 nautical miles(22.02KM) from the coast
- Contagious zone (12 – 24 nautical miles/22.02KM-44.04KM)
- Exclusive Economic Zone (24 – 200 nautical miles/44.04KM-340.04KM)



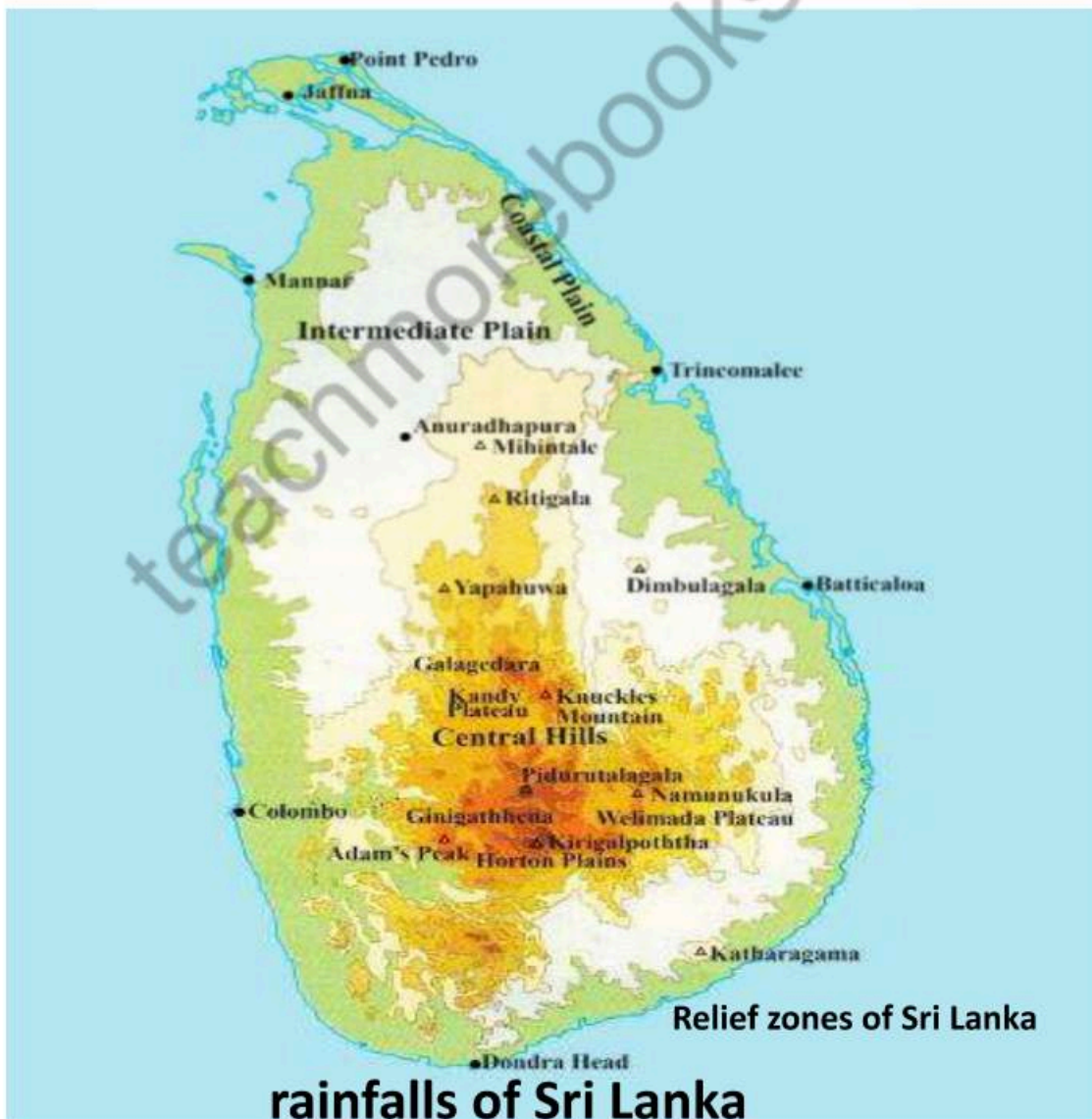
Topographical Features

01. Write 03 main relief zones in Sri Lanka?

- Central hills
- Intermediate plain
- Coastal plain

02. Draw the chart of Topographical features.

Central hills (Above 300m)	Intermediate plain (Between 30m – 300m)	Coastal plain (Below 30m)
Mountain ranges	Plains	Broad plains
Plateaus	Ridges	Bays
Valleys	Residual hills	Lagoons
Waterfalls		Points
Gaps/passes		Islands



