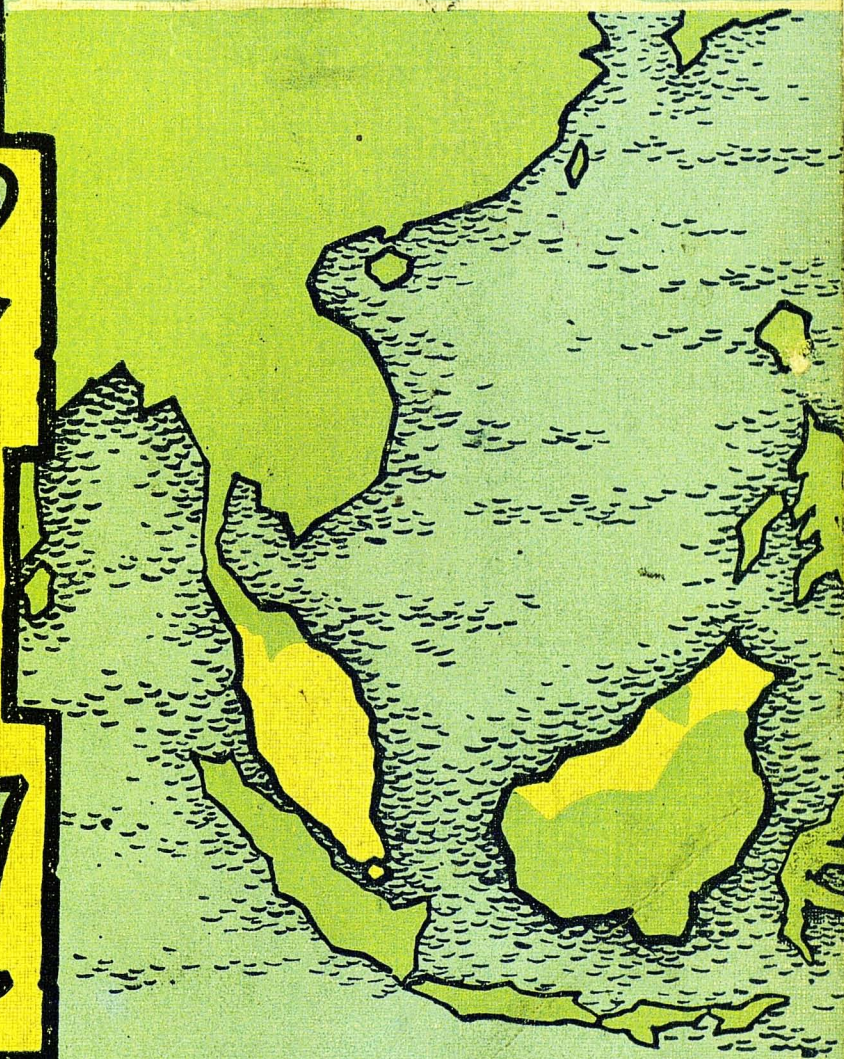


WORLD



REVISED
AND
ENLARGED
EDITION
BASED ON
NEW SYLLABUS

HENRY S. K. TAN
(*Malaysian Education Service*).

UNITED PUBLISHERS
PENANG

PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA



PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA



PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA



PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

ASIA
with
MALAYA AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND
SOUTH AMERICA AFRICA
With Revision Papers

for

L. C. E.

By

HENRY S. K. TAN

Edited by

LUCY H. H. CHEAH & DANIEL TAN

UNITED PUBLISHERS
PENANG

PUSTAKA PERDANA



1010132



First Published 1962.
Second Impression 1963.
Third Impression 1964.
Second Edition 1965.

Published by :

UNITED PUBLISHERS
187 - 189, CARNARVON STREET,
PENANG.

(All Rights Reserved)

Printed by :

UNITED BOOK CO. (Printing Dept.)
125, PATANI ROAD,
PENANG.

Price : \$4,50



INTRODUCTION

Pupils who are preparing for the Lower Certificate of Education Examination will find this book very helpful because it is specially written for them.

This book covers the Geography Syllabus for the Lower Certificate of Education Examination and it provides a revision of the Geography Courses for Form One, Two and Three. This is a revised and enlarged edition. A large number of model questions and answers have been added. Throughout this course, emphasis has been made on the types of questions that are usually asked in the examination.

A large number of maps have been included and these maps have been simplified to give a clear illustration. Questions and answers which are more or less similar to those in the Lower Certificate of Education Examination are provided. This is to give the pupils a good idea of the types of questions they will have to answer in the examination. The last part of the book contains a set of General Question Papers with answers. These General Papers will give the pupils an opportunity to test their general knowledge in Geography. This General Paper is a compulsory paper and so great effort has been made to provide the pupils with a good general knowledge in Geography.

Finally I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the other authors of Geography on whose knowledge and research this book has been based.

HENRY S. K. TAN





PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

CONTENTS

PART ONE

1. MALAYA

	<i>Page</i>
(1) Relief of Malaya	1
(2) Climate of Malaya	4
(3) Distribution of Population	7
(4) Vegetation of Malaya	11
(5) Rubber	14
(6) Oil Palms	17
(7) Padi	19
(8) Coconuts	23
(9) Pineapples	26
(10) Fishing	28
(11) Tin	32
(12) Distribution of Minerals	37
(13) Railways of Malaya	39
(14) Main Roads of Malaya	41
(15) Ports	44
(16) Aborigines of Malaya	46
(17) Industries of Malaya	50
(18) Secondary Industries of Malaya	53
(19) Compare and Contrast East and West Coast	55
(20) Importance of Singapore	57
(21) Importance of Penang	59
(22) Chief Towns of Malaysia	61

2. THAILAND

(1) Relief of Thailand	64
(2) Climate of Thailand	66
(3) Natural Regions of Thailand	68

3. BURMA

(1) Relief of Burma	71
(2) Climate of Burma	73
(3) Natural Regions of Burma	75

(i)

CONTENTS

4. INDO - CHINA

(1) Relief of Indo-China	78
(2) Climate of Indo-China	80
(3) Natural Regions of Indo-China	82
(4) Population of Indo-China	86
(5) Compare and Contrast North and South Vietnam ...	87

5. SUMATRA

(1) Relief of Sumatra	88
(2) Climate and Products of Sumatra	90
(3) Compare and Contrast East and West Sumatra ...	93
(4) Population of Sumatra	95

6. JAVA

(1) Relief, Climate and Chief Occupations	96
(2) Products of Java	98
(3) Compare and Contrast Sumatra and Java ...	100
(4) Why Java is thickly populated	102
(5) Position of Jakarta	103

7. NORTHERN BORNEO

(1) Sarawak	104
(2) Sabah	108
(3) Brunei	110
(4) Why Borneo is thinly populated	111

8. THE PHILIPPINES

(1) Relief, Climate and Chief Occupations	112
(2) Agriculture of Philippines	115

9. INDIA AND PAKISTAN

(1) Relief of India	117
(2) Climate of India	119
(3) Irrigation in India and Pakistan	121
(4) Agriculture of India	123

CONTENTS

(5) Manufacturing Industries of India	...	...	125
(6) The Ganges Basin	...	...	127
(7) The Deccan Plateau	...	...	130
(8) The Indus Basin	...	...	132
(9) Compare and Contrast East and West Pakistan	...	...	135
(10) The Chief Towns of India	...	...	136

10. CHINA

(1) Relief of China	...	...	139
(2) Climate of China	...	...	141
(3) The main Agricultural Areas of China	...	...	143
(4) Distribution of Minerals	...	...	146
(5) North China	...	...	148
(6) Central China	...	...	150
(7) South China	...	...	153
(8) The Natural Regions of Manchuria	...	...	154
(9) Industrial Region of China	...	...	156
(10) Compare and Contrast North and South China	...	...	158
(11) Tibet	...	...	160
(12) Formosa	...	...	161
(13) Why Eastern China is more populated than Western China	...	...	162
(14) The Chief Towns of China	...	...	163

11. JAPAN

(1) Relief of Japan	...	...	167
(2) Climate of Japan	...	...	169
(3) Agriculture of Japan	...	...	171
(4) Industries of Japan	...	...	174
(5) Hydro-Electric Power	...	...	175
(6) Fishing	...	...	176
(7) Fishing Industry	...	...	177
(8) Sericulture	...	...	178
(9) Manufacturing Industries	...	...	179
(10) The Chief Towns of Japan	...	...	181

CONTENTS

12. CEYLON	
Relief, Climate, Chief Occupations and Industries ...	183
13. KOREA	
(1) Relief, Climate, Chief Occupations and Industries ...	185
(2) Compare and Contrast North and South Korea ...	187
14. TURKEY	
Relief, Climate, Chief Occupations and Industries ...	189
15. SAUDI ARABIA	
Relief, Climate, Chief Occupations and Industries ...	191
16. IRAQ	
Relief, Climate, Chief Occupations and Industries ...	193
17. IRAN	
Relief, Climate, Chief Occupations and Industries ...	195

PART TWO

18. AUSTRALIA	
(1) Relief of Australia	197
(2) Climate of Australia	199
(3) Vegetation of Australia	201
(4) Agriculture of Australia	203
(5) Sheep	205
(6) Cattle	207
(7) Wheat	209
(8) Minerals	211
(9) Distribution of Population	213
(10) Why Australia is thinly populated	215
(11) Artesian Basins	216
(12) The Chief Towns of Australia	218

CONTENTS

19. NEW ZEALAND

(1)	Relief of New Zealand	...	...	...	220
(2)	Climate of New Zealand	...	...	...	222
(3)	Sheep	...	...	...	224
(4)	Cattle	...	...	...	226
(5)	Agriculture	...	...	...	228
(6)	Minerals	...	...	...	230
(7)	The Chief Towns of New Zealand	...	...	...	231

PART THREE

20. SOUTH AMERICA

✓(1)	Relief of South America	...	...	...	232
✓(2)	Climate of South America	...	...	...	234
✓(3)	Vegetation of South America	...	...	...	236
(4)	Distribution of Minerals	...	...	...	238
✓(5)	Cattle	...	...	...	240
✓(6)	Sheep	...	...	...	242
✓(7)	Coffee	...	...	...	244
(8)	Agriculture	...	...	...	246
(9)	The Chief Towns of South America	...	...	...	249

PART FOUR

21. AFRICA

(1)	Relief of Africa	...	...	...	251
(2)	Climate of Africa	...	...	...	253
(3)	Vegetation of Africa	...	...	...	255
(4)	Agriculture	...	...	...	257
(5)	Distribution of Minerals	...	...	...	260
(6)	The Chief Towns of Africa	...	...	...	262

CONTENTS

PART FIVE

22. REVISION PAPERS

PAPER No. 1.	Malaya	...	...	...	...	264
PAPER No. 2.	Malaya	...	...	...	...	266
PAPER No. 3.	Malaya	...	...	...	...	268
PAPER No. 4.	Malaya	...	...	...	...	270
PAPER No. 5.	South-East Asia	...	...	...	...	272
PAPER No. 6.	South-East Asia	...	...	...	...	274
PAPER No. 7.	East Indies	...	...	...	...	276
PAPER No. 8.	India	...	...	...	...	278
PAPER No. 9.	India	...	...	...	...	280
PAPER No. 10.	China	...	...	...	...	282
PAPER No. 11.	China	...	...	...	...	284
PAPER No. 12.	Japan	...	...	...	...	286
PAPER No. 13.	Japan	...	...	...	...	288
PAPER No. 14.	Soviet Asia	...	...	...	...	290
PAPER No. 15.	Soviet Asia	...	...	...	...	292
PAPER No. 16.	Western Asia	...	...	...	...	294
PAPER No. 17.	Western Asia	...	...	...	...	296
PAPER No. 18.	Australia	...	...	...	...	298
PAPER No. 19.	Australia	...	...	...	...	300
PAPER No. 20.	New Zealand	...	...	...	...	302
PAPER No. 21.	South America	...	...	...	...	304
PAPER No. 22.	South America	...	...	...	...	306
PAPER No. 23.	Africa	...	...	...	...	308
PAPER No. 24.	Africa	...	...	...	...	310
PAPER No. 25.	Asia	...	...	...	...	312
PAPER No. 26.	Asia	...	...	...	...	314
PAPER No. 27.	Asia	...	...	...	...	316
PAPER No. 28.	Asia	...	...	...	...	318
PAPER No. 29.	Asia	...	...	...	...	320
PAPER No. 30.	Asia	...	...	...	...	322
PAPER No. 31.	Asia	...	...	...	...	324
PAPER No. 32.	Asia	...	...	...	...	326

LIST OF MAPS

<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Page</i>
MALAYA	
1. Relief of Malaya	1
2. Climate of Malaya	4
3. Distribution of Population	7
4. Vegetation of Malaya	11
5. Chief Areas for Rubber	14
6. Chief Areas for Oil Palms	17
7. Chief Areas for Padi	19
8. Chief Areas for Coconuts	23
9. Chief Areas for Pineapples	26
10. Fishing	28
11. Mining	32
12. Distribution of Minerals	37
13. Railways of Malaya	39
14. Main Roads of Malaya	41
15. Ports	44
16. Aborigines of Malaya	46
17. The Position of Singapore	57
18. The Position of Penang	59
THAILAND	
19. Relief of Thailand	64
20. Climate of Thailand	66
21. Natural Regions of Thailand	68
BURMA	
22. Relief of Burma	71
23. Climate of Burma	73
24. Natural Regions of Burma	75
INDO - CHINA	
25. Relief of Indo-China	78
26. Climate of Indo-China	80
27. Natural Regions of Indo-China	82

LIST OF MAPS

<i>Fig.</i>		<i>Page</i>
SUMATRA		
28.	Relief of Sumatra	88
29.	Climate of Sumatra	90
30.	Products of Sumatra	91
31.	East and West Sumatra	93
JAVA		
32.	Relief of Java	96
33.	Products of Java	98
NORTHERN BORNEO		
34.	Sarawak, Sabah and Brunei	104
THE PHILIPPINES		
35.	Relief of the Philippines	112
36.	Climate of the Philippines	113
37.	Products of the Philippines	115
INDIA AND PAKISTAN		
38.	Relief of India	117
39.	Climate of India	119
40.	Irrigation in India and Pakistan	121
41.	Agriculture of India	123
42.	Manufacturing Industries of India	125
43.	The Ganges Basin	127
44.	The Deccan Plateau	130
45.	The Indus Basin	132
CHINA		
46.	Relief of China	139
47.	Climate of China	141
48.	The Main Agriculture Areas of China	143
49.	Distribution of Minerals	146
50.	North China	148
51.	Central China	150
52.	South China	153
53.	Manchuria	154
54.	Industrial Regions of China	156

LIST OF MAPS

<i>Fig.</i>		<i>Page</i>
JAPAN		
55.	Relief of Japan	167
56.	Climate of Japan	169
57.	Agriculture of Japan	171
58.	Distribution of Minerals	173
59.	Industrial of Japan	179
CEYLON		
60.	Map of Ceylon	183
KOREA		
61.	Map of Korea	185
TURKEY		
62.	Map of Turkey	189
SAUDI ARABIA		
63.	Map of Saudi Arabia	191
IRAQ		
64.	Map of Iraq	193
IRAN		
65.	Map of Iran	195
AUSTRALIA		
66.	Relief of Australia	197
67.	Climate of Australia	199
68.	Vegetation of Australia	201
69.	Agriculture of Australia	203
70.	Chief Areas for Sheep	205
71.	Chief Areas for Cattle	207
72.	Chief Areas for Wheat	209
73.	Distribution of Minerals	211
74.	Distribution of Population	213
75.	Artesian Basins of Australia	216

LIST OF MAPS

<i>Fig.</i>		<i>Page</i>
NEW ZEALAND		
76.	Relief of New Zealand	220
77.	Climate of New Zealand	222
78.	Chief Areas for Sheep	224
79.	Chief Areas for Cattle	226
80.	Agriculture of New Zealand	228
81.	Distribution of Minerals	230
SOUTH AMERICA		
82.	Relief of South America	232
83.	Climate of South America	234
84.	Vegetation of South America	236
85.	Distribution of Minerals	238
86.	Chief Areas for Cattle	240
87.	Chief Areas for Sheep	242
88.	Chief Areas for Coffee	244
89.	Agriculture	246
90.	Agriculture	248
AFRICA		
91.	Relief of Africa	251
92.	Climate of Africa	253
93.	Vegetation of Africa	255
94.	Agriculture	257
95.	Agriculture	258
96.	Distribution of Minerals	260

PART ONE

MALAYA

1. RELIEF OF MALAYA

Malaya can be divided into three physical regions, and these three regions are the Central Highlands, the West Coast Plain and the East Coast Plain.



Fig. 1. Relief of Malaya

The Central Highlands

In the centre of the country there are three large ranges of mountains and they are the Bintang Range in the west, the Trengganu Highlands in the east and the Main Range in the centre. Most of the mountains are about 5,000 feet high, and the mountains are covered with thick forests. Between the mountains are river valleys and foothills where the roads and railways are found.

The Main Range is the longest mountain range in Malaya and it forms the backbone of the country. This mountain range starts from Thailand and ends at Malacca. The highest mountain on the Main Range is Gunong Korbu (7,160 feet). The Trengganu Highlands are very wide and the highest mountain on the Trengganu Highlands is Gunong Tahan (7,186 feet) which is the highest mountain in Malaya. The Bintang Range is named after its highest mountain called Gunong Bintang (6,103 feet).

There are small patches of hills in South Malaya and the most famous of them is Mount Ophir (4,187 feet). Between the Main Range and the Trengganu Highlands is Gunong Benom (6,916). Limestone hills are found in Perak, Perlis and Pahang, and many large caves are found in these hills. The Batu Caves near Kuala Lumpur in Selangor are very famous and these caves are visited by many people every year.

There are many hill stations on the highland of Malaya. The most famous of them is Cameron Highlands. The other hill stations are Fraser's Hill, Maxwell Hill and Penang Hill. Cameron Highlands and Fraser's Hill are in Pahang, Maxwell Hill is in Perak, and Penang Hill is in Penang. Penang Hill can be reached by a cable railway. These hill stations are visited by thousands of people who go to these places to spend their holidays.

The West Coast Plain

The west coast plain is the name given to the lowland along the west coast of Malaya. The land near the coast is very low and in some places large areas are covered with water forming swamps. The west coast plain or lowland has been built up of mud and sand carried down by rivers for over a very long time. The land becomes more hilly further inland and it ends at the foot of the Main Range. This place or region is very important for growing crops such as rubber, padi and coconut. The land is very fertile and most of the rubber estates, padi fields and coconut estates are found in this region. The flat land of this region is very good for growing crops, for building towns, railways and roads, and so most of the people in the country live along the west coast plain. There are many rivers flowing across this plain and they are the Perak River, the Muda River, the Bernam River, the Klang River and the Muar River.

