

NATIONAL PRIMALENT OLYMPIAD EXAMINATIONS GEOGRAPHY

CLASS IX

REPRESENTATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

- Use of colours on Topographical sheets [blue – water body, red- settlements, yellow- agriculture, brown – high relief, green – forests]
- Conventional symbols [based on topographical sheets, Survey of India]
- Interpretation of topographic maps [settlement patterns, drainage patterns].
- Identification of four figure and six figure grid references.

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.
- Climate and Natural Vegetation – Tropical Rainforest, deciduous forests, thorny, tidal, montane forests.

OUR WORLD

- Earth as a Planet -Shape of the Earth; Earth as the home of humankind and the conditions that exist, evidences on the shape of the Earth.
- Geographic Grid – Latitudes and Longitudes; local, standard and time zones, Greenwich Meantime and International Dateline, Great Circles and their uses, calculation of time, using latitudes and longitudes to find location.
- Rotation [Direction, speed and its effects, occurrence of day and night, the sun rising in the east and setting in the west, Coriolis Effect] and Revolution [– Inclined Axis of the Earth, its effects, variation in the length of the day and night, seasonal changes with Equinoxes and Solstices]

STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH

- Core, Mantle, Crust – meaning, extent and composition.
- Landforms of the Earth- Mountains, plateaus, plains [definition, types and their formation]
- Mountains – Fold, Residual, Block mountain
- Plateaus – Intermontane and Volcanic

- Plains – Structural and Depositional
- Rocks – Difference between minerals and rocks, types of rocks [Igneous, Sedimentary, Metamorphic], their characteristics and formation ; Rock Cycle.
- Volcanoes – Meaning, types [Active, Dormant, Extinct], constructive and destructive effects of volcanoes, important volcanic zones of the world.
- Earthquakes – Meaning, causes, measurement, destructive and constructive effects of earthquakes. Earthquake zones of the world.
- Weathering and Denudation – Meaning, types [Physical – block and granular disintegration, exfoliation; Chemical – oxidation, carbonation, hydration , solution; Biological- caused by humans, plants and animals] , effects of weathering, agents of denudation; work of river and wind; stages of a river course and associated landforms – V-shaped valley, waterfall, meander and delta; wind – deflation hollows and sand dunes.

HYDROSPHERE

Importance and movement of Oceans

Tides and ocean currents – causes and effects

ATMOSPHERE

- Composition and structure of the atmosphere [Troposphere, Stratosphere, Ionosphere, and Exosphere; Ozone in the Stratosphere, its depletion; Global Warming and its impact]
- Insolation – Meaning of insolation and Terrestrial Radiation; factors affecting temperature [latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, slope of the land, winds and ocean currents]