01. Sri Lanka is located in the which zone?

- tropical zone

02. What is the higher temperature level of Sri Lanka?

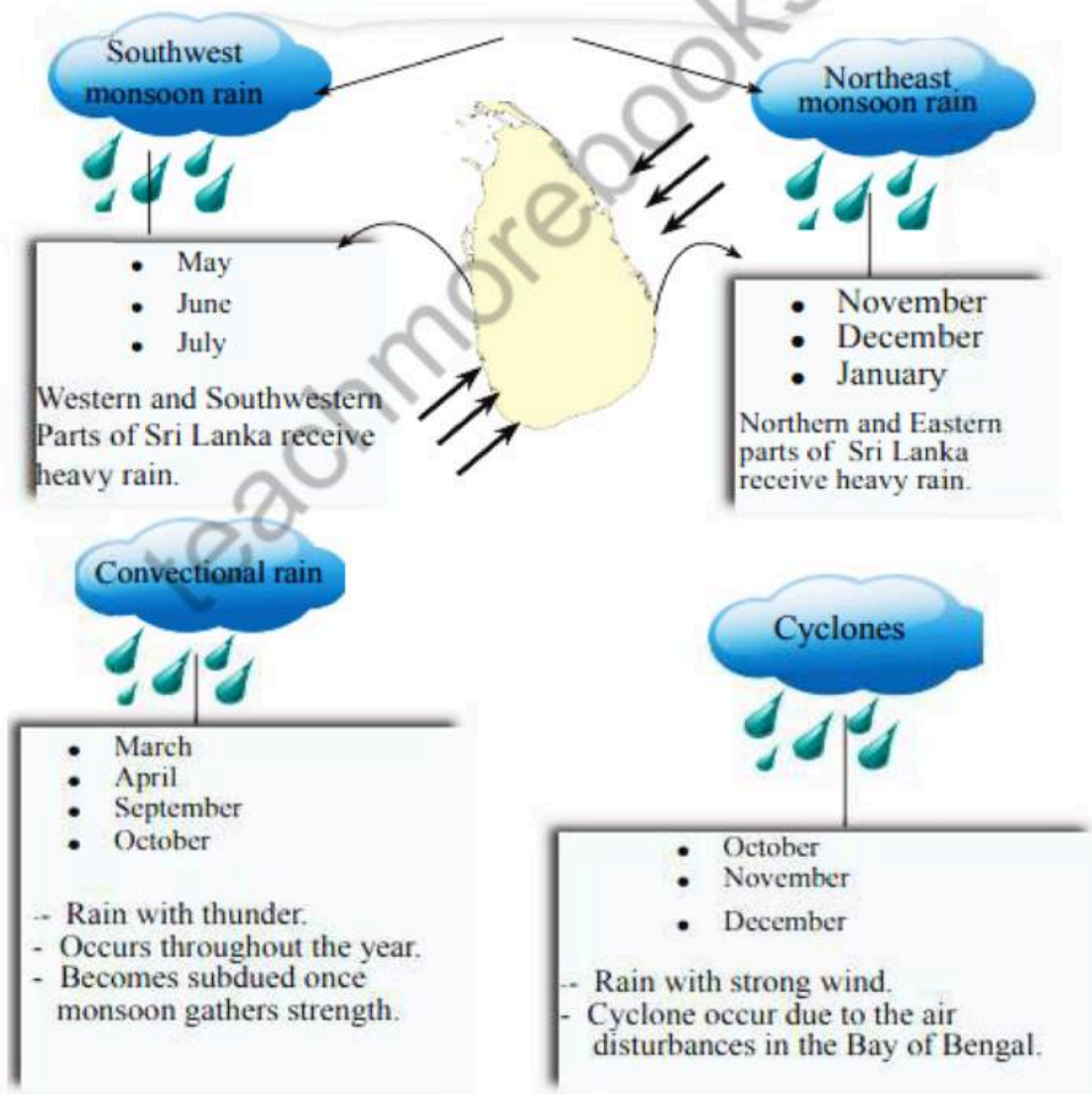
- 27°C - 30°C (It has no winter.)
- Sri Lanka receives a uniform rainfall throughout the year.

03. Write the types of the rainfall?

- Monsoon Rain
- Convectional Rain
- Cyclones

04. What you meant by "called monsoons"?

- The periodical winds blowing into the country from the directions of **Southwest** and **Northeast** are called monsoons.



Nature of the plants grown in different regions in Sri Lanka

01. What weather condition prevails in Sri Lanka from February to August?

- Dry weather.

02. When farmers reaping their paddy in Sri Lanka?

- During the months of February to August.

03. What type of areas are favorable for the growth of tall trees in forests?

- Wet areas with uniform heavy rainfall.

04. Why do tall trees grow in these areas?

- heavy rainfall and the temperature that prevails throughout the year.

05. What can be observed near plateaus?

- Grasslands and patanas.

06. Why do short trees grow in these areas?

- Due to changes in rainfall, temperature, and altitude.

07. What type of areas support the growth of thorny bushes and shrubs?

- Dry and semi-arid areas.

08. Where mangroves found in relation to geographical features?

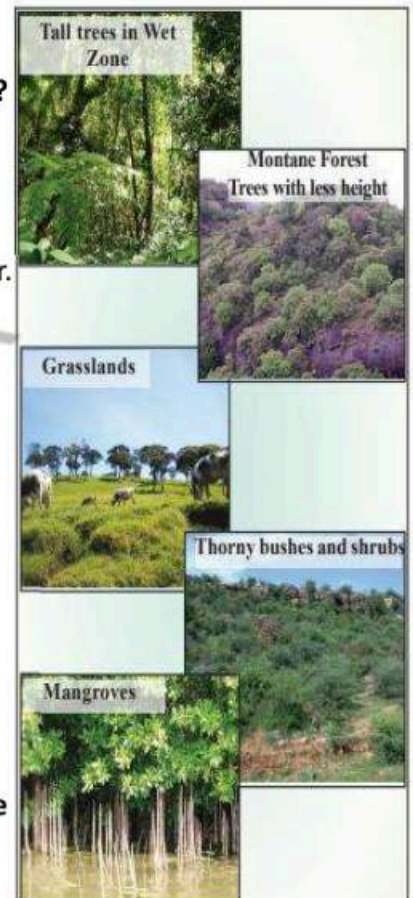
- Close to coastal lagoons, river mouths and estuaries

09. What can a tourist observe while traveling from the coastal area to the interior of Sri Lanka?

- Variation in relief, climate, and vegetation cover.

10. Within what distance can a tourist experience the beauty of the country?

- Within a distance of 70 km.



Social Identity

Social Community

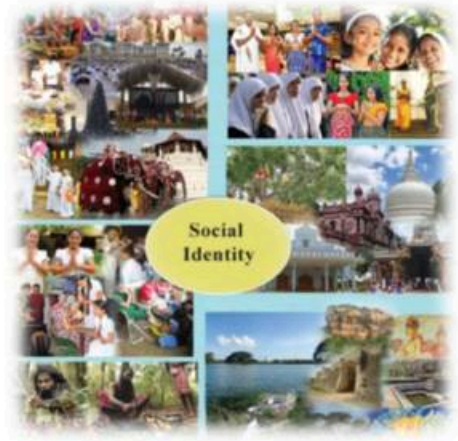
01. Name the ethnic groups in Sri Lanka.