The East Coast Plain

The east coast plain is the name given to the lowland along the east coast of Malaya. This plain is narrower than the west coast plain and more hilly, and in some places the mountains come close to the sea. The land near the coast is very low and like the west coast plain large areas are covered with water forming swamps. The swamps are of no use to the people because they are unhealthy and make it hard for the people to grow crops. This region has fewer people because the land is not fertile except in some places. Large areas are still covered with thick jungle and there are very few roads in this region. There are many small villages along this plain and most of the people in these villages are fishermen. The larger rivers in this region are the Kelantan River, the Pahang River, the Trengganu River and the Rompin River. The Pahang River is the longest river in Malaya and it is a little over 200 miles long.

2. CLIMATE OF MALAYA

Describe the climate of Malaya under the following headings:—

(a) Temperatures

(b) Rainfall

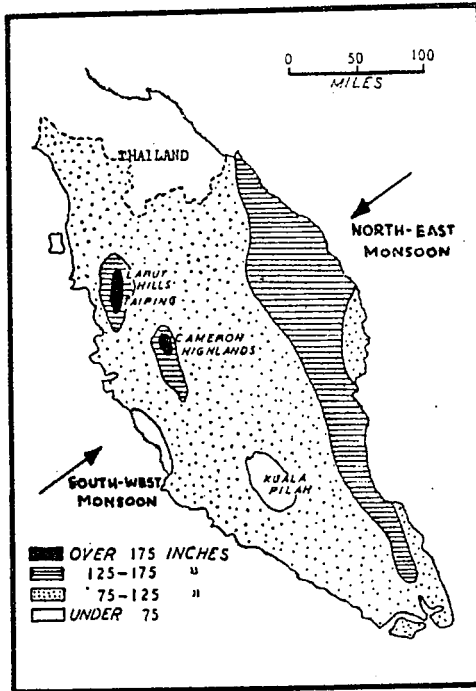


Fig. 2. Climate of Malaya

The climate of Malaya consists of uniform temperature, heavy rainfall and high relative humidity. This type of climate is known as the Equatorial type of climate which is common to all countries that lie on or near the Equator. Unlike the countries in temperate latitude, there are no distinct seasons in Malaya. Malaya can be described as a land of perpetual summer. However, there are a season of heavy rain and a season of light rain.

Temperatures

Malaya lies a few degrees to the north of the Equator, and so it has high temperatures throughout the year. The temperatures are more or less

the same all the year round and there is little difference in temperature between the hottest month and the coolest month. On the plains the temperatures are higher and the average temperature is 85° F. The temperatures on the plains are seldom more than 90° F., but, sometimes, they may be as high as 95° F.

On the mountainous and hilly districts the temperatures are lower due to altitude. Temperature falls 1° F. for every 300 feet of ascent. But there is still a uniformity of temperature on these highlands, the average temperature on the mountains being 68° F. The average temperature of Cameron Highlands (5,120 feet) and Fraser's Hill (4,280 feet) is 65° F. Because of their low temperatures these hill resorts are frequently visited by those who prefer a cooler climate. The highest temperature recorded at Fraser's Hill is 82° F., and the lowest temperature recorded at Cameron Highlands is 36° F. only four degrees above freezing point.

The average day temperature in the eastern parts of Malaya is slightly lower than that in the western parts. In an equatorial country the temperature is reduced by the cooling effect of rain. During the rainy season temperatures are lower. For example, at Kuala Trengganu the day temperature rarely reaches 90° F. and often fails to reach 80° F. during the rainy season of the north-east monsoon. On the east coast there are times when the day temperatures are not above 75° F. and may be as low as 70° F. The nights are quite cool and the average night temperatures are between 70° F. and 75° F. In most parts of the plains the night temperature is about 75° F. but temperature as low as 58° F. has been recorded on the plains.

Rainfall

Strictly speaking, Malaya has no dry season or heavy rain falls throughout the year. Malaya is a wet country, and its average rainfall is between 80 inches and 100 inches per year. Since the air over Malaya is always warm, it receives convectional type of rain which comes down in heavy showers. The monsoon winds bring much relief rain to the mountainous and hilly areas of the country.

On the whole the east coast receives a much heavier rainfall than the west coast which lies on a sheltered region. The average annual rainfall in the east coast is 120 inches but this amount of rainfall decreases further inland and at the foot of the Main Range the rainfall is 100 inches. The heavier rainfall in the east coast is due to the north-east monsoon which brings very heavy rain. Most of the rain which falls in the east coast comes between November and January.

The Larut Hills near Taiping receive the highest rainfall and in this district the average rainfall is 230 inches per year. That part of the Main Range between Kampar and Tanjong Malim has over 180 inches of rain per year. Taiping, situated at the foothills, has an average rainfall of 165 inches. The other hill stations on the Main Range receive less rain; the average rainfall at Fraser's Hill is 106 inches and that at Cameron Highlands is 104 inches.

Along the west coast the amount of rainfall decreases from 107 inches in Penang to about 80 or 85 inches on the Selangor coasts. The eastern parts of Negri Sembilan receive an average rainfall of 70 inches, the driest place being Kuala Pilah which has an average rainfall of only 60 inches per year.

Although there is no dry season in Malaya, there is a period of more rain followed by a period of less rain both on the east coast and west coast of Malaya. There are two periods of very heavy rain, and they are during the changing of the monsoon seasons of April-May and October-November. Most of the rain which falls in Malaya comes in the form of very heavy storms which may bring as much as 10 inches of rain in one day.

3. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Write an account of the distribution of population, and illustrate your answer with a sketch map showing the density of population.

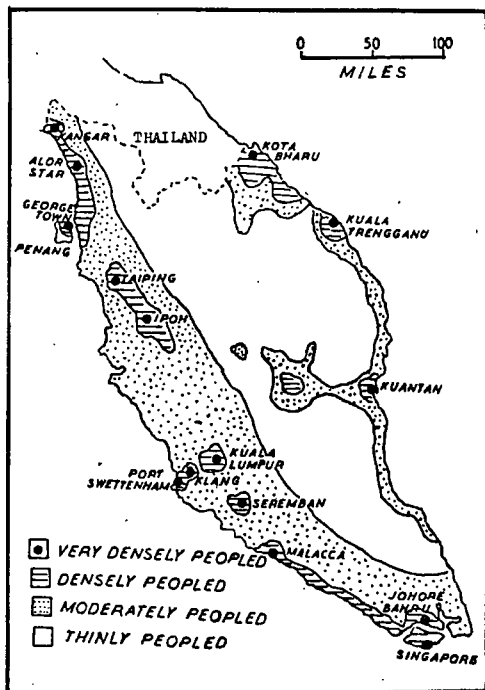


Fig. 3. Distribution of Population

The distribution of population in Malaya is very much influenced by the relief of the country. The total population of Malaya is about 8 millions and the three major races are the Malays, the Chinese and the Indians. The other races that make up the rest of the population are the Eurasians, Ceylonese, Thais, Europeans and several tribes of aboriginal people.

On the whole the West Coast is more densely populated than the East Coast, and the chief reasons are the West Coast is more developed; it is the agricultural region in Malaya; most of the large towns are situated in this region; its communications are well developed; and it is here where most of the products for export are produced. The East Coast is thinly populated because it is less developed; large areas are swampy; there are

few large towns; and its communications are backward. The central parts of Malaya are very thinly populated and this is because they are mountainous and jungle covered; large areas are still undeveloped; and communications are still undeveloped. These wild, jungle areas are inhabited by the aborigines of Malaya. In the north are the Negritos; in the centre, the Senoi; and in the south, the Semelai and the Jakuns.

Most of the people live between the central north-south mountain range and the West Coast. The States which have many people are Perak (1,220,000), Selangor (1,013,000), Johore (927,000), Kedah (700,000), Penang (572,000) and Kelantan (505,000). The least densely populated State is Pahang which has a population of 313,000 although it is about one-fourth the area of Malaya. All the large towns are population centres such as Kuala Lumpur (350,000), Penang or George Town (250,000), Ipoh (126,000), Klang (76,000) and Malacca (70,000). These towns are commercial centres and so they attract many people.

The State of Penang has a large Chinese population. The States of Perak, Selangor, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Johore have a mixed population. The four States of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu have a large Malay population. As a rule the Chinese are found mainly in urban areas while the Malays are found chiefly in the rural areas.

Give reasons why the West Coast has more people than the East Coast and show your answer by means of a sketch-map.

The reasons why the west coast has more people than the east coast are:—

- (a) The west coast was developed first but the east coast was developed much later.
- (b) All the large towns and ports are situated in the west coast but the east coast has few large towns and ports.
- (c) The west coast has better roads and railways which join all the large towns along the west coast. The roads in the east coast are slow in developing. There are no railways running along the east coast.

- (d) The west coast lies on the important trade route between India and China and so many Chinese and Indian traders settled down along the west coast and today all the large business centres are found in this region.
- (e) The forests along the west coast had been cleared for agriculture but the east coast is still covered with large areas of forests.
- (f) The west coast is situated in the rain-shadow and so it is less subjected to the strong monsoon winds. The east coast is open to the strong north-east monsoon winds which bring storms and floods to many areas.
- (g) Most of the products for export come from the west coast and so the industrial centres are found along the west coast. The east coast has few industrial centres.

Write an account of the chief occupations of the following people :—

(a) **Malays**

(b) **Chinese**

(c) **Indians**

(a) **Malays**

As a rule, most of the Malays are rural people and so large numbers of them are found in the kampongs, villages and country side. The rural Malays are engaged in farming and fishing. The chief crop cultivated by the Malay farmers is padi. The Malays are expert padi-planters and nearly all the padi-planters in Malaya are Malays. Besides growing padi, the Malay farmers plant other crops such as sago palms, coconut palms, rubber, tapioca and vegetables. The Malays are also very good fishermen and the Malay fishermen are found along the east coast and west coast and along river banks. Most of these rural Malays are self-supporting for they grow their own food. With the money they get from selling their padi and fish they buy what they need for their families.

The urban Malays are engaged in all kinds of occupations and professions. Many of them work as policemen, drivers, clerks, teachers, labourers, etc.

(b) **Chinese**

As a rule, most of the Chinese are urban or town people and so large numbers of them are found in the towns and few Chinese are

found in the villages and country-side. Many Chinese are engaged in business and nearly all the commerce is in the hands of the Chinese. The Chinese are very good traders and Chinese traders are found in all the towns of Malaya.

The rural Chinese are engaged in farming and fishing. Few Chinese farmers grow padi but many of them are engaged in the rearing of domestic animals such as pigs, cattle, fowls, etc. The chief crops cultivated by the Chinese farmers are tapioca, sweet potatoes, pine-apples, coconut palms, vegetables, etc.

The Chinese occupy all kinds of occupations and professions. Many Chinese work as labourers, masons, clerks, hawkers, teachers, Government servants, etc.

(c) **Indians**

As a rule, many Indians work as rubber-tappers in the rubber estates of Selangor, Malacca and Negri Sembilan. Rubber estates seem to have a great attraction for the Indians. Many Indians are also engaged in fishing. Few Indians are engaged in farming.

The urban Indians are also engaged in business and there are many textile shops and provision shops owned by Indians. Many money-changers in the country are Indians. The Indians are also engaged in other occupations and professions. Many of them work as barbers, dhobymen, clerks, teachers, labourers, Government servants, etc.

4. VEGETATION OF MALAYA

With the aid of a sketch map, give an account of the vegetation of Malaya with special reference to the products of the forests.

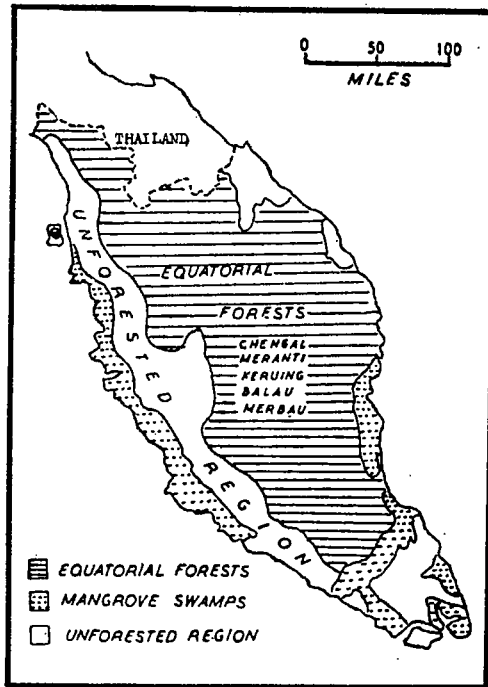


Fig. 4. Vegetation of Malaya

The high temperatures and heavy rainfall of Malaya are very suitable for trees and so large areas are covered with thick forests. About 70 per cent of Malaya is still covered with forests which stretch from the coast to the tops of the mountains. However large areas in the west coast have been cleared away to make room for rubber and padi. There are many types of forests such as the equatorial rain forests, mountain forests, mangrove sea swamp and fresh water swamp.

Many types of trees grow in the Malayan forests and over 9,000 different plants and trees have been found. The equatorial rain forests which are the largest and the most important cover about 60 per cent of

the country. These forests are found up to a height of 3,000 feet and beyond this height the forests thin out. There is no dry season in Malaya and so the trees are green all the year. The trees grow so close together that their top leaves almost prevent the sunlight from reaching the ground. The trees are tall and straight, and many of them are over 200 feet high. The trees have grown tall because they have to struggle against one another for sunlight which is important to trees and plants. The great trees of the forests produce hard timbers such as chengal, balau and merbau which are used for building houses and making furniture. The softer timbers from these forests are meranti, keruing, kempas and kapur. The forests also supply many useful products. The jelutong trees supply a kind of sap which is used for making chewing-gum. A kind of tree produces gutta percha which is used for making a kind of "glass paper" called cellophane. It is also used for making golf balls. A kind of resin which is used for making varnish is also obtained from the forests.

The mountain forests do not consist of large, tall trees because the mountain regions are too cold for trees to grow to a great size. The trees which grow at these cold regions are smaller and they have fewer leaves. The trees are stunted with dripping branches and leaves. Mosses and lichens grow on the twigs, leaves and branches. Many types of ferns are found among these stunted trees.

The mangrove swamp forests are found along the east and west coasts. These forests line the edge of swamp, rivers and ditches. They seem to like the muddy areas and are not affected by salt water which kills most plants and trees. They are found growing wildly around river mouths and river banks. The trees send breathing-roots out of the mud and water so that the roots may obtain air. These forests supply the villagers with poles for making fishing stakes and building houses. They also supply firewood and material for making charcoal. The mangrove swamp forests at Matang in Perak are the most important. Along the west coasts large areas of swamp have been cleared and drained to provide more land for

padi. The States which have large areas of swamps are Perak, Selangor, Johore and Pahang. Casuarina trees which have needle-shaped leaves are found along the beaches of the east coast.

Climbing plants can be seen everywhere in the forests. They cling to the trunks of trees and climb up to the tree tops where they can get the sunlight. There are many plants which grow out from the trunks and branches of trees. These hanging plants grow long roots to the ground. Other plants take their food by sending their roots into the sap of the trees on which they grow. There are hundreds of climbing plants in the Malayan forests.

Under the tall trees grow countless types of small plants called undergrowth which means plants growing under the big trees. These plants are able to grow in little sunlight. This thick undergrowth makes it very difficult for one to find one's way through the forest.

Bamboos grow wildly in all parts of Malaya and there are many types of bamboo. The stems of large bamboos can be used for building houses and for making furniture, baskets and fishing traps.

The nipah palms are found growing along the muddy banks of rivers. They seem to like the thick mud and they extend for many miles along river banks. They supply leaves which are made into attap which is used for thatching roofs of country houses.

Rattans or canes can be obtained from the forests. They supply a good material for making furniture, baskets and fishing traps. Walking sticks are also made from rattans.

The coconut palms are found along the coastal areas throughout the coastline of Malaya. They are also grown in large plantation and in villages or kampongs. The coconut palms seem to like the sandy soil of the beaches and so they can be seen waving their leaves gracefully along coastal areas. Every part of the palm can be used in one way or another.

5. RUBBER

- (a) Draw a sketch-map to show the chief rubber-growing areas in Malaya.
- (b) Describe how rubber trees are cultivated in a Malayan rubber estate.

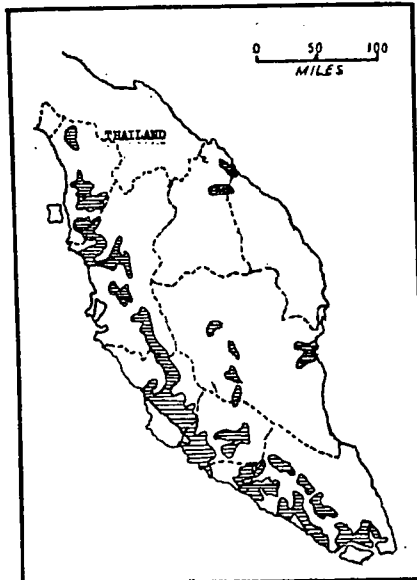


Fig. 5. Chief Areas for Rubber

The plantation is prepared by first cutting down the trees in the jungle, and the trees are collected into piles and they are burnt in the plantation. The ashes of these trees provide fertilisers. After the trees have been cleared, the ground is ploughed by means of very large ploughing machines. Drains are dug on all sides so that the plantation will not become swampy during the rainy season. Meanwhile the rubber seedlings are prepared in a nursery.

Holes are dug in the ground in rows and the holes are about 20 ft. to 30 ft. apart and fertilisers are added into the holes. As a rule, two rubber seedlings are planted in each hole and this is to make sure that at least one of them will live. However, if both

trees live then one of them is destroyed. After the planting season the young rubber trees must be protected from wild animals which come out at night to destroy them.

The rubber trees are allowed to grow by themselves and when they are about five years old they are ready for tapping. Today bud-grafted rubber trees are cultivated in many rubber estates.

(a) **What are the conditions necessary for the cultivation of rubber trees?**

(b) **Write an account of the tapping of rubber trees.**

(a) The conditions for rubber trees are:—

- (1) Rubber trees like a hot climate. The average temperature for rubber trees is 80° F. The temperature should not fall below 70° F.
- (2) Rubber trees require more than 80 inches of rain per year, and there must be no dry season.
- (3) A good drainage is necessary, and so hill slopes are good for rubber trees.
- (4) Lowlands which are swampy are unsuitable for rubber trees.

(b) Rubber trees are tapped early in the morning before sunrise because at this time the latex is more. The rubber-tappers go to the estate office to report for duty, and each of them is given a number of trees to tap. A good rubber-tapper can tap about 300 to 400 trees a day. The rubber trees are not tapped on a rainy day for the rain will wash away all the latex.

The rubber-tapper takes with him all the tapping equipment and starts to tap the rubber trees. He cuts the bark of the rubber tree with a special tapping-knife in a slanting position. He does this carefully so that he does not spoil the tree. After cutting the bark of the rubber tree he puts a small cup just below the cut. The latex drips slowly into the cup. The rubber-tapper then moves on to the next tree and he does the same thing all over again. When he has tapped all the rubber trees allotted to him, he takes a rest. The same rubber trees are tapped every alternate day. If the rubber trees are tapped too often they will not live very long.

- (a) Name the chief rubber-producing areas in Malaya.
(b) Write an account of how rubber sheets are prepared for export.

(a) The chief rubber-producing areas in Malaya are :—

- (1) Johore (2) Perak (3) Selangor (4) Kedah
(5) Negri Sembilan.

(b) As soon as the latex arrives at the factory, it is filtered to remove bits of leaves and bark. The latex is poured into a large aluminium tank and water is added to dilute it. Next formic acid is added to make the latex harden faster. After this aluminium plates are put into the latex so that it will form slabs of rubber. After a few hours the latex hardens and the slabs of solid rubber are removed from the aluminium plates.

The slabs of rubber are washed in water in order to remove the acid, and now the rubber is ready for the rolling machines. The rubber is rolled over by many rolling machines which press out the water and at the same time flatten it into thin sheets. The thin sheets of rubber are cut into smaller pieces, and they are placed in a smoke house for drying.

The rubber sheets take about five days to become dry. The dried rubber sheets are taken out for checking and grading. The rubber sheets are graded according to the quality of the rubber. Finally the smoked rubber sheets are packed into bales. The bales are weighed, and now the rubber sheets are ready for export.

6. OIL PALMS

- (a) Draw a sketch-map to show the chief areas for oil palms in Malaya.
- (b) Describe how oil palms are cultivated in Malaya.

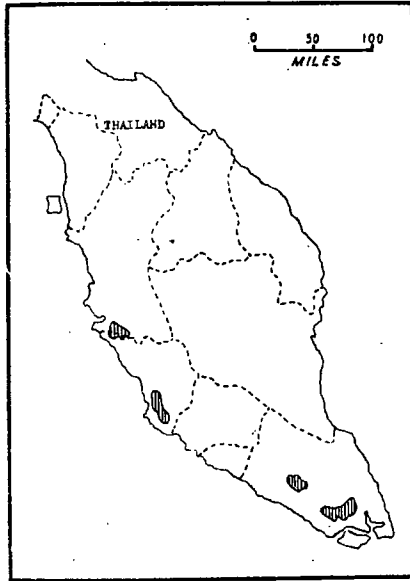


Fig. 6. Chief Areas for Oil Palms

- (b) The seeds of the oil palms are first planted in special wooden boxes which contain sand because the seeds germinate faster in sand. After two months the seedlings are planted in the nursery and they are left in the nursery for another nine months. Meanwhile the plantation is prepared by cutting down the trees in the forests. The trees are collected into piles and they are burnt. The ashes of the trees are used as fertilisers. When the plantation is ready, the seedlings are removed from the nursery and they are replanted into the plantation.

The oil palms are arranged in rows, and they are planted about 25 ft. apart. As the palms grow, their leaves are cut off regularly so that later on their fruits can be easily reached. The oil palms start to produce fruits when they are four years old. The fruits grow in bunches and each bunch weighs about 30 lbs.

(a) What are the conditions for oil palms ?

(b) Write an account of how palm oil is prepared for export.

(a) The conditions for oil palms are :—

(1) They require a hot climate.

(2) They need over 60 inches of rain and there must be no dry season.

(b) As soon as the palm nuts arrive at the factory, they are washed by spraying water all over them. The nuts are put into steam-boilers, and they are heated to a high temperature in order to soften the husk or pericarp. The bunches of nuts go to a separating machine which removes the nuts from the stalks. The stalks are taken back to the plantation to be used as fertilisers. The nuts are taken to another separating machine which separates the husk from the seeds. The husk or pericarp is put into a pressing machine called a hydraulic press which presses out all the oil from the husk. The seeds are dried and they are split open to take out the palm kernels. The palm kernels produce palm kernel oil which is better than the oil from the husks. The palm oil and the palm kernel oil are refined, and now the oil is stored in large tanks for export.

7. PADI

- (a) Draw a sketch-map to show the chief areas for padi in Malaya.
- (b) Describe how padi is grown in Kedah under the following headings :—
- (i) Preparing the padi fields (ii) Nursery (iii) Transplanting.

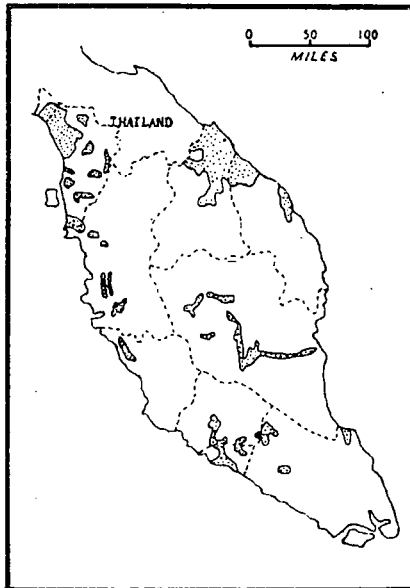


Fig. 7. Chief Areas for Padi

(b) (i) Preparing the padi fields

The padi planters in Kedah start preparing their padi fields in May when the rain comes. The rain makes the ground soft so that it is much easier to plough. The padi planters plough their fields with a wooden plough which is pulled by a buffalo. The farmers repair the ridges which divide the fields into smaller sections. The grass and weeds are removed and fertilisers are added.

(ii) Nursery

The nursery is a special field where the best seeds from the previous harvest are sown. Before the seeds are sown they are soaked in water for a few days and then they are scattered in the nursery. The padi seeds germinate very quickly and they are left to grow in the nursery for about 40 days. Great care is taken to see that birds and other animals do not destroy these young padi plants.

(iii) Transplanting

Transplanting takes place in August. At first the seedlings are pulled out from the nursery, the roots are cleaned and they are tied into bundles. The seedlings are now ready for the transplanting. Transplanting is a tedious job and many people are needed in the fields. About four or five seedlings are planted in one spot. Planting is done by hands or by means of a special planting instrument called Kuku Kambing in Malay.

(a) What are the conditions necessary for the cultivation of padi ?

(b) Describe how padi is harvested and prepared for the rice-mills.

(a) The conditions necessary for the cultivation of padi are :—

(1) There are two types of padi. Dry padi requires less water and so it can be grown in the drier parts and hilly areas.

(2) Wet padi needs more water and water control is necessary for wet padi.

(3) Wet padi requires over 60 inches of rain per year and, if rain is not enough, irrigation becomes necessary.

(4) The temperatures for padi are between 70° to 80° F.

(5) Wet padi is cultivated in lowland areas and the land should be level.

(6) Clay soils and loamy soils are good for wet padi.

- (b) Harvesting starts in the dry months of January and February and during this period the farmers are busy cutting down the padi plants. The Kedah farmers use a curved knife called parang for the harvesting. Harvesting is also a very tedious job and everyone in the farms helps to harvest the padi.

After harvesting the padi, the padi plants are left to dry. Next the padi is separated from the stalks. This is done by threshing. The padi stalks are tied into bundles and a special place is erected for threshing the padi. This consists of a screen which partially surrounds a wooden tub which receives the padi grains. The padi stalks are held in both hands and they are threshed against the sides of the wooden tub.

The padi is winnowed to remove the broken pieces of stalks and empty padi from the good padi. When the padi has been cleaned it is dried and after drying the padi it is put into large sacks for the rice-mills.

- (a) **Give reasons why there is a shortage of rice in Malaya.**
- (b) **Suggest what can be done to help the farmers to produce more rice.**
- (a) The reasons why there is a shortage of rice in Malaya are :—
- (1) The farmers of Malaya have very small farms for each of them has only a few acres of land.
 - (2) The farmers are too poor to buy good fertilisers and agricultural machines for their farms.
 - (3) In the past years little was done to encourage the farmers to grow more rice.
 - (4) The farmers prefer planting rubber to planting rice because rubber can bring them greater profit.

- (5) Most of the farmers produce only one crop per year and as a result rice-growing does not attract many farmers.
 - (6) The production of rice does not increase as fast as the rate of population does.
 - (7) Many farmers are still using very old methods of rice cultivation and so there is smaller production.
- (b) The following methods can be adopted to help the farmers to produce more rice :—
- (1) The farmers should increase the size of their farms and they can do so by applying to the Government for more land.
 - (2) The farmers can apply to the Government for aid in the form of money, fertilisers and agricultural tools and machines.
 - (3) More people should be encouraged to grow rice and they must be given every assistance and encouragement.
 - (4) The farmers must be encouraged to grow two or more crops per year for this will bring them more profit and make rice-growing attractive.
 - (5) New methods of rice cultivation must be made known to the farmers and expert advice on rice cultivation must be given to them.
 - (6) The farmers should be encouraged to form co-operative societies in order to safeguard their interest.

8. COCONUTS

- (a) Draw a sketch-map to show the chief areas for coconuts.
- (b) Describe how coconut palms are cultivated.

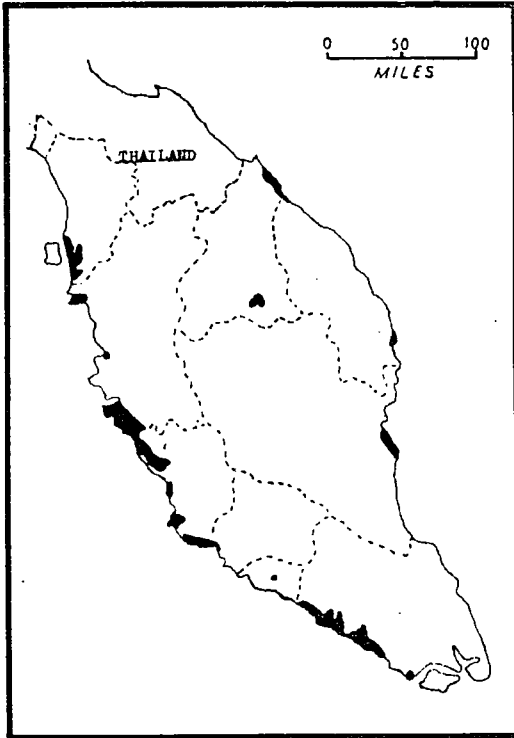


Fig. 8. Chief Areas for Coconuts

- (b) Coconut palms are grown in large plantations. The plantation is first prepared by cutting down a large area of the forests. The trees are burnt on the spot in order to provide fertilisers. The ground is ploughed by means of large ploughing machines. After this drains are dug in order to prevent the land from becoming too swampy during the rainy season.

Meanwhile the seedlings are prepared in the nursery. The best coconuts are chosen and they are planted in the nursery. The nursery consists of a special raised ground which is enriched with manure.

The coconuts take a long time to germinate. The seedlings are allowed to grow in the nursery for about six months. The seedlings are now ready for the transplanting.

The seedlings are dug out and removed from the nursery and they are transplanted into the plantation. The young coconut palms are arranged in rows and they are planted about 30 ft. apart. After the transplanting care is taken to see that they are not destroyed by wild animals. After seven years the coconut palms start to produce fruits and they continue to produce coconuts for about 60 years.

(a) What are the conditions for coconuts ?

(b) Write an account on how copra is prepared.

(a) The conditions for coconuts are :—

- (1) The coconut palms grow very well in coastal areas for the sandy soils and sea air are good for them.
- (2) They need about 80 inches of rain per year and there must be no dry season.
- (3) They like a hot climate and the best temperature for coconut palms is 80° F. or more.
- (4) They grow well in lowland areas but they do not like swampy land.

(b) Copra is the commercial name for the dried kernels of coconuts and it is prepared by drying the coconut kernels. The coconuts are plucked by Indian labourers and they are collected into small heaps. The Indian labourers then begin to remove the husk of the coconuts one by one, and they do this by means of a sharp spike which is fixed firmly in the ground. The nuts are next split open with a knife and the kernels are removed from the shell. The work of removing the kernels is usually done by women and children. The kernels are dried as soon as possible for early drying produces good quality copra.

The fresh kernels are dried either in the sun or over smoke-kilns. The husk and shell of the coconuts are used as fuels for the smoke-kilns. After three or four days the kernels are dried and now they are known as copra. The copra is put into large sacks for export.

- (a) Give the uses of coconut oil.
- (b) Describe how coconut oil is prepared for export.

(a) Coconut oil has the following uses :—

- (1) It serves as a good cooking-oil and many Malaysians use this oil for cooking.
- (2) It is used in the manufacture of soap.
- (3) It is also used in the manufacture of candles.
- (4) It also serves as a good hair cream.
- (5) It is also used for lighting in oil-lamps.

(b) The copra or dried coconut kernels are heated in steam to a high temperature in order to soften the copra. The copra is put into a crushing machine called disintegrator. The disintegrator crushes and breaks up the copra into small pieces. The copra is put into another disintegrator which crushes the copra into still smaller pieces. The copra is next taken to a pressing machine called a hydraulic press which presses out all the oil from the copra. After this the coconut oil is treated and refined and the coconut oil is put into large tanks for export.

9. PINEAPPLES

- (a) Draw a sketch map to show the chief areas for pineapples.
- (b) Describe how pineapples are canned for export.

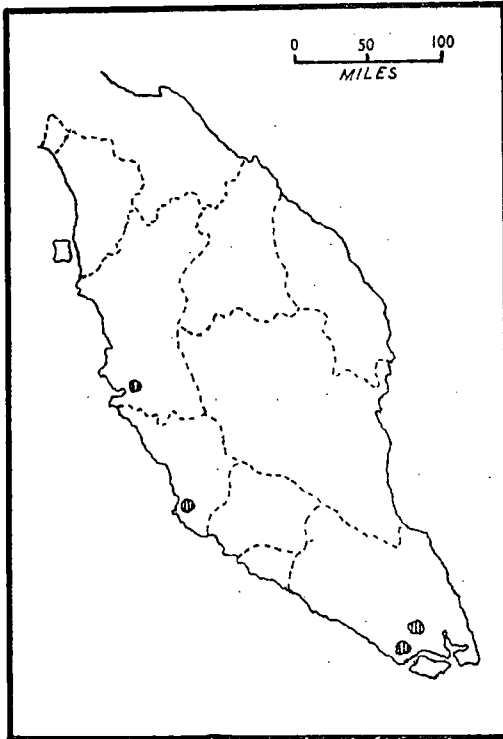


Fig. 9. Chief Areas for Pineapples

- (b) When the pineapples arrive at the canneries, the pineapples are sorted out. The skins of the pineapples are removed with a knife. In modern canneries the skins are removed by special cutting machines. Next the pineapples are cut into cubes or slices as required. This is done by hands or special cutting machines.

The slices and cubes of pineapples are packed into cans which are usually made by the same canneries. The packing is done by women. Some syrup or sugar-water is added to sweeten the pineapples. The cans are sealed up by a machine. The cans are boiled for a short time and then they are allowed to cool. The canned pineapples are sent to the labelling-department. After putting on the label the canned pineapples are packed into boxes for export.

- (a) **What are the conditions for the cultivation of pineapples?**
- (b) **Write an account of how pineapples are grown in the plantation.**
- (a) The conditions for the cultivation of pineapples are :—
- (1) Pineapples like a hot climate and they do not like changes of weather conditions.
 - (2) They need a moderate amount of rain.
 - (3) Tropical and equatorial regions are suitable for pineapples.
- (b) The beds are first prepared and they are arranged in rows. The pineapples are grown from little shoots known as suckers. The suckers are planted in the beds and they are left to grow by themselves. The plants start to produce fruits after about 18 months and they continue to produce fruits for a few years. Pineapples are also grown in young rubber plantations as a catch crop which means a crop grown to bring in some money for the owner as rubber trees take a long time before they can be tapped. Much of the pineapples are grown by canning factories for canning and for preparing pineapple juices.

10. FISHING

- (a) Draw a sketch-map to show the chief fishing areas in Malaya.
- (b) Explain why the fishermen in the west coast catch more fish than the fishermen in the east coast.

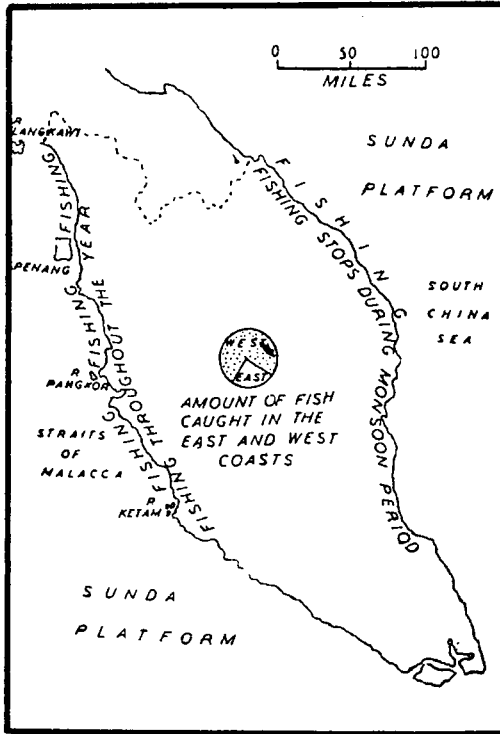


Fig. 10. Fishing

- (b) The reasons why the fishermen in the west coast catch more fish than the fishermen in the east coast are:—
- (1) The fishermen in the west coast can catch fish all the year but the fishermen in the east coast have to stop fishing during the north-east monsoon season.

- (2) The west coast fishermen have more money and fishing in the west coast is commercialised. The east coast fishermen are poor and fishing is not so commercialised.
- (3) The west coast fishermen can afford to use modern methods of fishing but the east coast fishermen are still using old methods of fishing. This means the west coast fishermen can catch more fish than the east coast fishermen.
- (4) The west coast is nearer to all the large towns and so the west coast fishermen can sell all their catch for a greater profit. The east coast is too far away from the large towns and so, if the east coast fishermen catch too much fish, they cannot sell all their catch. Much of the fish in the east coast are sold locally for it is too expensive to send the fish to the west coast towns.
- (5) The west coast has many ice-factories and so ice is cheaper in the west coast. There are few ice-factories along the east coast and so ice is more expensive in the east coast. Therefore the west coast fishermen can afford to preserve their fish and send them to distant towns. The east coast fishermen cannot afford to do this and so they have regulate their catch.

Describe the chief methods of fishing used by the Malayan fishermen.

The chief methods used by the Malayan fishermen are :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) the lift net method | (b) The drag net method |
| (c) The drift net method | (d) The stake or kelong method |

(a) The Lift Net Method

The lift net is a very large net measuring about 150 feet on each side. Bundles of coconut leaves known as ikan rumah or fish house are thrown in the sea. These bundles of coconut leaves attract the fish which come to take shelter under them. The next morning the fishermen return. First they throw the lift net and it sinks to the

bottom of the sea. A new bundle of leaves is brought near to the old bundle. The old bundle is cut and the fish leave the old bundle for the new one. The new bundle is slowly pulled along until it is just above the lift net. The lift net is then hauled up slowly. The net surrounds the fish which are caught in the net. The fishermen then move on to the next bundle.