- Sinhalese, Tamils, Moors and Burghers

02. Name the religions in Sri Lanka.

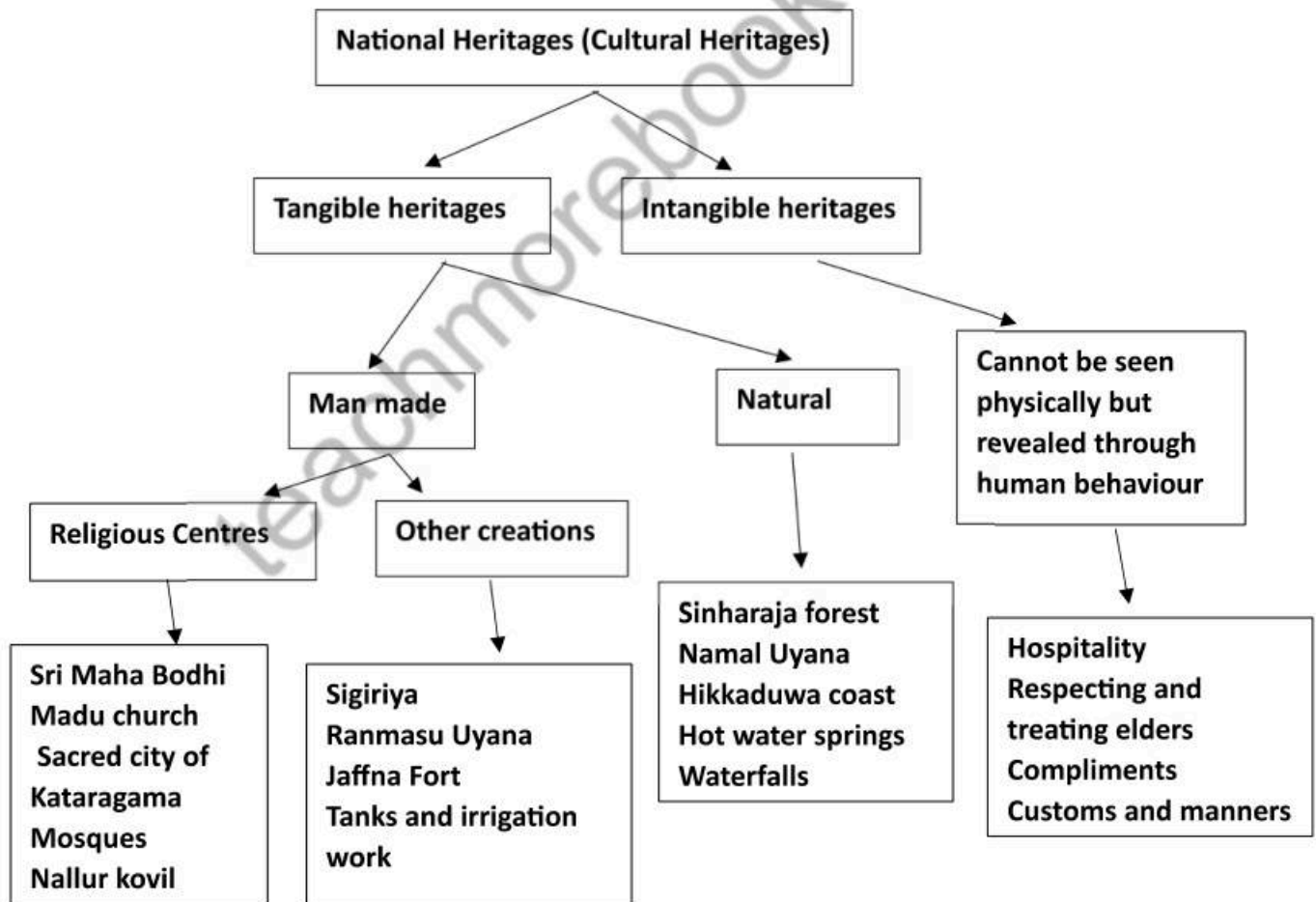
- Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam and Christianity.

The communities have their identity according to their inherited traditions, customs, beliefs, rituals, clothes and languages.



National Heritages (Cultural Heritages)

- There are various cultural heritages as well as cultural features in Sri Lanka in its **multi-ethnic and multi religious society**. Cultural features too depict the identity of a country.



- indicates the various cultural heritages of Sri Lanka**



World Heritages

- Some national heritages in Sri Lanka have been accepted as world heritages due to their uniqueness. Thus, Sri Lanka has gained a global identity. Sri Lanka has the attraction of the foreign tourists and has become a tourist hub and a destination among the eastern countries.

01. Write the types of world heritages?

- man- made and natural heritages

man- made heritages	natural heritages
Sacred city of Kandy, Sigiriya, Dambulla Cave temple, Ancient city of Polonnaruwa, Galle Fort and Sacred city of Anuradhapura	Sinharaja forest Central Mountains

Indigenous people

01. Name 2 areas where indigenous people are living?

- Mahiyangana, Dambana and Henannigala

02. What aspects of their cultural heritage do indigenous peoples prioritize in safeguarding throughout their lives?

- spend their lives protecting their inherited language, customs, clothing, cultural features and tools.

03. What is their main livelihood?

- crop cultivation, hunting and collecting the forest products.

04. In which area peoples joined the formal education system and adapted to modern society?

- Hennanigala
- were settled in Hennanigala area under Mahaweli dry zone development programme. stepping into the higher educational avenues using modern electronic equipment. However, their contribution towards the protection of the ancient cultural heritages and environment conservation should be admired.

Cultural features and festivals

01. Name the festivals of ethnic groups.

- **Buddhist celebrating** Vesak festival, Poson festival and Esala festival, Sinhala and Tamil New Year and Dalada Perahera in Kandy
- **Hindus celebrating** Thai-Pongal, Deepavali and Maha Shivarathri and Sinhala and Tamil New Year
- **Christians celebrating** Christmas and Good Friday and Madu festival
- **Muslims celebrating** Ramadan festival (Id-ul-Fitr) and Haj festival.



Social Development

- Sri Lanka is a country that belongs to the South Asian region. Sri Lanka is identified as a country with higher social development among the other countries in this region.

country Social development data	India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Bhutan	Maldives
Life expectancy (years) 2012	65.8	65.7	69.2	69.1	75.1	67.6	77.
Literacy 15 years and over (2010)	(2006) 63	(2009) 54.5	56.75	60.65	92	Not available	(2006) 98
Birth rate To 1000 (2010)	22.2	27.3	20.3	24.1	17.6	20.4	16'8
Infant mortality rate to 1000 (2010)	48	70	38	41	14	44	14
Maternal mortality rate for 1000 live births (2010)	200	260	240	170	35	180	60

Data on social development of the South Asian countries

- The literacy rate in **Sri Lanka** is **92%**. It is second only to Maldives among the other South Asian countries.
- Although Sri Lanka is a developing country, it has acquired a higher level in the field of social development. **Following are some factors contributed towards this achievement.**

1. Ability to obtain a nutritious meal

- Increase of energy to resist diseases.
- Increase in physical and mental wellbeing.
- Increase in life expectancy

2. Development of the facilities in the field of medicine and health

- Increase in life expectancy.
- Decrease in infant mortality rate.
- Decrease in maternal mortality rate.