(b) The Drag Net Method

The drag net is very long and it measures about 300 to 400 yards. The net is taken out in a boat and the net is thrown into the sea. One end of the net is left on the shore and the rest of the net is thrown into the sea in a semi-circle. The boat returns with the other end of the net to the shore. The fishermen start to pull in the net at both ends. One fisherman looks after the bag-net or kerongchong where all the fish will be called. The net is brought about to surround the fish which is caught in the bag-net.

(c) The Drift Net Method

The drift net is stretched between two poles which are fixed firmly in the sand. The net is kept floating by means of wooden floats and the net is stretched down by means of weights at the bottom of the net. When the fish swim straight into the net, their heads are caught between the fine meshes or spaces in the net.

(d) The Stake or Kelong Method

The method is used in places where the sea is not too rough. The west coast fishermen use in this method of fishing. Long lines of bamboo stakes are fixed firmly in the sea-bed and bamboo or rattan screens are fixed to these stakes. The screens are so arranged that they will lead the fish into the traps. The traps are so well made that they allow the fish to enter but prevent them from escaping.

- (a) Write a short account on the importance of the Sunda Platform.
- (b) Suggest what can be done to help the east coast fishermen.

(a) **The Sunda Platform**

The Sunda Platform is the name for the shallow continental shelf which surrounds Malaya. The Malacca Strait, the south of South China Sea and the Java Sea are shallow and these seas are not more than 150 ft. deep. These shallow seas have plenty of fish-foods which attract a lot of fish. Therefore, the Sunda Platform is an important fishing area.

(b) **The east coast fishermen can be helped in the following ways :—**

- (1) They should be given aid in the form of money, fishing equipment or power-driven boats.
- (2) They must be taught to use the modern methods of fishing.
- (3) They should be encouraged to form co-operative societies which will safeguard their interest.
- (4) More ice-factories must be built to supply cheap ice for preserving fish.
- (5) Cheaper and better transport must be made available to the east coast fishermen so that they can send their fish to distant towns.

11. TIN

- (a) Draw a sketch-map to show the chief tin-mining areas in Malaya.
(b) Describe how tin is mined in any one area.

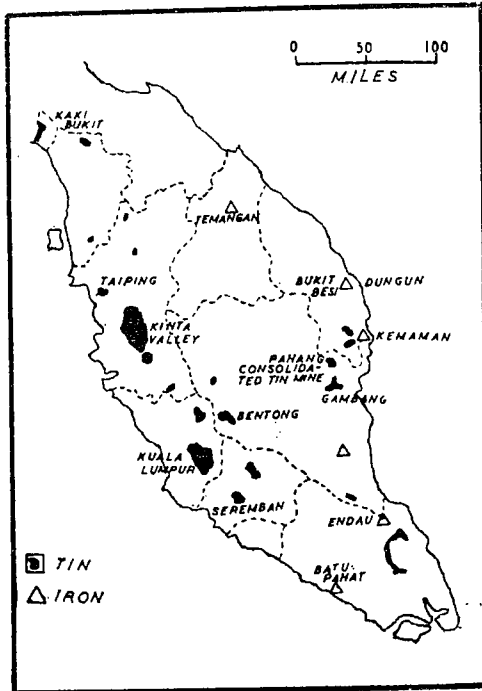


Fig. 11. Minerals

(b) **Tin Mining in the Kinta Valley**

The chief methods of mining tin in the Kinta Valley are:—

- (1) The Gravel Pump Method (2) The Dredging Method.

(1) **The Gravel Pump Method**

In this method a large number of labourers are needed but it is less expensive than the dredging method. This is a favourite method of the Chinese miners and there are about 700 gravel pump mines in Malaya.

In this method jets of water are forced out of pumps called monitors which are directed on the tin-bearing alluvials. The rushing water breaks up the alluvials which are carried by running water along a channel to a pool called a sump.

The water and the alluvials are pumped by means of gravel pumps to the top of a tall sloping sluice known as Palong. Along the sluice wooden stops are placed about five feet apart. As the water and the gravels flow along the sluice, the heavier tin ore sinks and collects behind the wooden stops but the lighter gravels are carried away by the water and finally the useless gravels and water fall off from the end of the sluice into an old mining pool.

After some time the pumps are stopped, the tin ore is collected, and it is taken to the factory where it is washed again, and finally the tin ore is packed into small sacks for export.

(2) **The Dredging Method**

This is the most productive and labour-saving method because it is faster and it needs fewer labourers. But the dredge is a very expensive machine and so this method is used by large mining companies.

The dredge is often referred to as an "iron ship" by the Chinese because the dredge floats like a ship in a pool called paddock. The dredge is worked by steam engines or electric-motors. The dredge has an endless chain of steel buckets in front and these huge steel buckets move in and out of the water. The steel buckets dig up large quantities of alluvium from the bottom of the lake or river. The buckets take the alluvium into the dredge where the alluvium passes a screen which removes all the large stones. The tin ore and gravels move on to special trays where the tin ore is separated from the gravels. The tin ore is collected and dried and the dry tin ore is put into small sacks for export. There were about 70 dredges in Malaya in 1961.

With the help of a sketch-map, write an account of the Kinta Valley.

The Kinta Valley

The Kinta Valley is situated between the Kledang Range in the west and the Main Range in the east, and this valley is named after the Kinta River, a tributary of the Perak River.

The Kinta Valley is the richest tin-mining district in the world for the alluvial plain of this valley is rich in tin ore. The alluvial tin in this valley has been washed down by rain and river water from the mountains. The rocks of the mountains contain tin and these tin-bearing rocks had been eroded by rain water into gravels. The gravels were eventually washed into the valley. When tin was discovered in this valley it attracted a large number of people and soon mining towns grew up all over this valley. The largest tin mining town in this valley is Ipoh which has become the capital of the State of Perak. The chief methods used in tin mining are the gravel-pump mining, the dredging method, dulang washing.

(a) Give the uses of tin.

(b) Describe how tin ore is smelted and prepared for export.

(a) Tin has the following uses :—

- (1) Tin is a rustless metal and so it is used in tin-manufacturing industry. Iron sheets are coated with a layer of tin to prevent them from rusting.
- (2) Tin foil which is commonly known as silver paper is made of almost entirely tin. It is used as wrappers for cigarettes and chocolates.
- (3) It is used in the manufacture of solder which is composed of 50% tin and 50% lead, and solder is used for sealing cans and metal vessels.

- (4) Amalgam which is used by dentists for filling teeth contains tin.
- (5) It is used in the manufacture of collapsible tubes which are used for packing tooth paste, printing ink, medicines, etc.
- (6) Tin is used for making alloys such as bronze and pewter.
- (b) The tin ore which is to be smelted contains about 75% of tin. The tin ore is mixed with limestone and coal and the mixture is placed into a furnace. The mixture is heated to a very high temperature. The tin ore melts and the tin sinks to the bottom of the furnace. The liquid tin is removed and sent for refining because it still contains impurities. After refining the liquid tin is poured into moulds. The tin is removed from the moulds and these blocks of tin are known as ingots. Each ingot weighs about a hundred pounds and now the tin is ready for export. The tin ore is smelted in Penang by the Eastern Smelting Co. and in Singapore by the Straits Trading Co.

12. DISTRIBUTION OF MINERALS

Write an account of the distribution of minerals in Malaya. Draw a sketch-map to show the chief areas for each mineral.

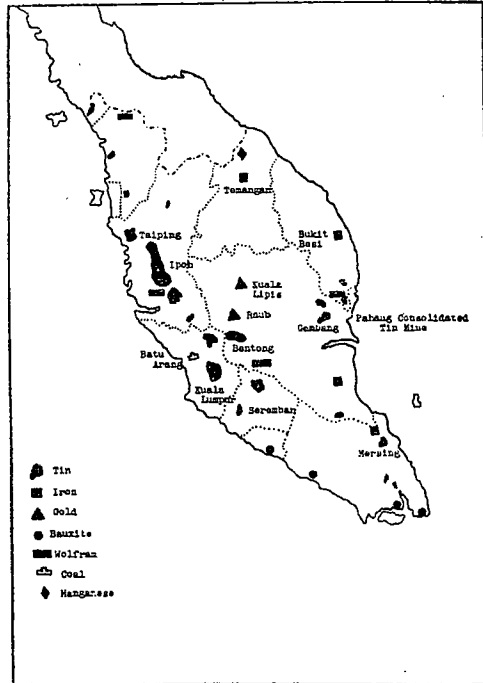


Fig. 12. Distribution of Minerals

The most important mineral mined in this country is tin, contributing about 33% of the world's total production. The export of tin accounts for about 20% of Malaya's total exports. Tin, therefore, occupies second place in the economy of Malaya. The other minerals in their order of value are iron, bauxite, gold and coal.

(1) Tin

Tin is the most important mineral, and Malaya is the world's largest single producer of tin. The most important tin-mining area in the country is the famous Kinta Valley in Perak. This valley is the richest tin-mining district in the whole world. Next to Perak is Selangor. The States of Perak and Selangor account for over 90%

of Malaya's total output. Smaller quantities of tin are obtained from Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Perlis, Johore, Kedah, Trengganu and Malacca. The tin ore is smelted in Penang by the Eastern Smelting Co. Ltd., in Butterworth by the Straits Trading Co. Ltd., and in Singapore. The tin is exported in the form of ingots.

(2) Iron

Iron is the next important mineral mined in Malaya. The chief iron mining area is at Bukit Besi which means "hill of iron". The Bukit Besi iron mine is the largest in this country, and this is the most productive iron mine. This mine belongs to the Eastern Mining and Metals Co., Ltd. Another large mine is at Temangan in Kelantan, and this mine belongs to the Oriental Mining Co. Ltd. The other iron mines are located in Perak, Kedah and Johore. The Bukit Besi mine produces good quality iron ore containing about 60% of iron content. A new iron mine is at present being developed at Bukit Ibam in Pahang by the Rompin Mining Co.

(3) Bauxite

Bauxite is the ore from which the metal, aluminium, is obtained. The most productive mine is at Telok Ramunia in the south-eastern part of Johore. At Telok Ramunia there are large deposits of bauxite, and this mine is the largest in Malaya. This mineral is mined by the South-East Asia Bauxite Limited and Ramunia Bauxite Limited. All the bauxite produced in Malaya is exported to Australia.

(4) Gold

The most important gold mine is the one near Raub, and it is owned by the Raub Australian Gold Mining Co. Ltd. This mine, which is in Pahang, is the largest in the country. Gold is mined by lode-mining and gravel-pumping methods. There are several lode mines with shafts as much as 1,000 feet deep. Alluvial gold is found in the rivers of Pahang, Trengganu and Kelantan. Gold is also obtained as a by-product of tin mining.

(5) Coal

Low-grade coal, intermediate between lignite and sub-bituminous, was formerly mined at Batu Arang in Selangor. This mine which began operation in 1915 was forced to close down in January, 1960, due to competition from imported oil. The Batu Arang coal mine was the largest producer of coal in Malaya, and it was worked by the Malayan Collieries Ltd.

13. RAILWAYS OF MALAYA

Describe the railways of Malaya. Draw a sketch map to show the main railways.

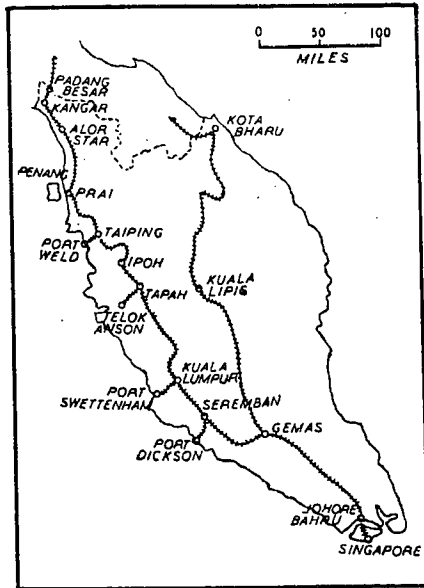


Fig. 13. Railways of Malaya

The earliest railway lines were short, and they were built to connect the mining areas with the ports. The first railway was built to connect Taiping with Port Weld for the export of tin. This railway was opened in 1885. In 1886 another railway joining Kuala Lumpur and Klang was opened, and in 1899 this line was extended to Port Swettenham. In 1891 the railway joining Seremban and Port Dickson was opened, and two years later in 1893 the railway joining Tapah Road and Telok Anson was opened. Finally the main railway line running through the whole length of Malaya was built to link up all the large towns in the country.

The railway lines run along the valleys and foothills in order to avoid the mountain ranges and swamp. The main railway line is a metre-gauge line and it is 448 miles long from Prai to Singapore. From Prai a line about 98 miles long runs north to Padang Besar where it joins the State Railway of Thailand. From Gemas in Negri Sembilan, the East Coast railway branches off the main line, and it runs through Pahang and Kelantan ending at Tumpat near Kota Bharu. This line is 465 miles long from Singapore to Tumpat. From Pasir Mas, which is 12 miles from Tumpat, a line branches off, and it runs to the Thailand border village of Sungei Golok where it joins the railway of Thailand. The two lines, one from Padang Besar and the other from Sungei Golok, join up soon after leaving Malaya to form a single line which then goes northwards to Bangkok.

There are several branch lines connecting the main line with the chief ports so that the products of the hinterland can be exported. They connect Bukit Mertajam and Prai; Taiping and Port Weld; Tapah Road and Telok Anson; Kuala Lumpur and Port Swettenham; and Seremban and Port Dickson. Besides these, there are two smaller lines, one connecting Bukit Besi and Kuala Dungun for the export of iron ore, and the other connecting Batu Arang and Kuala Lumpur for the export of coal.

14. MAIN ROADS OF MALAYA

Give an account of the main roads in Malaya. Draw a sketch-map to show the main roads in the country.

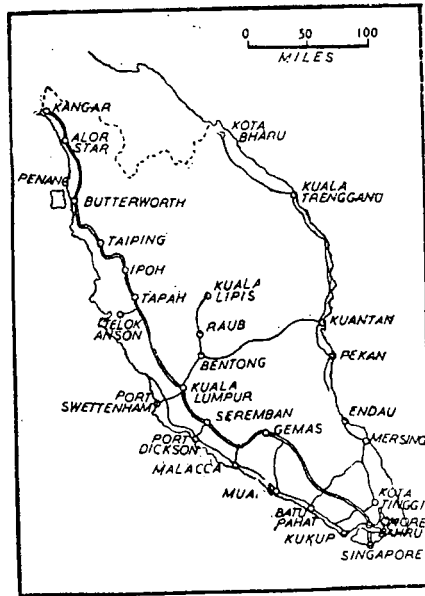


Fig. 14. Main Road of Malaya

The first roads were built to connect the tin mines with the nearest rivers, and thus with the sea. Later the main roads were extended to join up all the large towns and ports, and branch roads were built to connect the main roads with the mining areas and rubber plantations, coconut plantations and other agricultural areas. The building of roads were also affected very much by the relief of the country. The roads run along the valleys and foothills in order to avoid the mountains and swamps.

The roads in Malaya are of a high standard for there are a lot of road-building material in the country. On the whole the roads on the west coast are better than those on the east coast. The roads on the east coast are slower in developing, and so far there is no through road along the whole length of the east coast. On the west coast there is a through road running from north to south. All trunk roads and roads leading to ports

are Federal Roads and the Federal Government is financially responsible for the construction and maintenance of these roads. All other roads are State roads and the State is responsible for them. There are over 6,000 miles of roads in Malaya.

The main roads run from north to south along the west coast plain. It starts from Singapore and crosses the Johore Causeway to Johore Bahru. From here it runs northwards passing through all the large towns, and finally it ends at the Thailand border near Bukit Kayu Hitam in Kedah. There is another important road called the West Coast Road which runs north from Johore Bahru along the west coast and reaches as far as Malacca, and from Malacca it turns east to join the main road at Tampin in Negri Sembilan. The East Coast Road begins at Kuantan, and it runs northwards along the coast and ends at Kota Bharu in Kelantan, a distance of 200 miles. In the south a road starts from Johore Bahru running northwards for about 100 miles to Endau to Johore. Two roads run across the peninsula from west to east. The first one joins Batu Pahat to Endau passing through Ayer Hitam, Kluang and Jemaluang. The second one joins Port Swettenham to Kuantan passing through Kuala Lumpur, Bentong, Temerloh, Maran, and Gambang. Several roads come to an abrupt end in places where bridges have not yet been built. Ferries are used for transporting passengers and goods across the rivers.

The reasons why the roads in the west coast are more developed than those in the east coast are :—

- (1) All the large towns of Malaya are situated along the west coast and so there are many roads joining all these towns.
- (2) The east coast has few large towns and so there are fewer roads.
- (3) Most of the products for export come from the west coast and so more roads were built to connect the producing centres with the chief ports.

- (4) Few products for export come from the east coast and so fewer roads were built along the east coast.
- (5) The west coast is more developed and so there are more roads along the west coast.
- (6) The east coast is less developed and large areas are still covered by jungle and so there are fewer roads along the east coast.
- (7) The west coast is in the rain-shadow area and so it is less subjected to floods.
- (8) The east coast is open to the north-east monsoon and so floods are more common.

4. **Harbour** — The Straits of Malacca, being sheltered from the full blast of the monsoon winds, make good harbour. The mouths of the rivers in the East Coast have sand bars which are a barrier to ships.
5. **Products** — Tin and rubber have been responsible for the establishment of ports. Most of the tin - and rubber - producing areas are centred on the West Coast. The ports grew up with the tin and rubber industries.
6. **Towns** — All the large Malayan towns are found along the West Coast. There are few large towns along the East Coast.

Explain why Singapore is a more important port than Penang.

Singapore is a more important port than Penang because :—

1. Singapore has a much better position than Penang. It is situated in the centre of South-East Asia while Penang is not.
2. Singapore's hinterland is larger than that of Penang. The hinterland of Singapore includes South Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Indo-China, and Thailand.
3. Singapore's entrepot trade is very large. It acts as a collecting and distributing centre for countries in South-East Asia. Penang's entrepot trade is much smaller.
4. Singapore has an ideal harbour with good facilities for handling goods. It has deep water and a sheltered position. Penang's harbour is smaller.
5. Singapore lies at the crossroads of international traffic. It is a port of call for ships and aircrafts. Penang does not enjoy this ideal position.
6. Due to its ideal position, Singapore has become an important refuelling station. It has engineering as one of its major industries. Engineering is relatively unimportant in Penang.

16. ABORIGINES OF MALAYA

Give a description of the aboriginal people of Malaya with special reference to their customs and chief occupations. Draw a sketch map to show where these aboriginal peoples are found.