3. Development of educational facilities

- Development of the literacy level.
- Increase of living standards
- Emergence in better employment opportunities.
- Motivation to spend a healthy life.
- Acquiring good attitudes

4. provision of free education

5. Provision of free health

03. The Landscape of Sri Lanka

01. Write 05 diversity of the regional landscape of Sri Lanka.

- Landscape of The Hilly Region
- Landscape of the Dry Zone
- Landscape of the Wet Zone
- Landscape associated with Jaffna Peninsula and surrounding islands.
- Landscape of the coastal belt

02. What is the land area of Sri Lanka?

- 65610 km²

03. Which Ocean surrounds Sri Lanka?

- Indian Ocean



01. Landscape of The Hilly Region

01. At what elevation is the hill country landscape found in Sri Lanka?

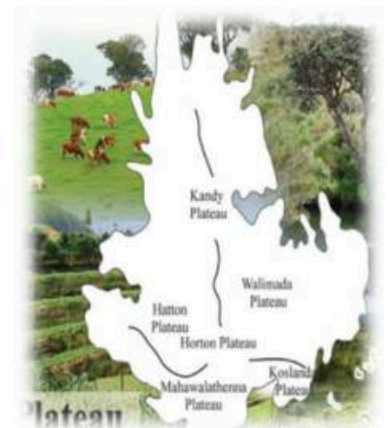
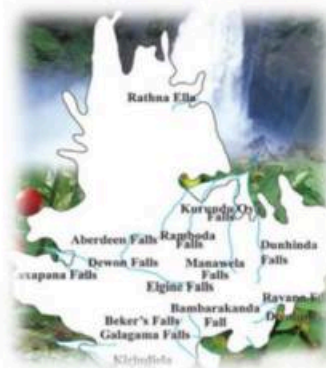
- 300m above sea level

02. Where are the main locations of the hill country landscape in Sri Lanka?

- Central Hills and Sabaragamuwa Hills

03. Write 04 physical features of the Hilly Region?

- Mountain ranges
- Plateaus
- rivers flowing through valleys
- waterfalls
- gaps/ passes



04. Names 04 Plateaus in the Hilly Region.

- Kandy, Welimada, Koslanda, Mahawalathenna, Hatton, Horton

05. Names 04 Mountain ranges in the Hilly Region.

- Knuckles, Piduruthalagala, Namunugala, Adam's Peak, Kirigalpotta, Dolosbage, Thotapola, Lunugala, Ragala, Haputhale,



06. Names 04 Waterfalls in the Hilly Region.

- Aberdeen, Rathna, Dunhinda, Laxapana, Ramboda, Bambarakanda, Galagama, Ravana, Dewon

07. Names 04 Gaps in the Hilly Region.

- Haputala, Galagedara, Ella, Hatton, Peradeniya, Matale, Gampola, Bandarawela, Badulla, Nuwareliya

08. Which cultivation is unique to the Hill Country?

- Tea cultivation

09. Write 04 Human features of the Hilly Region.

- Tea factories, large groups of workers, workers' houses and bungalows, developed road systems

10. What characteristic is specific to the landscape of the Hill Country?

- Roads with many bends
- houses built on the slopes

11. Write 03 types of crops cultivating for commercial basis in hilly region?

- Vegetable, fruit and flower cultivation

12. What kind of farms are associated with grasslands in the Hill Country?

- Livestock farms

13. Which prominent features are connected to the tourist industry in this landscape?

- Hotel, tourist bungalow, and land areas for recreational activities including sports activities

02. Landscape of the Dry Zone

01. Which region could be introduced as the area where the Sri Lankan civilization began?

- Dry Zone

02. Write 04 regions of the country display the dry zone landscape?

- North, North central, East and Southeast

03. Mention 04 physical features of dry zone landscape?

- severe drought, high temperature, uncertain and low rainfall and high evaporation.

04. What are the specific features of the physical landscape in the Dry Zone?

- Plains and residual hills scattered, rivers that run dry during the dry period of the year, and trees with tall trunks and hard heartwood

05. Where can grass, shrubs, and thorny bushes be specifically found in the Dry Zone landscape?

- Northwestern and Southeastern regions

06. Write 03 districts where arid climate prevails?

- Mannar, Puttalam and Hambantota

07. Name 04 residual hills in dry zone?

- Sigiriya, Dambulla, Ritigala, Kataragama

08. Why has Sigiriya been considered a fortress since ancient times?

- Strategic location and shape

09. What is the primary source of water for most tanks in the Dry Zone?

- Rainwater and river Mahaweli

10. How is a significant portion of the Dry Zone utilized for cultivation?

- Paddy cultivation under irrigation

11. What major project has contributed to the dominance of agricultural settlements in the Dry Zone?

- Mahaweli project

12. What type of cultivation in the Dry Zone is based on rainwater?

- Chena cultivation

13. What industries have been established in association with paddy cultivation in the Dry Zone?

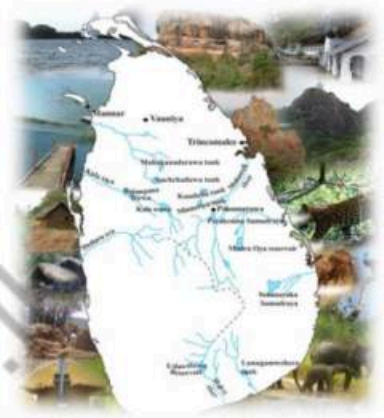
- Rice mills and rice flour products industries

14. Name 03 Sanctuaries in dry zone?

- Yala, Wilpattu, Kumana

15. Name 03 forest reserves in dry zone?

- Somawathi, Maduru Oya and Wasgamuwa



16. Name 04 various religious centers which are frequently visited by people in dry zone?

- Sacred "Sri Maha Bodhi" and stupas at Anuradhapura
- Madu Church at Mannar
- Koneswaram Hindu Temple at Trincomalee
- Kirivehera and Skandha Kumara Devala at Kataragama
- mosques in the Eastern region



03. Landscape of the Wet Zone

01. Where landscape of wet zone can be seen in Sri Lanka?

- Southwestern, Western and Western slopes of the Central Hills of Sri Lanka.

02. Write 04 physical features of the wet zone?

- flat lands, ridges, rivers flowing throughout the year, marshy lands, rich vegetation cover and bio diversity

03. What is the primary factor contributing to the constant changes in the physical landscape in Wet Zone?

- frequent flooding and earth slips caused by heavy rains.