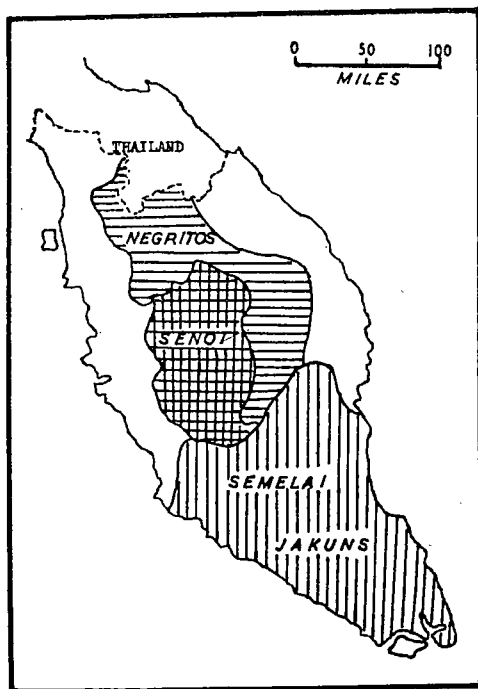


Fig. 16. Aborigines of Malaya

The aborigines of Malaya have lived in this country longer than the other races. They are sometimes referred to as Sakai which means a slave. The aboriginal peoples can be divided into three main groups; the Senoi, the Negritos, and the Aboriginal Malays. The Senoi inhabit Central Malaya, the Negritos are found in North Malaya, and the Aboriginal Malays dwell in the jungle of South Malaya. The total population of the aborigines is estimated to be 100,000.

Each large group is sub-divided into several tribes, and each tribe is again divided into smaller groups called communities. Each community is under a leader called a headman. The aborigines do not look alike and each group follows its own way of life. The life of these jungle people is a very hard one. They speak many aboriginal languages and each language is quite different from the others. Some of them speak a language containing many Malay words. The aborigines are hunters and shifting cultivators. Some lead a more settled life while others are constantly on the move. Their chief weapons are the blow-pipes, bows and arrows and spears. They wear little clothing and the type of clothing varies from tribe to tribe. Most of them wear loincloths and sarong.

The Senoi

There are roughly about 26,000 Senoi living in the jungle of Central Malaya. They are a short people and they have brown-coloured skins and wavy hair. They live in small clearings in the jungle called ladangs. A ladang is by itself a small village. It is prepared by first cutting down a small area of the virgin forest. The trees are burnt and houses are built. In this little plot of cleared land the Senoi grow hill padi, potatoes, vegetables and other crops. They do not live long in one area for, when the soil has worn out, they pack up their few belongings and move on to a new area. The old plot is abandoned and soon the old ladang becomes covered with secondary forest.

The houses of the Senoi are built from bamboo, attap, branches and sticks all of which are obtained from the jungle. Their houses are long and are referred to as long houses. Each long house is large enough to shelter several families. The house is divided into several compartments, each family occupying one compartment. Some of the rooms in the long house are used for storing foods and things like traps, blow-pipes, bows and arrows, and so on.

Hunting is the chief occupation of the Senoi, and the animals which are hunted for food are monkeys, wild-boars, birds, squirrels and snakes. They hunt animals with the blow-pipes, and they also make use of trap and snares for catching animals. The blow-pipe consists of a long piece of bamboo about 6 or 7 feet long. After inserting a poisoned dart into one end of the blow-pipe, the Senoi blows very hard into the other end

of the blow-pipe, and this sends the poisoned dart flying out. Besides hunting, the Senoi fish in the rivers and lakes.

Since the Senoi are highland dwellers, they need fire to keep them warm during the night. Besides, fire is needed for cooking purposes. They make fires by rubbing two pieces of dry sticks together until the heat produced by friction is hot enough to set the dry leaves on fire. Another method of making a fire is to keep on turning a dry stick fitted into a hole in a block of dry wood until heat is great enough to start a fire. They cook rice by putting it in a piece of green bamboo and then holding the bamboo tube over a fire.

The Negritos

The Negritos live in the jungle of North Malaya and there are only about 3,000 of them. They are a small people, having round faces, flat noses, wide lips and curly hair. They speak a language similar to that of the Senoi.

The Negritos are hunters and they lead a nomadic life being always on the move in search of fresh hunting grounds. Unlike the Senoi, they do not live in ladangs, and their houses are really rain shelters consisting of a few sticks and branches stuck in the ground and then covered with leaves. Each of these shelters can accommodate a few persons. Some Negritos live in caves.

They are not cultivators and their chief occupations are hunting, fishing and collecting wild fruits. Their life is a hard one consisting of one continuous struggle for food. They are expert hunters and, besides the blow-pipes, they hunt with bows and arrows. On the whole the Negritos are more backward than the Senoi.

The Aboriginal Malays

The Aboriginal Malays are so called because they resemble the Malays. They are fairer than the Negritos but a little darker than the Senoi, most of them having straight hair. The Aboriginal Malays are found in the jungle and swamps in South Malaya. Those that live around Tasek Bera are called the Semelai while those that live in South Pahang and Johore are known as Jakuns.

The Semelai are short natives and most of them are just about five feet in height. They live in ladangs often enclosed by a fence to keep away wild animals. They live a semi-nomadic life, moving on to a new area when the soil in the old clearing has been worn out by continuous cultivation. Their houses stand on stilts, the roofs are thatched with palm leaves, and the sides are enclosed with bamboos.

Besides cultivation, the Semelai hunt and fish. They hunt animals with spears and blow-pipes. Many of these natives can be seen fishing in Tasek Bera, Malaya's largest lake.

The Jakuns in South Malaya look like Malays and they are sometimes called proto-Malays meaning the first Malays. Some of these people speak a language containing many Malay words. Like the Semelai, they lead a semi-nomadic life.

17. INDUSTRIES OF MALAYA

Give an account of the industries of Malaya under these headings :—

(a) **Mining**

(b) **Agriculture**

(c) **Fisheries**

Malaya does not possess a great number of large industries because the country lacks coal, cheap hydro-electric power, the essential raw materials, and skilled workmen. However, Malaya has a large number of small factories manufacturing rubber goods, coconut oil, palm oil, soap, margarine, paints, biscuits, cigarettes, canned foods, bottled drinks, bricks, cement, and other goods for the local market. Rubber and tin are the giant industries of Malaya, and they are the two most important industries on which the prosperity of the country depends. A rise in the price of tin and rubber means better wages and more employment for the people and, of course, more money for the country. The Government has realised the danger of relying on rubber and tin alone because the prices of these two commodities are unstable. Their prices have a direct effect on the income, employment, economy and general prosperity of Malaya. Therefore, it is the policy of the Government to diversify the economy of the country through the development of secondary industries. The Government's Industrial Development Policy will not only make Malaya less dependent on rubber and tin but also create employment for the growing population.

(a) **Mining**

The two most valuable minerals in the country are tin and iron. Malaya is the largest single producer of tin in the world, and it is responsible for one-third of the world output. The exports of tin account for about 20 per cent of the total exports of the country. Tin occupies a second place in the economy of the country. The future of the tin mining industry depends upon the development of existing mining areas and the discovery of new deposits.

Next to tin, iron is the most important mineral. The total iron production for each year amounts to over 3,000,000 tons. The Bukit Besi mine at Dungun in Trengganu is now the country's largest single producer of iron ore, and this mine alone produces about 2,000,000 tons of ore in one year. At the present moment there are no iron smelting works in the country, and most of the iron ore is exported to Japan, the largest buyer of Malaya's iron ore.

The other minerals of less importance are bauxite and gold. Bauxite is mined chiefly at Telok Ramunia in Johore where large deposits of bauxite are found. This mine is the country's largest producer of bauxite. Most of the gold produced in the country comes from the Raub Australian Gold Mine in Pahang.

The minerals in their order of value are tin, iron, bauxite, gold, coal, ilmenite, columbite, copper, monazite, china clay, wolfram and scheelite. The total value of all minerals exported in 1959 was \$366,000,000 and export duty paid on this amount was \$46,000,000.

(b) Agriculture

Agriculture still occupies a very important position in the economy of Malaya. Rubber, the country's most important economic crop, accounts for about 60 per cent of the value of total exports. Since rubber forms more than half of the country's yearly exports, it occupies a dominant position in the economy of the country. This crop accounts for about 65 per cent of the cultivated area in the country. Rubber is produced by both rubber estates and smallholdings, with most of the rubber coming from estates. The rubber from Malayan estates is of a high quality and so Malayan rubber fetches top prices in the world markets.

Padi occupies about one-sixth of the cultivated area in the country. The cultivation of padi is carried on almost entirely by Malay smallholders, but the milling and marketing of rice are handled by the Chinese. Malaya is not yet self-supporting in rice for there is still a shortage of rice in the country and much rice has to be imported from Thailand and Burma. Home production can supply about 60 per cent of the country's needs. Much attention has been given to the expansion of padi cultivation and it is likely that Malaya will be able to produce enough rice to meet the needs of the entire population.

Coconut and oil palms are cultivated for their valuable oil. Most of the coconuts are produced by smallholders who account for 80 per cent of the 520,000 acres under coconut palms. The cultivation of oil palms entirely an estate industry. Coconut oil and palm oil are listed as important export commodities of the country. Fairly large quantities of coconut oil and palm oil are retained in the country for use in local factories for the manufacture of soap, margarine, paints, candles and cooking oil.

Pineapple is also an important economic crop. Pineapples are grown in large plantations for the canning industry. By far Johore is the largest producer of pineapple in Malaya. Most of the canning factories are located in Johore and Singapore. Large quantities of canned pineapple are exported every year.

(c) Fisheries

The total number of fishermen in the country is estimated to be around 51,000 and of this number 70 per cent are Malays, 28 per cent are Chinese, and the remaining 2 per cent are Indians and of other races. Malaya produces over 110,000 tons of fish yearly. Most of the fish are sold as fresh fish in the local markets or processed into boiled fish or dry salted fish for export to neighbouring countries. Although the majority of the Malayan fishermen are Malays, the marketing of fish is a Chinese monopoly. Freshwater fish have been introduced from Indonesia, Thailand, India and China. They are reared in rice fields, irrigation canals, ponds and freshwater swamps. The development of fisheries is of great economic importance to the country.

18. SECONDARY INDUSTRIES OF MALAYA

Give an account of the secondary industries of Malaya under suitable headings.

Most of the secondary industries in Malaya are located in the densely populated towns and in or near the major ports of Penang, Port Swettenham and Singapore. There are over 50 types of secondary industries in the country most of which are directly or indirectly connected with the processing of export commodities, the manufacture of locally consumed foods and drinks, handicrafts and household articles.

In order to encourage the development and expansion of secondary industries in the country, new companies are granted pioneer status which exempt them from having to pay income tax for a certain period of years. A large number of companies have already been granted pioneer status. There are many pioneer companies in the country manufacturing batteries, canned foods, electric cables, cement, nuts and bolts, insulating materials, toothpaste, textiles, metal boxes, matches, chemicals, paints, metal windows and gates, cotton wool, toilet preparations, condensed milk, pharmaceuticals, and so on. The larger industries include a fertiliser works, and aluminium rolling mill, a paper mill, a brewery, sugar refineries, petroleum refineries, flour mills, and iron and steel mills.

New sites have been provided by the Government for the expansion and development of secondary industries. Many new factories both large and small have been established in or around Kuala Lumpur. In fact the expansion of industries is so rapid that the new satellite town of Petaling Jaya about six miles from Kuala Lumpur has been constructed for the development of secondary industries. Many new projects have already been established in this new town. The countries which have taken part in the industrial development of Malaya are the United Kingdom, Canada, the United State of America, Australia, Denmark, Holland, Indonesia, Japan, and Hong Kong. By far most of the new industries have been developed in Petaling Jaya.

The secondary industries of Malaya may be classified as follows :

PROCESSING

Processing is a stage when materials for use in industry are prepared. The raw materials are processed to make them easier for export. Tin is smelted at Butterworth in Province Wellesley, at George Town in Penang, and at Pulau Brani in Singapore Island. As a rule, rubber is milled and packed in the rubber estates or in or near the ports where the rubber is to be exported. Petroleum is refined and stored at Pulau Bukom. The milling of coconut oil and palm oil is carried on by large oil mills located in or near the major ports. The other processing industries include rice-milling, saw-milling, sago-milling and tapioca flour-milling.

HANDICRAFTS

The East Coast Malays are famous for their handicraft. Many of them are engaged in cottage and semi-cottage type of industry. This includes the manufacture of textiles, sarongs, silverware, baskets, mats, kris and other household articles. There are many small shops in the towns manufacturing bamboo and rattan furniture. Tailoring and dressmaking shops are to be found in all the densely populated parts of the country. The other handicrafts include gold-smithing, pottery, cloth-weaving, wood-carving and iron-smithing.

FOODS AND DRINKS

Most of the foods and drinks manufactured in local factories depend on raw materials imported from overseas. This type of industry includes the manufacture of biscuits, soya-bean sauce, canned pineapple, aerated water, beer, fruit juice, bread, chilly sauce, etc. The factories are usually located in the towns.

ENGINEERING

This industry is mainly located in the major ports such as Singapore, Penang and Port Swettenham. The engineering industry of Malaya is mainly connected with transport. Penang and Singapore have large docks for building and repairing ships. There are many workshops for the repairing and assembling of motor vehicles from overseas. Included in the engineering industry are the repairing and refitting of railway rolling-stock, electrical installations and foundries.

19. COMPARE AND CONTRAST EAST COAST AND WEST COAST

Compare and contrast the East Coast and West Coast of Malaya under suitable headings. Illustrate your answer with a sketch map.

East Coast

West Coast

1. RELIEF

It consists of a narrow coastal plain. It is more hilly, and the soil is less fertile.

It consists of a wide coastal plain which is composed of fertile alluvial soil.

2. CLIMATE

It receives the full force of the north-east monsoon which brings very heavy rain.

This region lies in the rain shadow, and so it does not suffer from monsoon storms. It receives less rain.

3. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is less developed, large areas being still under dense equatorial forests.

This is the most important agricultural region. Large areas of forests had been cleared to make room for farming.

4. COMMUNICATIONS

Roads and railways are slow in developing. There is no railway along the east coast.

Communications have been well developed. There are many good roads and railways.

5. TOWNS

There are few large towns, the larger ones being Kota Bharu, Kuala Trengganu and Kuantan.

There are many large towns such as Kuala Lumpur, George Town, Ipoh, Klang, Seremban, Malacca, etc.

6. PRODUCTS

Few products are obtained from this region.

Most of the products are obtained from this region, e.g. tin, rubber, fish, copra, palm oil, etc.

7. POSITION

This region does not lie on the important trade route between China and India.

This region has a good position for it faces the important trade route between India and China.

8. POPULATION

It is less densely populated because it is more backward in its development.

It is more densely populated because it is the most developed region in the country.

9. PORTS

There are no large ports in this region because it is not on the trade route; it does not possess good harbour; it does not have a rich hinterland; and it is too open to the monsoon winds.

All the large ports are found in this region, e.g. Penang, Port Swettenham, Port Weld, Port Dickson and Malacca.

20. IMPORTANCE OF SINGAPORE

Account for the importance of Singapore. Draw a sketch map to illustrate your answer.

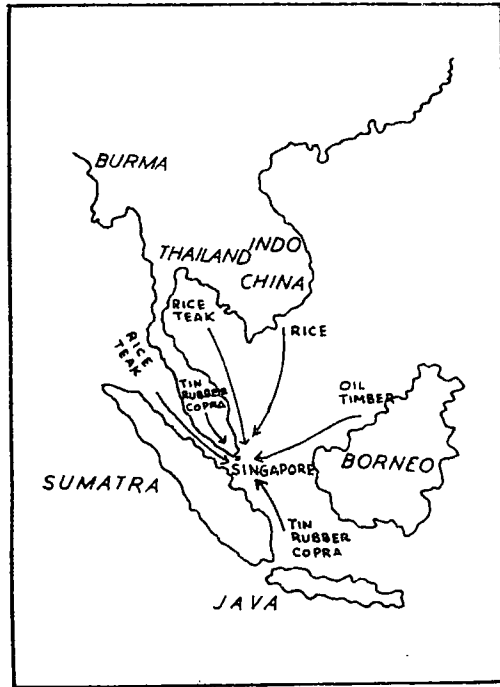


Fig. 17. The Position of Singapore

The following factors have been responsible for the importance of Singapore :—

1. **Position** — Singapore has an ideal position for trade because it is situated in the centre of South-East Asia.
2. **Entrepot** — It acts as a collecting and distributing centre for South Malaya, Indonesia, Borneo, Thailand, Indo-China and Burma. Its entrepot trade is one of the largest in the world, and entrepot trade has been responsible for the prosperity of Singapore.

3. **Harbour** — It has a good harbour which is very deep and which is sheltered by Singapore Island and Pulau Blakang Mati. Singapore harbour has good facilities for handling goods.
4. **Free Port** — The free port status has been responsible for the growth and development of its entrepot trade. It has attracted trade from all parts of the world, and today Singapore is one of the world's largest commercial centres.
5. **Hinterland** — It has a very rich hinterland. From Indonesia come petroleum, rubber, tin, spices and sugar ; from Malaya come tin, rubber, copra, palm oil, iron ore and pineapple ; from Thailand and Burma come tin, rubber, rice and teak ; and from Borneo come timber, rubber and petroleum.
6. **Refuelling Station** — It has a good position for a refuelling station — a port of call for ships and aircrafts — because it lies at the crossroads of sea and air routes.
7. **Naval Base** — It is an important Naval Base because it commands a very important strategic position in time of war.
8. **Engineering** — This is one of the main industries of Singapore because it has many repairing docks for ships. Its position has given rise to this industry.
9. **Industries** — Many new industries have been established in this State because it has a good market for its manufactured goods.

21. IMPORTANCE OF PENANG

Explain the importance of Penang as a port. Draw a sketch map to show the position of Penang.

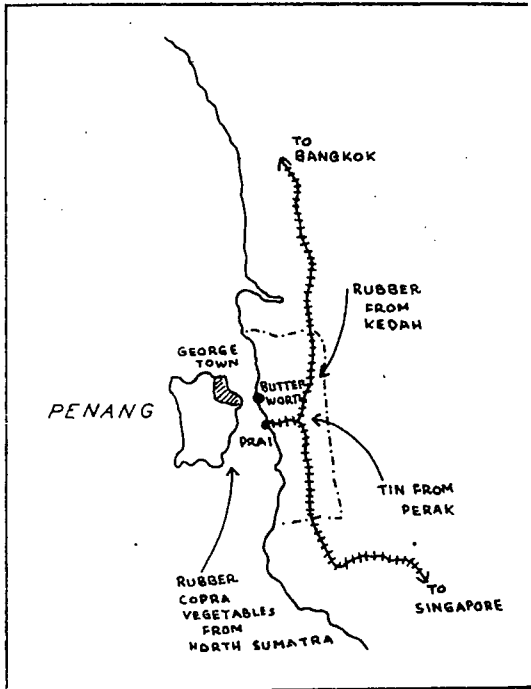


Fig. 18. The Position of Penang

The factors which are responsible for the importance of Penang are :—

1. **Position** — Penang lies on the important trade route between China and India, and so it is an important port of call.
2. **Entrepot** — It acts as a collecting and distributing centre for North Malaya, North Sumatra, South Thailand and South Burma. Entrepot trade is the lifeblood of Penang and it has been greatly responsible for the prosperity of Penang.

3. **Hinterland** — It has a good hinterland although its hinterland is smaller than that of Singapore.
4. **Free Port** — The free port status has made Penang into a commercial town. It has attracted trade from many countries.
5. **Harbour** — It has a good harbour which is protected by Sumatra and the Mainland.
6. **Tourism** — Penang is well-known for its beauty. This island has been called the “Garden of the East” or the “Pearl of the Orient” It is a great attraction to tourists, and tourism is becoming an important industry.

22. THE CHIEF TOWNS OF MALAYSIA

1. KUALA LUMPUR

1. Kuala Lumpur is the capital of the Federation of Malaysia.
2. It is situated at the confluence of the Gombak River and the Klang River.
3. It is the capital of the State of Selangor, and it has a population of 350,000.
4. It is the largest town in Malaya, and it is the centre of the tin and rubber industry.
5. It is a great commercial centre, and the centre of communication.
6. It has many manufacturing industries including the manufacture of soap, margarine, paint, cigarette, batteries, toothpaste, matches, cement sheets, asbestos, tyres, etc.
7. It has a large and modern international airport.
8. It is connected with its outpost, Port Swettenham.
9. It has a new satellite town called Petaling Jaya which is rapidly becoming an important industrial centre.

2. SINGAPORE

1. Singapore is the largest port in the Federation of Malaysia.
2. It lies at the southern tip of the Malayan Peninsula.
3. It is the largest commercial centre in South-East Asia, and its prosperity is due to its entrepot trade.
4. It is one of the largest ports in the world, and has a population of over 1½ millions.
5. It acts as a collecting and distributing centre for Malaya, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Thailand and as far as Burma.

6. Its importance is due greatly to its ideal position in South-East Asia.
7. It has a very good harbour with facilities for handling goods and it has large docks for repairing and building ships.
8. It is rapidly becoming an important industrial centre, and its industries include tin-smelting, oil-refining, rubber-packing, oil-milling, shipbuilding and repairing, brewing, motor assembly, saw-milling, and the manufacture of rubber tyres, batteries, cigarettes, paint, soap, etc.
9. It has a very large international airport situated at Paya Lebar. It has many other air bases and it is the base for the Malayan navy.
10. Its chief exports are tin, rubber, coconut oil, palm oil, canned pineapple, bauxite, etc. Its imports include rice, motor vehicles, paper, iron and steel, textiles, petroleum and timber.

3. GEORGE TOWN

1. It is the second largest town in Malaya, and it is the capital of the State of Penang.
2. It is the chief port of Malaya, and it is a free port.
3. It is an important commercial town, and its prosperity is due to its entrepot trade.
4. It is a holiday resort and it is a centre for tourists. Its beauty has earned her the title "Garden of the East" or "Pearl of the Orient".
5. It has a population of 250,000, the majority of whom are Chinese.
6. Its importance is due to its position as a collecting and distributing centre for North Malaya, North Sumatra, South Thailand and South Burma.
7. It does not possess large industries. Its industries are connected with the processing of rubber, tin and coconut.
8. Its main exports are rubber, tin and coconut oil. Its main imports are rice, petroleum, textiles, motor vehicles, iron and steel goods, etc.
9. It is connected with Butterworth and Prai by ferries.

4. PORT SWETTENHAM

1. Port Swettenham is the second largest port in Malaya.
2. It lies at the mouth of the Klang River.
3. It is the outport of Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, and it is about 30 miles from the capital.
4. Its new port is now under construction in the straits of North Klang.
5. Its new port will have a much wider space and better facilities for handling goods.
6. Since it has a central position, it may become the largest port in Malaya.
7. It handles the export of tin, rubber and coconut oil.

5. MALACCA

1. Malacca is the capital of the State of the same name.
2. It is situated on the Malacca River in the west coast of Malaya.
3. It is the oldest town in Malaya, and it is famous for its historic buildings erected by the Portuguese and the Dutch.
4. It was once a great port, and it gave its name to the whole of Malaya, and the Straits of Malacca.
5. It is now a port of little importance because it has been replaced by Penang, Singapore and Port Swettenham.
6. It is a commercial town with a population of about 70,000.
7. It has lost its former importance, and has been often referred to as the "Sleepy Hollow"

THAILAND

1. RELIEF OF THAILAND

With the help of a sketch-map, describe the relief of Thailand.

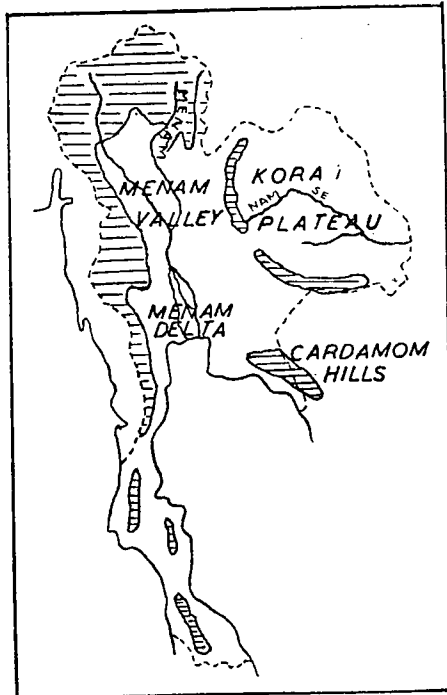


Fig. 19. Relief of Thailand

(a) The Highlands

The highlands are situated in the west, north and east of the country. The northern highlands are part of the Shan Plateau in Burma. These mountains are over 6,000 ft. and they form a barrier to communications. The eastern highland is a low plateau called the Korat Plateau. The Korat Plateau is about 500 ft. high and it is drained by the Nam Se and Se Mun Rivers. The hills in the south-east are known as the Cardamom Hills which extend eastwards into Cambodia. The western mountains extends southwards into the Kra Peninsula and they form a barrier between Burma and Thailand.

(b) **The Lowlands**

The lowlands occupy the central parts of Thailand and they consist of the Menam Valley and the Menam Delta. The Menam Valley is drained by the Menam Chao Phraya and this valley is a fertile alluvial plain. In some places the river is flowing higher than the level of the surrounding lowland and so during the wet season the river breaks its banks and serious floods occur over large areas.

The Menam Valley extends southwards to form the Menam Delta which has been built up of alluvium carried down by the Menam Chao Phraya. The level of the Menam Delta is so low that floods occur over large areas. The Menam Delta is thickly populated because the soil is very fertile. The Menam Chao Phraya is blocked by a sand bar across its mouth and so large ships cannot sail up this river.



2. CLIMATE OF THAILAND

With the aid of a sketch-map, give an account of the climate of Thailand under the following headings:—

(a) Temperatures

(b) Rainfall

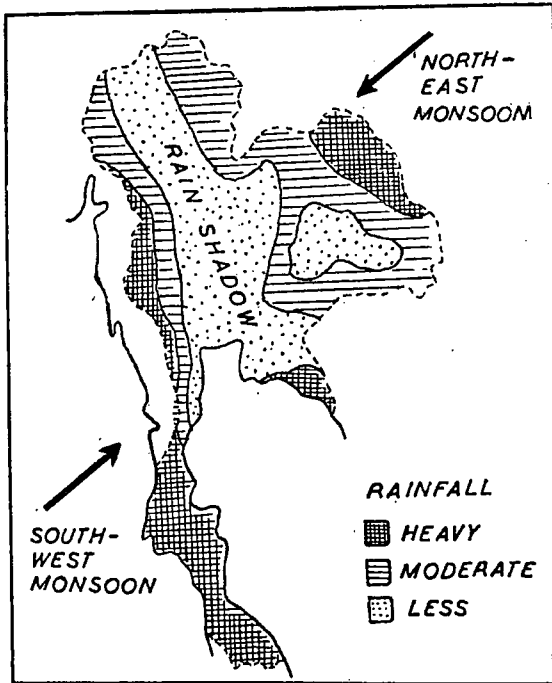


Fig. 20. Climate of Thailand

(a) Temperatures

That part of Thailand to the north of Malaya is known as the Isthmus of Kra or Peninsular Thailand. Peninsular Thailand has an equatorial climate. Its temperatures are high all the year and the range of temperature is small.

Central Thailand has higher temperatures and its average temperatures are over 80° F. Summer is the hot season but the summer temperatures at times are reduced by the heavy summer rains. In winter the average temperatures are under 80° F.

(b) **Rainfall**

The rainy season begins with the coming of the south-west monsoon. The south-west monsoon winds blow towards Thailand from May to Oct. These summer monsoon winds come from the Indian Ocean and so they are wet winds. These wet winds bring heavy rain to the western mountains. Peninsular Thailand, the higher parts of the Korat Plateau and the Cardamon Hills receive much relief rain. The Menam Valley, the Menam Delta and the basin of the Korat Plateau receive less rain because they are situated in the rain shadow. The Menam Valley is sheltered by the western mountains and it receives less than 60 ins. of rain per year. The western highlands receive over 80 ins. of rain per year.

The dry season begins with the coming of the north-east monsoon winds. The north-east monsoon winds blow towards Thailand from Nov. to April. These winds are dry winds because they come from the dry interior of Asia and so they bring little rain to Thailand. However, after crossing the Gulf of Thailand these winds become wet winds and they bring much rain to Peninsular Thailand and so Peninsular Thailand receives rain throughout the year.

3. THE NATURAL REGIONS OF THAILAND

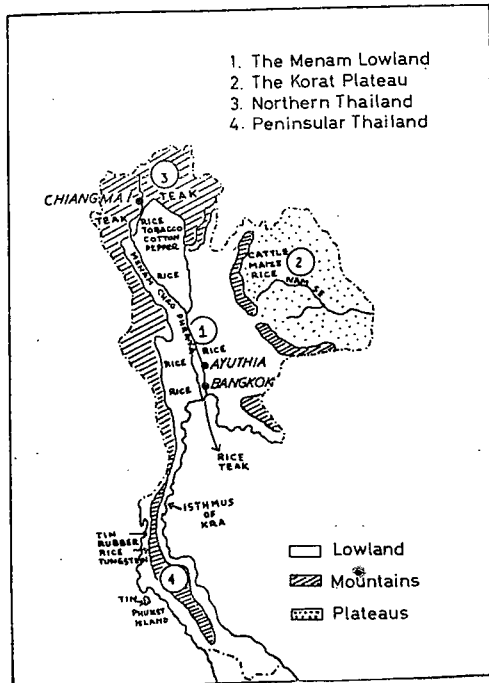


Fig. 21. The Natural Regions of Thailand

1. THE MENAM LOWLAND

The Menam Lowland occupies the basin of the Menam Chao Phraya, the largest river in Thailand. This is the most important region in the country because it is the most fertile part of Thailand. The lower part of this region is the Menam Delta composed of very rich alluvial soil. Unfortunately this region lies in the rain shadow and so it has a dry climate. The annual rainfall is under 50 inches so that it is not enough for the cultivation of rice. However, heavy rain occurs in summer resulting in severe flooding in large areas.

Farming is the chief occupation in this region. The tropical monso climate with its rich alluvial soil makes this region one of the largest rice-growing areas in South East Asia. Rice is, therefore, the chief crop and export of this region. In fact Thailand is one of the world's largest exporters of rice. There are many canals or klongs especially in the Menam Delta. They

provide the farmers with cheap transport and they supply water for irrigation. Rice is grown under irrigation. The other crops cultivated include fruits, sugar, tobacco, maize, cotton and groundnuts. Fishing is also an important occupation, and fish are caught in the sea, rivers and canals.

Bangkok is the capital of Thailand. It is the largest town and the chief port of the country. It is a great commercial centre with a population of nearly 2,000,000. It lies on the Menam Chao Phraya about 25 miles from the sea. Its chief industries are rice-milling and saw-milling. It is famous for its many canals and this city has often been called the "Venice of the East". The port of Bangkok controls about 80% of the country's trade. This city is famous for its numerous Buddhist temples and "Floating Market". North of Bangkok is Ayuthia, the old capital of Thailand. This town is situated on the Menam Chao Phraya. It was greatly damaged during the Siamese-Burmese War in 1767.

2. THE KORAT PLATEAU

This is a plateau region about 500 feet above sea level, and it occupies the eastern part of Thailand. This is a thinly populated area, and since it lies in the rain shadow it has a dry climate. The plateau is drained by the Nam Se and the Se Mun, tributaries of the Mekong. These rivers provide water for irrigation.

Agriculture is the main occupation of this region. Padi is the chief crop, and it is grown with the help of irrigation. The other crops cultivated are maize, sugar, cotton and tobacco. Cattle rearing is an important occupation. Buffaloes are reared, and they are later taken to the Menam Valley where they are sold to the padi-planters.

Korat is the largest town in this region. It is a small commercial town and a railway junction.

3. NORTHERN THAILAND

This is a mountainous and jungle covered country, and large areas are undeveloped. This is, therefore, a thinly populated region. From this highland region flow the tributaries of the Menam Chao Phraya.

Lumbering is the main industry of this region for the monsoon forests produce valuable teak timber. The logs are brought out of the forests by trained elephants. The logs are then placed in rivers which carry them to the saw-mills at Bangkok and Moulmein in Burma. Chiangmai is the centre of the teak industry. Farming is the main occupation of this region. Most of the people are found in the valleys of the rivers. The chief crop is padi. The other crops cultivated are tobacco, maize and potatoes.

Chiangmai is the largest town in this region, and the second largest in Thailand. It is situated on the Me Ping. It is famous for its lacquer work. It is the centre of the teak industry.

4. PENINSULAR THAILAND

This is a narrow strip of land joining Thailand and Malaya, and it is called the Isthmus of Kra. This is a mountainous area and it is covered with dense equatorial forests. Since this region lies near the equator, it has an equatorial climate. Heavy rainfall and high temperatures occur throughout the year.

Padi is the main crop and it is cultivated on the alluvial plains. The hot and wet climate is suited to the cultivation of rubber which is now the chief economic crop of Thailand. The export of rubber is increasing. Mining is an important industry, and tin is mined along the west coast especially at Phuket Island, Ranong and Takuapa. At Tongkah Harbour tin is obtained from the bottom of the sea. This region has a large Malay population.

Songkla is the largest town. It is a popular seaside resort. It has been proposed to cut a canal across the Isthmus of Kra.

BURMA

1. RELIEF OF BURMA

Describe the relief of Burma and draw a sketch-map to illustrate your answer.

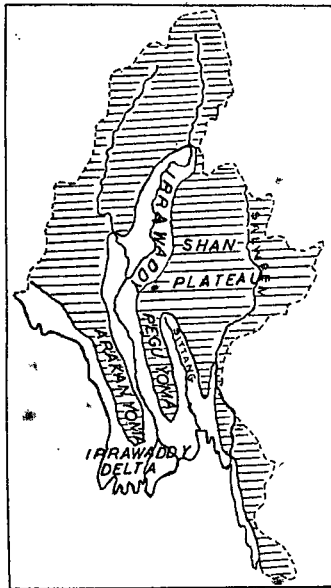


Fig. 22. Relief of Burma

(a) The Highlands

The highlands of Burma surround the central lowland. The mountain range in the west is known as the Arakan Yoma (Yoma means mountains). The average height of the Arakan Yoma is 6,000 ft. but some parts are over 10,000 ft. high. These high mountains are a barrier to communications and they separate Burma from India. Between the Sittang and the Irrawaddy Rivers is a range of low hills known as the Pegu Yoma. The highlands in the east are called the Shan Plateau. The Shan Plateau is an extension of the Yunnan Plateau of South China. The territory to the west of Thailand belongs to Burma and it is known as Tenasserim. The highland of Tenasserim is the southern extension of the Shan Plateau. The Shan Plateau is rich in minerals.

(b) **The Lowlands**

The central lowland is the most important region of Burma. It is drained by the Irrawaddy River. The Irrawaddy River flows down from China and it carries down a lot of alluvium which forms a huge delta at its mouth. The Irrawaddy Delta is the most productive area and a large part of this delta is cultivated. The Sittang River also has a small delta at its mouth and the delta is composed of fertile alluvial soil. The central lowland is therefore the most productive and densely populated region of Burma.

2. CLIMATE OF BURMA

With the help of a sketch-map, describe the climate of Burma under the following headings :—

(a) Temperatures

(b) Rainfall

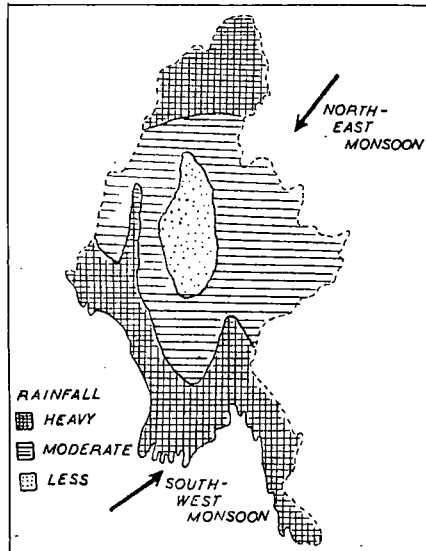


Fig. 23. Climate of Burma

(a) Temperatures

Summer is the hot season in Burma. In summer, when the sun is in the northern hemisphere, the temperatures are high but on the highlands the temperatures are reduced by height. The central region of Burma is the hottest area in summer because it is not influenced by the sea and because it receives less rain at this time of the year. The coolest part of Burma at this time is the Tenasserim Coast because it is influenced by the sea and because its temperatures are reduced by heavy rainfall. The average summer temperatures of Burma are between 80° F. and 35° F.

Winter is the cool season for in winter the sun is in the southern hemisphere. The winter temperatures decrease from south to north. In the south the temperatures are higher because the southern parts are influenced by the sea. The northern parts have an average temperature of below 65° F. In winter the north-east monsoon winds are cold winds because they blow from the cold interior of Asia. These cold monsoon winds reduce the temperatures of Northern Burma.

(b) **Rainfall**

Burma receives most of its rain in summer when the south-west monsoon season begins. The south-west monsoon winds are on-shore winds and so they bring heavy rain to Burma. The Arakan Yoma, the northern mountains, the Tenasserim Coast, the Arakan Coast, and the deltas of the Irrawaddy and the Sittang Rivers receive very heavy rain. The central lowland of Upper Irrawaddy Valley receives less rain at this time because it is situated in the rain shadow. The rainfall of this region is less than 40 ins. per year. The other parts of Burma receive a moderate rainfall of between 40 ins. and 80 ins. per year. The Arakan Yoma, the Arakan Coast, the northern mountains of Burma and the deltas of the Irrawaddy and the Sittang Rivers have over 80 ins. of rain per year.