04. What positive transformation occurs in the flood plains along river valleys?

- Conversion into rich farmlands

05. Which River valley is specifically highlighted for its agricultural utilization in wet zone?

- Kelani River valley

06. What agricultural method is associated with growing vegetables in the Kelani River valley?

- "Koratu" method

07. Which crops are predominantly cultivated in the Kelani River valley under the "Koratu" method?

- Vegetables

08. What type of agricultural activity is mentioned in the coastal region, River valleys and on the mountain slopes of the Wet Zone?

- **coastal region** - Coconut cultivation
- **River valleys** - paddy cultivation
- **mountain slopes** -Rubber and tea

09. Name 04 cities in the wet zone?

- Cities like Colombo and towns like Gampaha, Matara, Galle, Negombo, Kandy and Kalutara

10. Name 03 free trade zones in the wet zone?

- Katunayake, Koggala and Biyagama

11. Name 02 industrial colonies in the wet zone?

- Rathmalana and Ekala

12. What contributes to the complexity of the landscape in the Wet Zone?

- Hospitals, police stations, banks, courts, shopping complexes, and skyscrapers

13. Write 04 elements make up the developed transportation network in the Wet Zone?

- well-developed road systems, express ways, overhead bridges and railway lines

14. Where are the administrative and commercial capitals of Sri Lanka located in the Wet Zone?

- Sri Jayawardanapura, Kotte, and Colombo

15. Write 04 human activities that damage the environment of the wet zone?

- clay mining, unlimited gem mining, deforestation, development activities that damage the environment

16. Give 04 problems emerged by damaging the environment of the wet zone?

- earth slips, drying of underground water springs, sinking of buildings, breeding of mosquitoes and domestic flies

04. Landscape associated with Jaffna Peninsula and surrounding islands.

01. Name 03 islands located close to Jaffna peninsula?

- Delft, Kytes and Nainativu

02. Name 04 striking features of the landscape of Jaffna peninsula?

- Flat lands, lagoons, islands, sand sheets, rich red soil, lime stone soil and underground water

03. Give 03 physical landscape of the Jaffna peninsula?

- low rainfall, high temperature and high evaporation rate.

04. What is the main feature in the human landscape?

- Sweep wells from the past and pumping of water at present

05. Name 04 vegetables and fruits grown in Jaffna peninsula?

- Vegetables like potatoes, chillies, red onions, beetroot and fruits like grapes, mango and banana

06. Write 03 characteristic of the human landscape in Jaffna peninsula?

- Coastal fishing industry, handicraft industry and producing salt and underground water system

07. What is a common use of palmyra palm in Jaffna peninsula region?

- Thatching roofs and covering fences

08. Which is the famous kovil located in Jaffna peninsula?

- Hindu Temples (Nallur)

09. What is a characteristic of the coastal areas in Jaffna peninsula region?

- Suitable for bathing and diving (island, the Eastern coast)

10. Name 02 bird sanctuary in Jaffna peninsula?

- Chundikulam and Nainativu



05. Landscape of the coastal belt

01. Write 04 physical features of the coastal belt?

- islands, bays, lagoons, points and marshes

02. Write 03 basic features of landscape of the coastal belt?

- The mangroves that grow along the coast, coral reefs as well as attractive sand sheets

03. Name 05 attractive coastal areas in the coastal belt?

- Tangalle, Hambantota, Pasi kuda, Unawatuna, Arugam Bay

04. Name the Place that beautiful coral reefs located?

- Tangalle

05. Write 04 factors which are the reason for visit of tourist to the landscape of the coastal belt?

- Hotels, restaurants archaeological places, light houses, religious centers, sanctuaries, recreational centers and national forest reserves

06. Write 03 specific features of coastal belt?

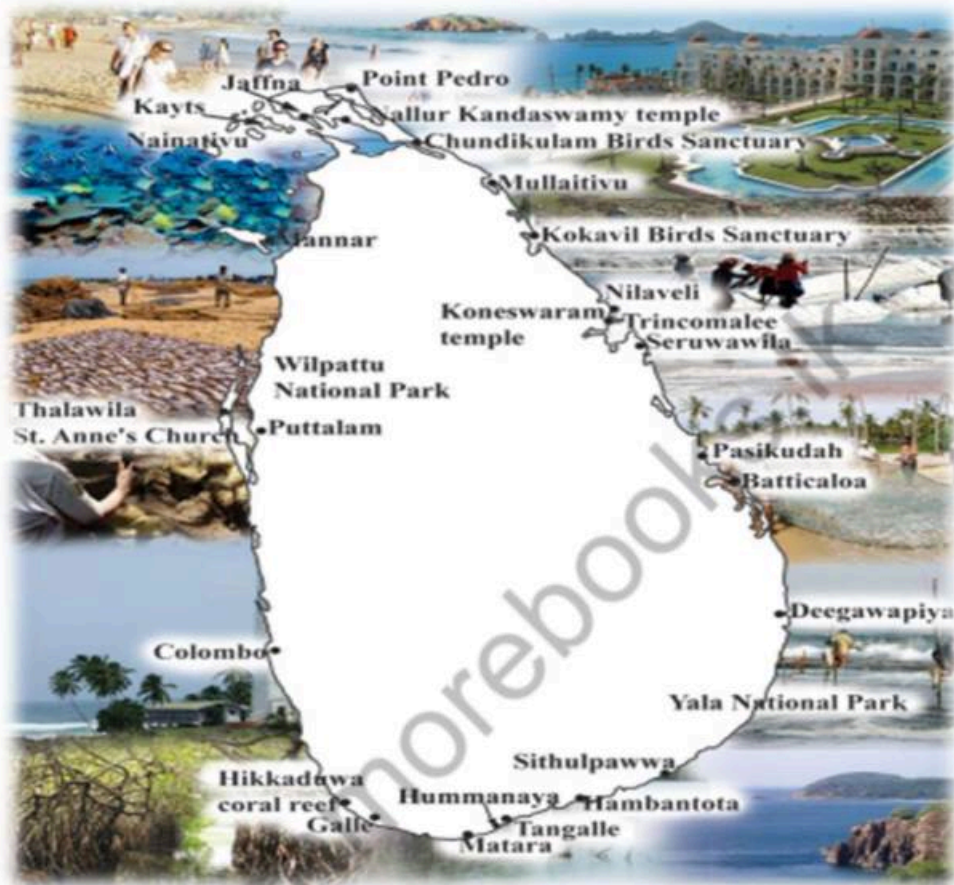
- The fishing industry conducted in shallow sea along the coast and in lagoons,
- mangrove marshes
- fishing settlements

07. Give 04 industries carried out in the landscape of the coastal belt?

- Coir products, dry fish products, limestone industry and fishing industry

08. Give 02 human activities which has been damage landscape of the Coastal belt?

- breaking of coral reefs and removal of sand from the beach



04. Natural Hazards and Disasters

01. What is known as hazard?

- Natural phenomena that may cause damage to community or property are hazards.
- A hazard is a continuous process.

02. What is known as disaster?

- If such incidents affect either the community or property, they become a disaster.

03. Write the types of the disaster?

- Natural disasters - Tsunami, Floods, Droughts, earthquake, earth slips, cyclones, lightning
- Disasters caused by human activities
 - ✓ Vehicle accidents
 - ✓ Unprotect constructions.
 - ✓ Improper use of chemicals
 - ✓ Misuse of technological and electrical equipment

04. What is the definition of " Natural disasters"?

- A natural disaster is a destructive force that may occur within a short period of time

05. Which disaster is not occur in Sri Lanka?

- Volcanic eruption

Earth slips is a hazard that occurs in hilly areas. It becomes a disaster according to its impact on people and property. An earth slip that occurs in an uninhabited island is only a natural hazard as it does not damage people or property. However, if it occurs in a densely populated region, it becomes a disaster.

Natural Disasters in Sri Lanka

1. Drought

01. What is known as Drought?

- The dry condition that prevails for a long period in a certain area, as a result of the delay in the rainfall due for a particular period.

02. Write 04 Reasons for droughts?

- Decrease of rainfall over a longer period.
- Setting fire to forests.
- Dry wind currents.
- Increase of global warming.
- Removal of vegetation cover.

03. Write the types Damages caused by drought?

- impacts on man
- impacts on the environment.

04. Write 04 impacts caused on man due to drought?

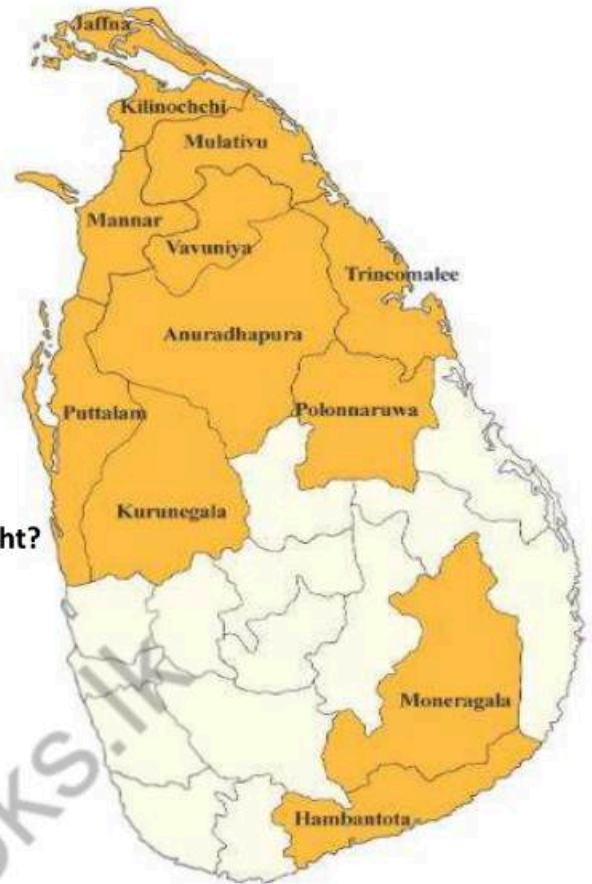
- Scarcity of water
- Destruction of crop harvest
- Scarcity of food
- Spread of epidemics.
- Damage to animals

05. Write 04 impacts caused on the environment due to drought?

- Increase in environmental temperature.
- Decrease in ground water level.
- Destruction of forests.
- Infertility of soil.
- Damage to scenic beauty.

06. Name the districts subjected to drought in Sri Lanka?

- Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Vavuniya, Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, Puttalam, Polonnaruwa, Kurunegala, Monaragala, Hambantota



2. Flood

01. What is known as flood?

- When a large mass of water is collected in rivers, canals streams, reservoirs and other natural waterways in a short period of time, they begin to overflow.

02. Write 04 Reasons for flood?

- Incessant heavy rains
- Clearing of forests in hilly areas
- Reclamation of lowlands
- Sand mining in river valleys

03. Write 04 Damages caused due to flood?

- Loss of lives, Houses and property
- Destruction of agricultural lands
- Pollution of drinking water
- blocking of drainage system
- Spread of diseases and epidemics

04. Name the districts subjected to flood in Sri Lanka?

- Ratnapura, Kalutara, galle, Matara, Colombo, Gampaha, Polonnaruwa, Batticaloa, Ampara



3. Earth slips

01. What is known as earth slip?

- Sliding of a large portion of the earth located at a higher elevation downwards along a slope with rock boulders, gravel and soil lumps is called an earth slip.
- At present, earth slip is a common disaster in Sri Lanka. Though it is a natural process, human activities influence it to a great extent.

02. Write the types of reasons for the earth slips?

- Natural Causes
- Human Activities

03. Write 04 Natural reasons that affect earth slips?

- Incessant rain
- Lands with steep slope
- Existence of weathered rock layers
- Earth quakes.

04. Write 04 Human Activities that affect earth slips?

- Setting fire to the forests in mountainous areas
- Improper use of land in mountainous areas
- Insufficient research before doing constructions
- blocking of natural water ways
- Storing of water in highlands

05. Write 04 Damages caused from Earth slips?

- Loss of lives and property
- Destruction of cultivated lands
- Destruction of the environment
- Water bodies become shallow and canals are blocked
- Destruction of infrastructure facilities
- Impairment of normal life.

06. What are the districts that are mostly subjected to earth slips?

- Matale, Kandy, Kegalle, Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Ratnapura, Kalutara, Galle, Matara



4. Cyclones (Storms)

01. What is known as a Cyclones (Storms)?

- The hard blowing wind while spinning fast in a swirl is known as a cyclone or a storm.