In winter the prevailing winds are the north-east monsoon winds. These winds are dry winds since they come from the dry interior of Asia and so winter is a dry season in Burma except the Tenasserim Coast which receives rain from the onshore winds.

3. NATURAL REGIONS OF BURMA

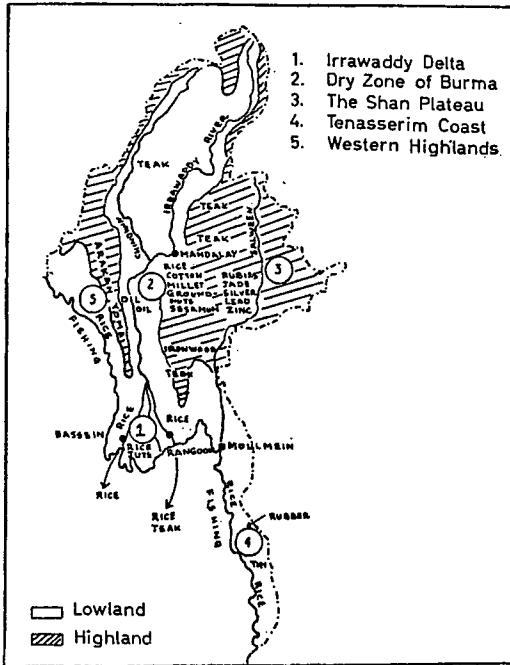


Fig. 24. Natural Regions of Burma

The Irrawaddy Delta

The Irrawaddy Delta is a very large alluvial plain situated at the mouth of the Irrawaddy River, the largest river in Burma. This great delta has been built up of alluvium brought down by the Irrawaddy. The soil in this region is the best in the country, and thus this is the most important part of Burma. This is the most densely populated region in Burma. This is a wet region for it receives the full force of the south-west monsoon. It receives over 100 inches of rain per year. As a result large areas are swampy.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the Burmese. Since this is a wet area rice is the main crop. The hot and wet climate and the fertile alluvial soil make this region one of the largest rice-producing regions in the world. This region has been called the "Rice Bowl of Asia" for it

exports large quantities of rice. In fact Burma is the world's largest exporter of rice. This region has a large number of rice mills, and the main rice-milling centres are Rangoon, Bassein, Pegu and Henzada. Besides rice, jute is cultivated for the swampy areas are most suitable for this crop. Jute is manufactured into "gunny" sacks for the export of rice. The forests of the Pegu Yoma produce teak and ironwood.

Rangoon is the capital of Burma and the largest town in this region. It is the chief port of the country, and lies on the Rangoon River about 20 miles from the sea. It is the largest commercial centre and controls about 80% of Burma's trade. Its main industries are rice-milling and saw-milling. It has a population of over 700,000. Its main attraction is the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the most beautiful and the largest Buddhist Pagoda in the world.

The Dry Zone of Burma

This region lies in the Irrawaddy valley between the Arakan Yoma in the west and the Shan Plateau in the east. This region is so named because it lies in the rain shadow. Its annual rainfall is less than 40 inches. Since this is a dry region, its vegetation consists of semi desert.

Although this is a dry region, farming is the main occupation of the people. Crops are cultivated under irrigation. As a rule, this region is best suited to dry crops such as cotton, sesamum, groundnuts and millet. Padi is cultivated in areas where irrigation is possible. Many Burmese are engaged in the transportation of teak down the Irrawaddy to the saw-mills at Rangoon. The most important mineral mined in this region is petroleum. Chauk is the centre of the oil industry and it has an oil refinery.

Mandalay is the largest town in this region. It was once the capital of Burma. It lies on the Irrawaddy River. It has a population of about 200,000. It is the centre of Buddhist culture and a university centre. This town is famous for its ancient Buddhist temples and pagodas. The seven ancient capitals of Burma are located in this region.

The Shan Plateau

The Shan Plateau occupies the eastern part of Burma, and it is an extension of the Yunnan Plateau in China. It consists of hills and plateaus. This is a thinly populated region. Many hill tribes inhabit this region. The two chief tribes are the Shans and the Karens. This is an undeveloped region. Its rainfall is moderate and its vegetation consists of grass and scrub.

The hill tribes practise shifting-cultivation. Mining is an important industry because the Shan Plateau is rich in minerals especially silver, lead, nickel and zinc. This region is also famous for its rubies especially at Mogok. The forests produce teak and ironwood which are floated down the Salween River to the saw-mills at Moulmein.

Tenasserim Coast

This region is a narrow coastal land with many small islands bordering its coast. This is a wet area for it receives heavy relief rain brought by the south-west monsoon.

Agriculture is the main occupation. The hot and wet climate is suitable for the cultivation of padi, rubber and coconut. Fishing is carried on along the coast. Tin is the chief mineral found in this region, and tin mining is carried on in this region.

Moulmein is the largest town and it has a population of 100,000. It is a port, and its main industry is saw-milling. It exports timber.

The Western Highlands

This region includes the Arakan Yoma and other mountains which form a barrier to communication. This is a forested region and it is of no economic importance.

The highlands are inhabited by a small tribe called the Chins. The main occupation of these people is shifting-cultivation.

INDO - CHINA

1. RELIEF OF INDO - CHINA

Give a geographical description of the relief of Indo-China and draw a sketch-map to illustrate your answer.

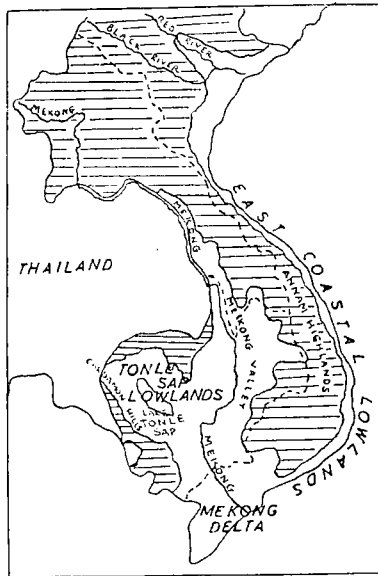


Fig. 25. Relief of Indo-China

(a) The Highlands

More than 50% of Indo-China consists of highlands which are really an extension of the Yunnan Plateau of South China. The highlands are wider in the north and they extend southwards as the Annam Highlands. The Annam Highlands are narrower in the north and wider in the south. These highlands run from north to south parallel to the east coast.

The Annam Highlands form a barrier to winds and communications. These highlands are steeper in the east and more sloping in the west and they are covered with thick forests. In the south-west of Indo-China are the Cardamon Hills.

(b) **The Lowlands**

The lowlands are situated along the east coast, the valleys and deltas of the Mekong and Red Rivers and around Lake Tonle Sap. The east coastal lowlands are narrow and they consist of alluvial plain and this narrow alluvial plain is broken by plateau which comes right down to the coast. It is an important agricultural region and it is densely populated. The lowlands around Lake Tonle Sap are composed of fertile alluvial soil. The valleys and deltas of the Mekong and Red River are built up of alluvium and so they are fertile areas. These alluvial plains are important for agriculture and they are densely populated. The Mekong Valley is drained by the Mekong River.

2. CLIMATE OF INDO-CHINA

With the aid of a sketch-map, describe the climate of Indo-China under the following headings :—

- (a) Temperatures (b) Rainfall (c) Prevailing Winds

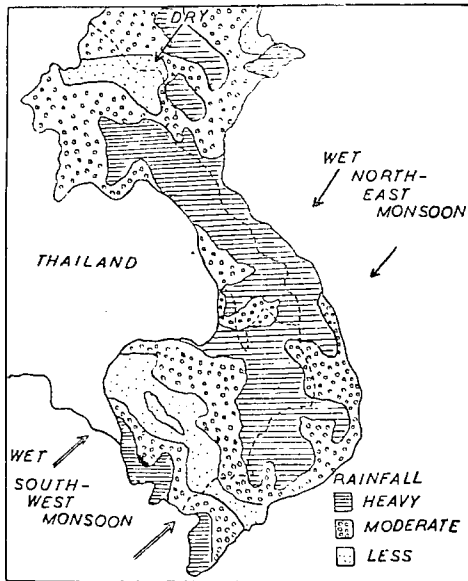


Fig. 26. Climate of Indo-China

(a) Temperatures

In winter the northern parts of Indo-China are cooler (60° F.) because at this time the north-east monsoon comes from the cold land of Asia. The southern parts are warmer in winter (75° F.) because they are sheltered from the influence of these cold winds. In summer the temperatures are high in the north and south of Indo-China and the summer temperatures are between 80° F. and 85° F. but the highlands are much cooler. The range of temperature is small in the south but greater in the north.

(b) **Rainfall**

The north-east monsoon blows towards Indo-China from Nov. to March. These winter monsoon winds are off-shore winds in the north since they come from the land and so they bring less rain to the northern parts of Indo-China. In the south these same winds blow towards Indo-China as wet on-shore winds because they come from the South China Sea and so they bring very heavy rain to the windward side of the Annam Highlands. The leeward side of the Annam Highlands receives less rain at this time because it is in the rain shadow.

The south-west monsoon winds blow towards South Indo-China from May to Oct. These summer monsoon winds are on-shore winds in the south and so they bring heavy rain to the southern parts of Indo-China especially to the Cardamon Hills which receive very heavy relief rain. The Mekong Valley and the Tonle Sap Lowlands receive less rain because they are in the rain shadow. The east coastal lowlands are dry at this season because they are sheltered by the Annam Highlands. In the north, the south-west monsoon blows as dry winds because it comes from the land and so the northern parts of Indo-China receive less rain at this time.

(c) **Prevailing Winds**

The prevailing winds are the monsoon winds. The north-east monsoon blows from Nov. to March. These winter monsoon winds are wet in the south and dry in the north. These winds are cold in the north and so they reduce the temperatures in the northern parts of Indo-China.

The south-west monsoon winds blow from May to Oct. These summer monsoon winds are wet in the south and dry in the north so that they bring much rain to the south and less rain to the north. Besides the monsoon winds, Indo-China receives strong tropical cyclones called typhoons. The typhoons blow towards Central Vietnam between July and Nov. and they bring heavy rain with them.

3. NATURAL REGIONS OF INDO-CHINA

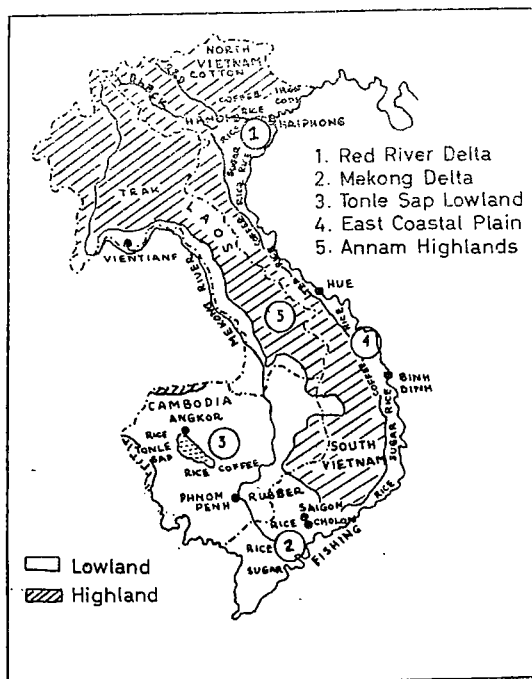


Fig. 27. Natural Regions of Indo-China

The Red River Delta

The Red River Delta is a large alluvial plain situated at the mouth of the Red River. This is the most densely populated area in Indo-China. This delta is the most important region in North Vietnam. Due to its very fertile alluvial soil, it is intensively cultivated.

Farming is the main occupation of the Vietnamese. Rice is the chief crop and, as a rule, two crops are cultivated each year. Due to the large population, the farms are small and so there is not enough rice for export. Floods are common in this region for in many places the rivers are higher than the level of the plain. In order to protect the farms from severe flooding, walls or embankments are built along the banks of the rivers. Besides rice, maize, cotton, sugar, coffee and tea are cultivated. Mining is the main industry. Tin, zinc and coal are mined.

Hanoi is the capital of North Vietnam. It lies on the Red River. It has a population of 300,000. Its outport is Haiphong, the chief port of North Vietnam.

The Mekong Delta

The Mekong Delta is a large alluvial plain lying at the mouth of the Mekong River. This is the most important part of South Vietnam because it contains the best soil. However, large areas are covered with swamps. In some parts the land is so low that serious flooding occurs especially during the wet season. This is a densely populated area.

Padi-planting is the main occupation of the people and, in fact, this is another "rice bowl" of South-East Asia. Large areas in this delta are still uncultivated. Due to the smaller population, the farms in this area are larger than those in North Vietnam. As a result, the Mekong Delta has a large supply of rice for export. In areas where floods are common floating padi is cultivated. The other crops found in this region are maize, beans, sugar, tobacco, rubber and cotton. Many Vietnamese are engaged in lacquer work. Fishing is also an important occupation.

Saigon is the capital of South Vietnam. It is situated on the Saigon River. It is the largest town and the chief port of South Vietnam. This town is built very much like a French town because of the French influence in the past. Its chief industry is rice-milling. It has a population of over 1½ millions. Cholon is a Chinese town which is now part of Saigon.

Tonle Sap Lowland

The land around Tonle Sap or the Great Lake is called the Tonle Sap lowland. This is an alluvial plain the soil of which is fertile. This is the most important area in Cambodia. This alluvial plain occupies the centre of Cambodia. Since this region lies in the rain shadow, it has a dry climate. Tonle Sap becomes a shallow lake during dry season, but it doubles its size in the wet season. A branch river connects Tonle Sap with the Mekong River.

This is an important padi-growing area, and farming is the chief occupation of the Cambodians. Since this is a dry area padi is grown under irrigation. The main cash crops are pepper and rubber. The former is cultivated on French plantations, and the latter on Chinese plantations. The other crops cultivated are beans, sesamum, tobacco, maize and cotton. Cambodia exports rice, rubber, pepper and maize. Fishing is also an important occupation. Fish are caught mainly in Tonle Sap, and thousands of fishermen live around the lake. Lumbering is an important industry because the monsoon forests are rich in timber. The logs are floated down the Mekong to the capital, Phnom Penh.

Phnom Penh is the largest town in Cambodia. It is situated at the confluence of four rivers. It is an important port and commercial capital. It has a population of half a million. It is the centre of the rice-milling and saw-milling industry.

To the north of Tonle Sap lies the ruined temples of Angkor. This historic city was built by the Khmers, and today it is considered to be one of the Wonders of the World. This ancient city is famous for its magnificent temples and architecture. It is a great tourist attraction.

The East Coastal Plain

This is a narrow strip of alluvial plain running from North Vietnam to South Vietnam and parallel to the Annam Highlands. This narrow plain is interrupted by plateaus which almost reach the sea. This region receives heavy rain, and at times it suffers from strong tropical cyclones called typhoons. This region is isolated from the other parts by the Annam Highlands.

This is an important padi-growing region, and padi is the chief crop. The other crops include sugar, maize and cotton. Fishing is carried on along the coast.

A railway line runs along this coastal plain and passes through Hue, Tourane and Vinh.

The Annam Highlands

The Annam Highlands are an extension of the Yunnan Plateau in China. They occupy a large part of Laos, North Vietnam and South Vietnam. They run from north to south parallel to the east coast. These highlands separate the east coastal plain from the rest of Indo-China, and thus they form a barrier to communication.

This mountainous region is densely covered with tropical monsoon forests. This is, therefore, a thinly populated region. The monsoon forests produce teak. Many hill tribes inhabit this region and their main occupation is shifting cultivation. These hill peoples are known collectively as the "Mois".

Vientiane is the capital of Laos and the largest town. It lies on the Upper Mekong. It is a small commercial town with a population of about 80,000. North of Vientiane is Luang Prabang, the royal capital of Laos.

4. POPULATION OF INDO-CHINA

Account for the fact that Laos is the least populated country in Indo-China.

The main reasons are :—

1. It is a highland region consisting of hill, plateaus and mountains and thus large areas are unsuitable for settlement.
2. A large part of the country is densely covered with tropical monsoon forests, and this hinders development. Large areas are still undeveloped.
3. Its communications are very poorly developed. The Annam Highlands form a great barrier to communication.
4. It is the most isolated country in Indo-China.
5. There are few products of economic importance to attract settlers. There are few suitable areas for large scale cultivation of padi.
6. It is a malaria infested country, and this is a great hindrance to settlement.

Give reasons why the Red River Delta is the most densely populated area in Indo-China.

The chief reasons are :—

1. This area is a large alluvial plain containing the best soil in the country, and thus it is intensively cultivated.
2. It is a very important padi-growing area, and padi-growing has attracted a large number of farmers.
3. This area has good communication. Cheap water transport is provided by the Red River and its tributaries.
4. This is the most developed area in North Vietnam.
5. Being near to South China, it attracted a steady flow of Chinese settlers from China.
6. All the large towns and commercial and industrial centres are situated in this area.

5. COMPARE AND CONTRAST NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Compare and contrast North and South Vietnam under suitable headings :—

North Vietnam	South Vietnam
1. Area	
It has an area of 63,000 square miles.	It has an area of 66,000 square miles.
2. Population	
It has a population of about 14 millions.	It has a population of about 12 millions.
3. Government	
It is a communist state composed of Tonkin and a part of Annam, the former French protectorates.	It is a democratic state composed of Cochinchina, the former French colony, and a part of Annam, the former French protectorates.
4. Climate	
It has a cooler climate since it is farther to the north.	It has a warmer climate since it is farther to the south.
5. Exports	
It has no rice for export because of its denser population. The farms in North Vietnam are smaller than those in South Vietnam.	It has rice for export because it is less densely populated. The farms in South Vietnam are much larger than those in North Vietnam.
6. Minerals	
Its chief minerals are tin, zinc and coal.	There are no minerals of great importance.