02. How cyclones are caused in Sri Lanka?

- High temperatures in a tropical zone
- development of low-pressure centers

03. In which zone Sri Lanka is located?

- located in the tropical zone.

04. In which area low-pressure centers that originate?

- In the Bay of Bengal, Sri Lanka is affected by cyclones frequently.

05. From which side the cyclonic winds enter the island?

- From the Eastern and North East coasts (October and November)

06. From which side the cyclonic winds exit from the island?

- The North Western coast

07. Which area is highly affected by cyclones in Sri Lanka?

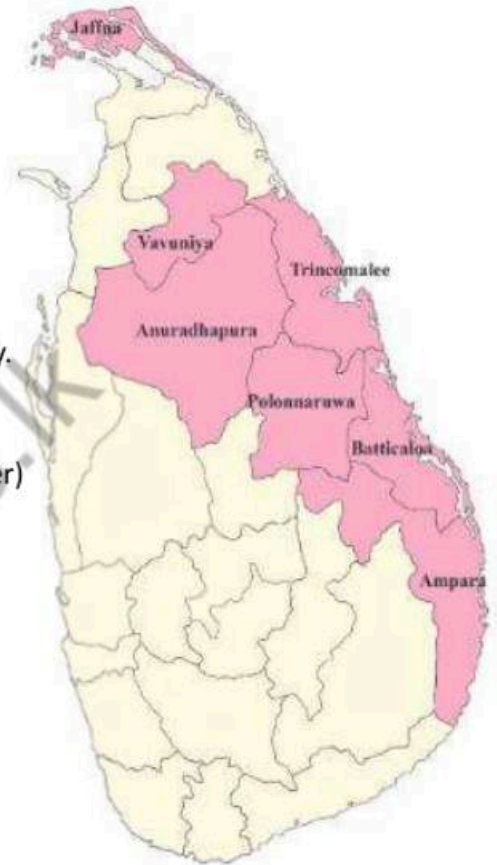
- Northern and Eastern regions of Sri Lanka

08. Write 04 damages caused due to Cyclones?

- Massive loss of lives and property
- Destruction of cultivation
- Flooding of sea in coastal areas
- Breaking down of infrastructure facilities such as electricity transport

09. What are the districts in Sri Lanka affected by cyclones?

- Jaffna, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Batticaloa, Ampara



5. Thunderbolts (Lightning)

01. What is known as Thunderbolts?

- Discharge of an electric current between two opposite charges due to the electric phenomenon that occur in a cloud is **known as a thunderbolt**.
- Accordingly, discharge of an electric current may occur in a cloud itself, between two clouds or from a cloud to the earth. These electric currents can cause huge damages. Although, lightning may occur any time of the year, in Sri Lanka

02. Write the duration of thunderbolts occur in Sri Lanka?

- March-April and October- November when the convective process is active.

03. Write 04 Damages caused by Thunderbolts/ lightning?

- Loss of lives and property
- breaking down of electric cable systems
- Destruction of houses
- Breaking down of communication networks.

04. Write 04 ways to Prevent of Thunderbolt accidents?

- Keep away from tall trees
- avoid travelling during such occasions
- disconnect all domestic electric circuits
- do not use telephones.



6. Tsunami

01. What is known as Tsunami?

- The waves that travel fast towards the coast due to the occurrence of earth quakes, earth slips or volcanic eruptions in the sea bed are **called tsunami**.

02. Explain the meaning of the word Tsunami.

- **Tsunami** is a word **derived from Japanese** language. "**Tsu**" meaning "**harbour**" and "**nami**" meaning "**waves**". Tsunamis are also known as very tall waves that move towards the coast.

Since Sri Lanka is an island, all the lands associated with the coastal area around it are open to this hazard. Though it is not a common disaster like others, the impact is enormous.

03. When did the Tsunami occur in Sri Lanka?

- **on 26th of December, 2004** resulted massive destruction of lives and property.

04. Write 04 Causes for Tsunami?

- Earth Quakes
- Earth Slips
- Volcanic eruptions occur in the sea bed
- Falling of meteors into oceans

05. Write 04 Damages from Tsunami?

- Loss of lives
- Mental stress caused in people
- Pollution of water and land
- Displacement of people
- Destruction of plants and animals

06. Write 03 methods to escape from a Tsunami?

- Be alert about Tsunami warnings
- do not stay close to the sea to look at the receding of sea during a tsunami condition.
- Go to a safe higher place as soon as possible

7. Earth quakes

01. What is known as Earth quakes?

- A sudden tremor that occurs in the earth due to the high temperature in the interior of the earth and changes in pressure is **known as earth quake**.
- Though the hazard of the earth quake is present in every part of Sri Lanka, it has not converted into a condition of disaster yet, but earth quakes occurring in nearby regions may also affect Sri Lanka.

02. Write 04 reasons for Earth quakes?

- High temperature in the interior of the earth and changes in pressure
- Breaking down of the equilibrium of the earth due to the construction of reservoirs and large-scale constructions
- nuclear explosions
- Volcanic eruptions

03. Write 04 damages from Earth quakes?

- Loss of lives and property
- Displacement of people
- Slowing down of day today activities
- Destruction of cultivated lands
- Destruction of vegetation and animals

Facing a disaster

- Man cannot prevent natural disasters completely. But their effect can be minimized. **Disaster management** is important for it.

01. Write The basic steps for disaster management?

- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery



- Following examples show how we should respond to natural disasters shown above according to the disaster management cycle.

Preparedness	Response (During Disaster)	Recovery
• Identify the hazardous zones and moving away from them. • Make people aware of disaster, place of disaster, and period when a disaster could occur. • Protect the forest cover. • Protect the catchment areas. • Fix lightning conductors to the buildings. • Do not construct buildings under high tension electric lines. • Build houses that resist disasters. • Be alert about tsunami condition (warning) when an earth quake occurred in an adjoining zone.	• Collect victims to safety places • Attempt to protect lives than property. • Face the disaster strongly. • Provide medical assistance and treatments to the victims. • Provide food and beverages to the refugees. • Move away from the buildings where accidents could occur. • Avoid consuming polluted and contaminated food	• Identify problems. • Establish emergency disaster centers. • Introduce disaster kits. (Lifesaving kits.) • Provide relief to the victims. • Conduct health programmes. • Plan the activities to restore the mental health of the victims.

Global Climatic Changes

01. Define the term "Global Climatic Changes".

- Long-term or short-term changes that happen in the general climatic pattern is known as climatic changes.
- It is seen that though it took a longer period for changes in the climate in the past, they occur in a short period of time at present.

02. Write the results of these constant changes?

- Drought
- harsh cold seasons
- floods
- cyclones
- etc can be identified as the results of these changes. Such climatic changes that take place globally have influenced Sri Lanka too

02. Write 04 reasons for climatic changes?

- Excessive burning of fossil fuel
- Destruction of forest
- warming of the atmosphere
- Burning of agro and industrial waste
- Volcanic eruption

How climatic changes affect Sri Lanka

1. Destruction of coastal eco systems due to the rise of sea level.
2. Destructions caused by heavy rains
3. Destructions due to the increase of atmospheric temperature.
4. Emergence of crisis connected to the production and use of energy sources.

01. Write 04 affect of destruction of coastal eco systems due to the rise of sea level?

- Inundation of coastal lands.
- Pollution of drinking water.
- Increase in coastal erosion.
- Breaking down of fishing industry and destruction of coastal industries.

02. Write 04 affect of destructions caused by heavy rains

- Floods and earth slips
- Loss of lives and property.
- Destruction of infrastructure facilities.
- Reduction of agro harvest.



03. Write 04 affect of destructions due to the increase of atmospheric temperature.

- Occurrence of droughts.
- Scarcity of water.
- Decrease in harvest.
- Occurrence of mental stress

04. Write 04 affect of emergence of crisis connected to the production and use of energy sources.

- Increase in the use of air condition equipment and fans due to the increase in temperature.
- Slowing down of the generation of hydroelectricity.
- Increase of the demand for electricity and thermal power energy.

05. Write 04 Actions Taken to Minimize the Climatic Changes?

- Minimize deforestation
- Establish Forest Reserves.
- Solid waste management.
- Pass laws to stop unauthorized constructions
- Make people aware.
- Work collaboratively with the other countries in the world.



05. Using maps

01. Which institute printing Atlas Book?

- Survey Department of Sri Lanka

02. Mention five features of a map?

1. Different types of maps

- ✓ Relief and drainage map on page 23
- ✓ Geological map on page 15

2. Direction

- ✓ Showing the direction on any map is compulsory. But figure of direction is not shown on some maps in map books. On such occasions, the direction where the heading of the map is shown is considered as **North** and other directions are determined accordingly.

3. Scale

- ✓ The topographic map of Sri Lanka drawn by the Survey Department of Sri Lanka is drawn to the scale of **1: 50 000** representing **50 000 cm on land by 1 cm on map.**

4. Key

- ✓ The key too is compulsory to read maps. Every piece of information represented on the map is shown in the key by conventional signs.

5. Map Index

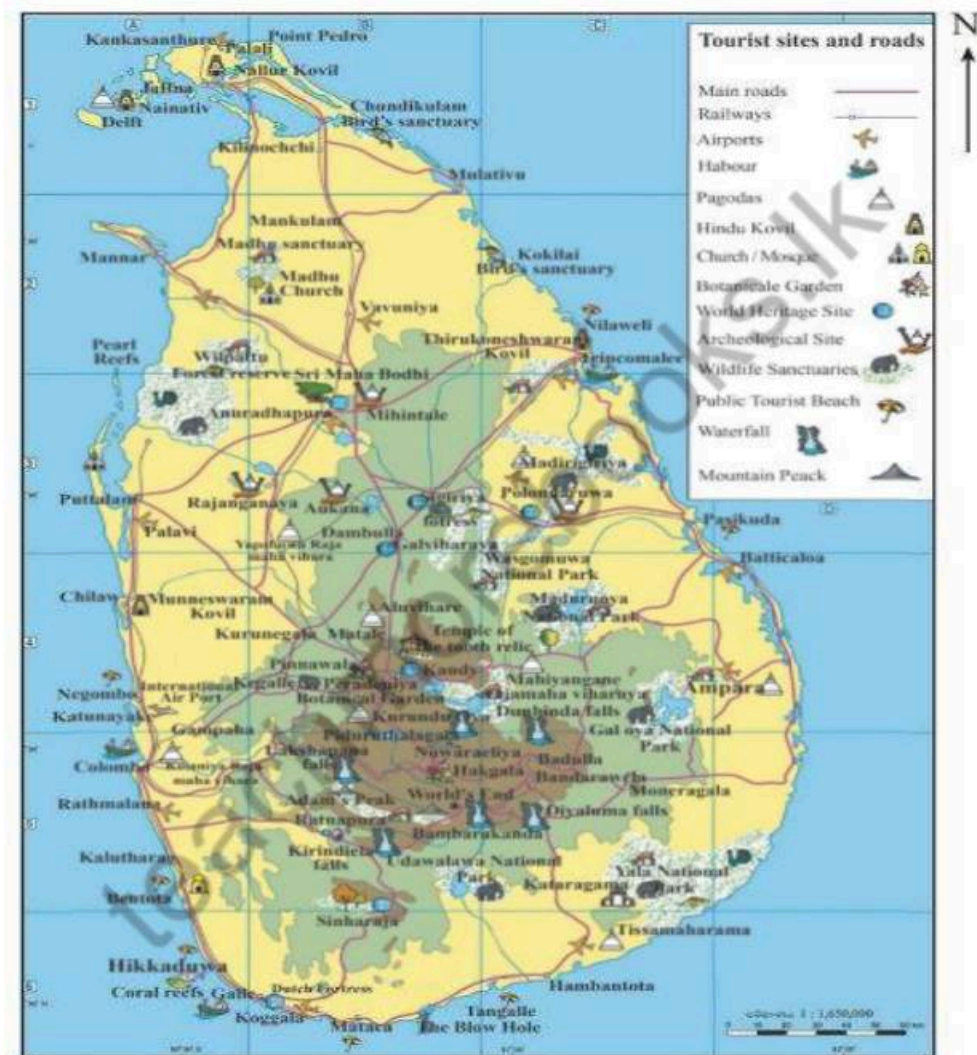
- ✓ An index compiled according to the alphabetical order is set in map books.

03. Write 03 Methods of copying maps?

- Copying by using tissue paper
- Photo copying.
- Printing.

04. Write 04 tools to copying a map?

- Map book
- Tracing Papers/Other transparent papers
- Pencils
- Paper pins or Paper clips



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Purpose - I expect this Grade 07 Geography Self-study Book is designed to learn their lessons easily to my beloved students. I think it's an easy way to study your lessons.

Thank you.