(4) Rice cultivation is practised here

one crop is cultivated

SUMATRA

1. RELIEF OF SUMATRA

With the aid of a sketch-map, describe the relief of Sumatra under these headings :—

- (a) West Coastal Plain
- (c) East Coastal Plain

- (b) Central Highlands

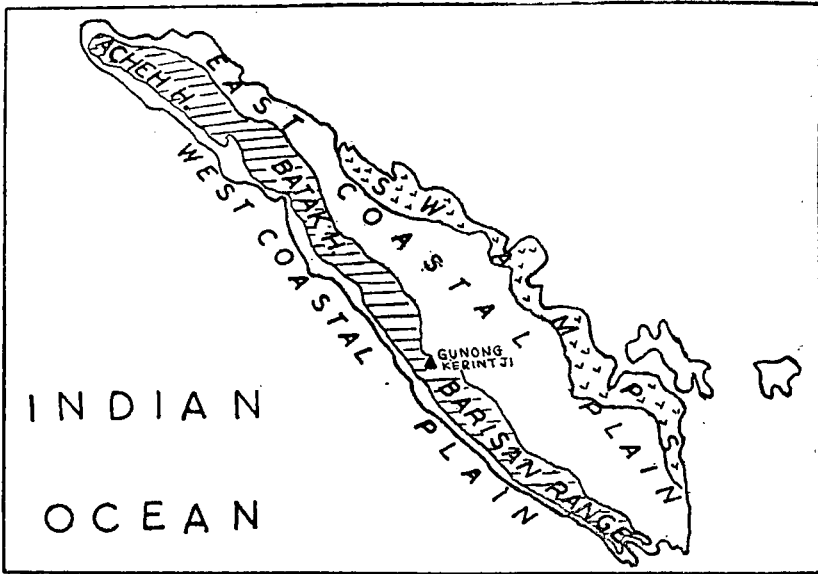


Fig. 28. Relief of Sumatra

(a) West Coastal Plain

The west coastal plain is very narrow and in some places the mountains reach the sea. This coastal plain runs from north to south parallel to the central highlands. The northern parts are more fertile and the other parts are sandy and infertile. There are swamps in some areas.

(b) Central Highlands

The central highlands are nearer to the west and they extend throughout the whole length of the island. They are fold mountains and they contain several volcanoes and about 10 of them are active.

There are several basins and rift valleys between the mountains. The central highlands are known by different names. The northern parts are known as Acheh Highlands and Batak Highlands, and the southern parts are known as the Barisan Range. In the north of the Barisan Range is Gunong Kerintji (12,484 ft.) and it is the highest mountain in Sumatra. Between Sumatra and Java is a volcanic island called Krakatoa.

(c) **The East Coastal Plain**

The east coastal plain is very wide and this plain has been built up of alluvium carried down by the many large rivers. This plain is covered with thick equatorial forests and there are large areas of swamps and in some places the swamps are very wide. The east coastal plain is little developed.

2. CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS OF SUMATRA

Give an account of Sumatra under the following headings:—

(a) Climate

(b) Agriculture

(c) Industries

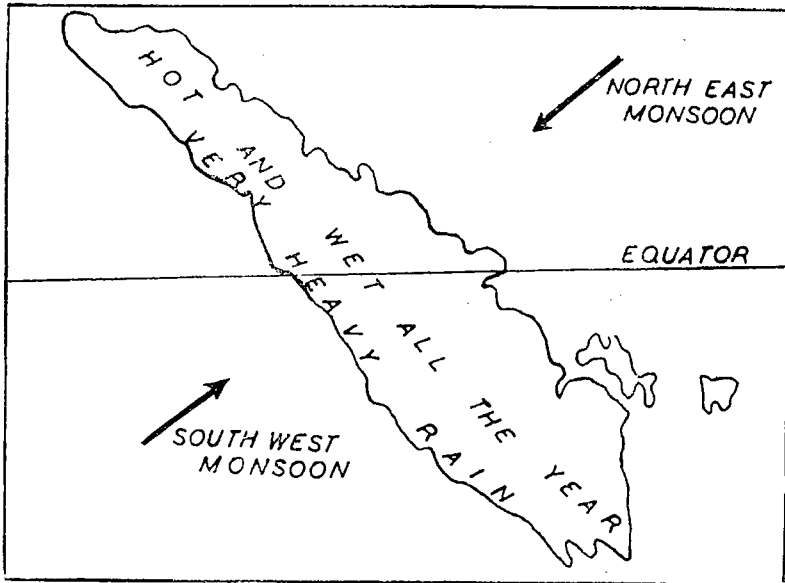


Fig. 29. Climate of Sumatra

(a) Climate

Sumatra is situated on the equator and so it has an equatorial climate. Temperatures are high throughout the year but the highlands are cooler than the plains. The average temperature is over 80° F. and the range of temperature is small.

Convictional rain falls all the year but it also receives much rain from the monsoon winds. The south-west monsoon winds bring heavy rain to the windward side of the mountains and in some parts the rainfall is over 100 ins. per year. The south-western parts of the mountains receive very heavy rain. The north-eastern parts and the basins between the mountains receive less rain because they are in the rain shadow.

It also receives strong tropical storms known as "Sumatras" which bring heavy rain to parts of the island in the middle of the year. The "Sumatras" tend to move eastwards across the Malacca Straits towards the west coast of Malaya.

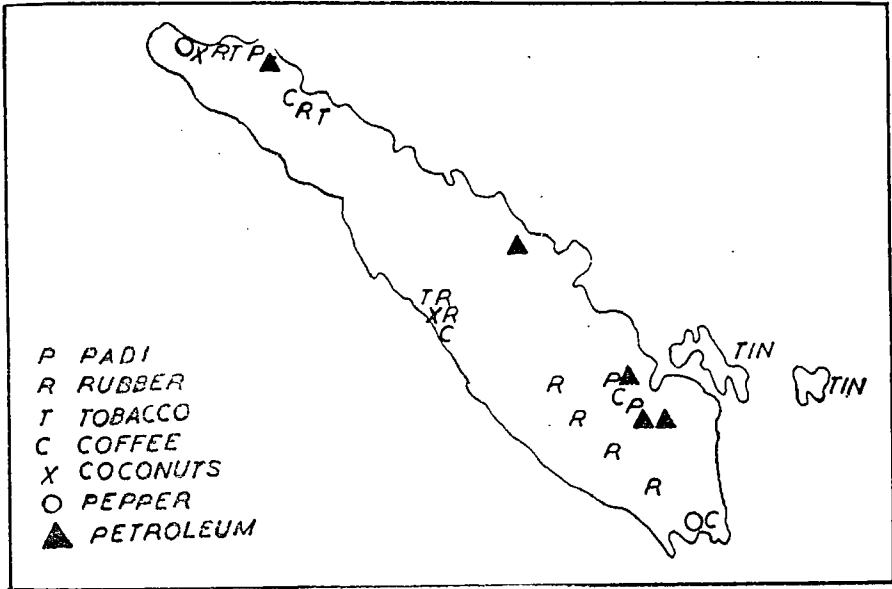


Fig. 30. Products of Sumatra

(b) **Agriculture**

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people of Sumatra. The primitive groups of natives practise what is known as shifting agriculture. These native people clear a small area of the forest and the land is cultivated over and over until the soils are worn out and then they move on to a new clearing. They cultivate tapioca, sweet potatoes, maize and hill padi.

The smallholders grow food crops and some cash crops. The chief food crops are wet padi, maize, tapioca, sweet potatoes and vegetables. Spices such as pepper and cloves are also grown as cash crops but the most important cash crop is rubber. The other cash crops are tobacco, coffee, coconut palms, oil palms, kapok, tea and sugar cane. Wet padi is the most important food crop and it is grown in the deltas, river valleys, mountain basins and the wetter alluvial plains. Plantations are found in the area around Belawan and Medan. This is a fertile alluvial plain. The chief crops grown in the plantations are tobacco, rubber, tea, coconut palms and coffee. The areas around Palembang and Djambi are cultivated with rubber but much of the rubber is produced by smallholders.

(c) **Industries**

Petroleum is the most important mineral product of Sumatra. It is found chiefly near Palembang and Medan. The oilfields of Palembang and Medan produce the most oil. Palembang and Djambi are the centres of oil-refining. Petroleum is an important industry of Sumatra. Tin-mining is also an important industry and tin is mined in the islands of Banka and Billiton and these two islands produce nearly all the tin in the Republic of Indonesia. Tin is mined chiefly by the Chinese.

Coal is mined at Oembilin in Central Sumatra and at Bukit Assam in the west of Palembang.

The other industries are oil-milling, rice-milling, rubber-packing, and the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, textiles, etc.

3. COMPARE AND CONTRAST EAST AND WEST SUMATRA

Compare and contrast East and West Sumatra. Draw a sketch-map to illustrate your answer.

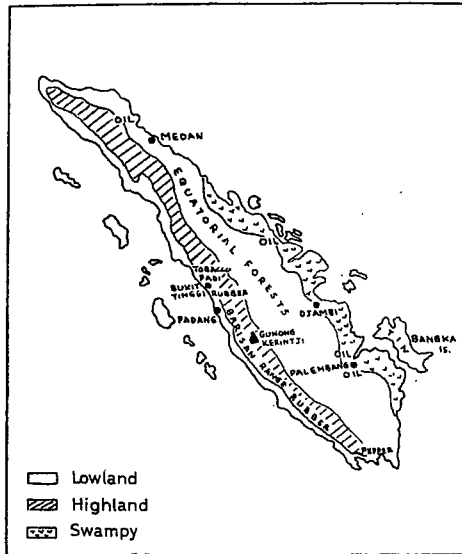


Fig. 31. East and West Sumatra

West Sumatra

1. It is a highland region and so it is not liable to flood.
2. It has a narrow strip of coastal plain.
3. This region is more developed because it contains fertile volcanic soil.

East Sumatra

- It is a lowland region, and floods are common.
- It has a very wide plain but large areas are covered with swamps.
- This region is still undeveloped for it is unhealthy due to malaria. This is a malaria infested area.

4. The communications are more developed.

5. This is an agricultural region, the soil being enriched by volcanic ash.

6. There are no important minerals.

7. There are no long rivers. The rivers are short and swift-flowing.

The communications are very poorly developed.

Agriculture is still undeveloped because the soil is less fertile.

This is the main oil producing region. Oil is mined at Palembang, near Djambi, near Pangkalan Berandan and Pekan Baru.

There are many long rivers and they are slow-flowing.

4. POPULATION OF SUMATRA

Give reasons why Sumatra has a small population and draw a sketch-map to show the distribution of population.

The reasons why Sumatra has a small population are :—

- (1) Much of the island of Sumatra is still undeveloped.
- (2) There are large areas of swamps and thick forests which hinder development.
- (3) Sumatra is not on the international trade route.
- (4) The western mountains and the swamps in the eastern plain make it difficult to approach the central parts of the island.
- (5) Communications are very slow in developing.
- (6) It came under Dutch control much later and so it escaped the Culture System which was responsible for the expansion of population in Java.
- (7) Sumatra attracted very few settlers from neighbouring countries.

JAVA

1. RELIEF, CLIMATE AND CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF JAVA

With the help of a sketch-map, give a geographical account of Java using these headings :—

(a) Relief

(b) Climate

(c) Chief Occupations

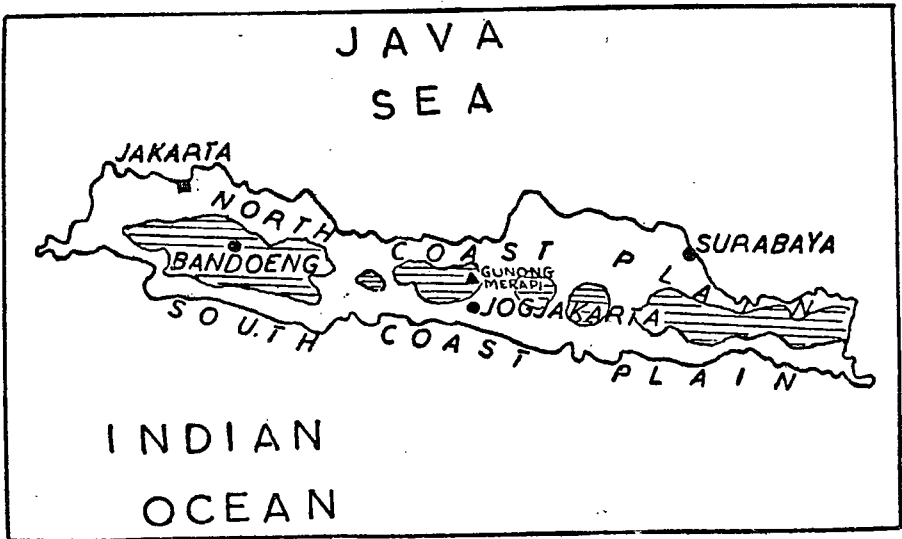


Fig. 32. Relief of Java

(a) Relief

Java is a hilly island and the island consists of a long line of volcanic mountains which occupy the central parts of the island. Many of the volcanoes are active. Large areas are covered by fertile volcanic soils which are rich in minerals. The volcanic mountains are very high and they can be seen almost everywhere in Java. Over 40 of the volcanoes are 6,000 ft. high and one of the most destructive volcanoes is Gunong Merapi or Fire Mountain which is about 10,000 ft. high. These volcanic highlands are surrounded by alluvial plains.

(b) **Climate**

Java has a wet season and a dry season. The wet season is from Oct. to May and at this season the north-west monsoon winds bring heavy rain to the north-coastal plain. The volcanic mountain areas receive very heavy rain (over 200" per year). In the northern plain the rainfall is between 48" — 80" per year.

The dry season is from May to Oct. and during this period there is less rain and plenty of sunshine. The temperatures are high all the year and the average temperature on the plains is about 80° F.

(c) **Chief Occupations**

Java is an agricultural country and so agriculture is the chief occupation of the Javanese. Java is one of the greatest agricultural countries in the world. The rich volcanic soil and the hot and wet summer are very suitable for cultivation of crops. The soils are continuously being renewed by fresh volcanic ash. Therefore volcanic areas are important centres of agriculture.

The Javanese farmers each owns a few acres of land and they grow rice for home use. Rice is the most important crop and the other crops grown by the Javanese farmers are sugar cane, maize, tapioca, rubber, tobacco, spices, coffee, tea, cacao, coconuts and indigo.

2. PRODUCTS OF JAVA

Give an account of the agriculture of Java and draw a sketch-map to show where each crop is located.

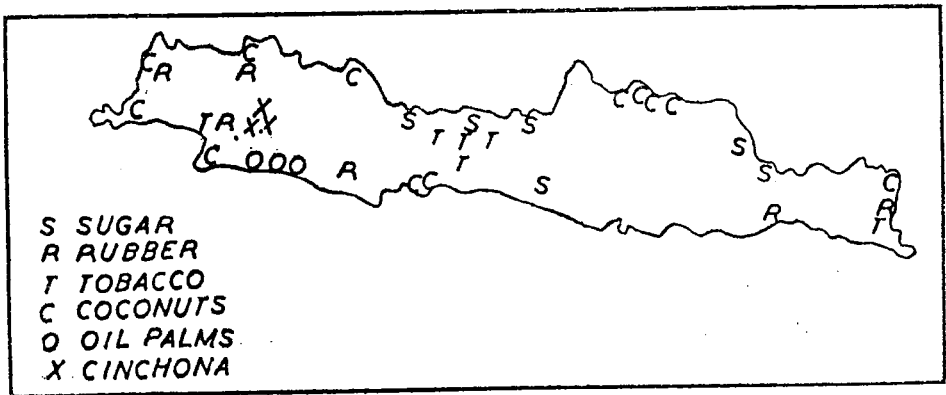


Fig. 33. Products of Java

Agriculture of Java

(a) Rice

The rich volcanic soil and the hot and wet climate of Java are ideal for the cultivation of rice. Rice is the chief crop which is grown for home use. The average yield of rice per acre is high. Rice is grown chiefly in the northern plain. The rice production is not enough to support Java's large population of 55,000,000. Rice growing is entirely in the hands of the Javanese.

(b) Sugar Cane

Sugar is an important cash crop and the rich volcanic soil and the hot and wet climate are ideal for sugar cane. Java is one of the greatest exporters of sugar. The price of sugar plays an important part in the cultivation of this crop.

(c) Tapioca

Tapioca is grown and eaten as a substitute for rice and this crop is also grown for its starch which is one of the chief exports of Java.

(d) **Maize**

Maize is also grown and eaten as a substitute for rice and large quantities of maize are eaten by the Javanese. This crop occupies about one-quarter of the cultivated land.

(e) **Rubber**

Rubber is one of the chief exports of the country. The cultivation of rubber is chiefly a plantation industry. Rubber is cultivated on the slopes of the highlands round 1,500 ft. level.

(f) **Other Crops**

The other cash crops are cinchona, tobacco , spices, tea, coffee, cacao, indigo, coconuts, oil palms and sisal.

(g) **Cattle**

Large numbers of cattle are reared for working in the fields and for local transport, and there are over 5 million cattle in the Island. About 40% of these cattle are buffaloes.

3. COMPARE AND CONTRAST SUMATRA AND JAVA

Compare and contrast Sumatra and Java under suitable headings.

Sumatra

Java

1. Area

It is about three times larger than Malaya.

It is about the same size as Malaya.

2. Population

It is a thinly populated island. Its population is about 14 millions.

It is a densely populated island. Its population is about 55 millions.

3. Soil

Due to a smaller number of volcanoes, its soil is less fertile.

It has a large number of volcanoes, and thus it has very fertile soil.

4. Swamp

There are very large areas of swamps.

There are no swamps.

5. Communication

Its communication system is less developed.

Communication is very well developed.

6. Shifting Cultivation

The number of shifting cultivators is very large.

There are no shifting cultivators. There is no room for this wasteful method of cultivation.

7. Minerals

The chief minerals are petroleum and tin. It exports large amount of these minerals.

It produces a little petroleum and manganese ore. It exports sulphur.

8. Towns

There are fewer large towns.

There are many large towns.

9. Products of Agriculture

Its chief products are padi, rubber, coffee, copra, tea, oil palms and pepper.

Its chief products are padi, sugar, tobacco, rubber, tea, cocoa, coffee, cinchona and oil palms.

10. Terracing

Terracing is not well developed.

Terracing is very well developed.

4. WHY JAVA IS THICKLY POPULATED

Give reasons why Java has a large population and draw a sketch-map to show the distribution of population.

The reasons why Java has a large population are :—

- (1) The rich volcanic soils of Java attract many farmers.
- (2) The hot and wet climate are ideal for the cultivation of crops.
- (3) It has a good central position for trade with neighbouring countries.
- (4) It was the first place developed by the Dutch and the Dutch introduced European methods of agriculture.
- (5) There are extensive irrigation and drainage systems.
- (6) The Cultural System which was introduced by the Dutch in 1830 has taught the Javanese farmers western methods of large scale agriculture for export and this is partly responsible for the large number of people.
- (7) Java has few swamps and there are large areas of fertile, flat land suitable for cultivation.
- (8) The soils are always being renewed by the fresh basic ash from the volcanoes.
- (9) Terracing is very well developed in Java and this has provided more agricultural land for the farmers.
- (10) Many varieties of food crops and cash crops are grown in Java and this has resulted in many local industries such as oil-milling, rice-milling, sugar-refining, rubber-packing, tobacco manufacture. etc.
- (11) Java is very well developed and it has a very good system of communications, and all the large towns are joined by railways and roads.

5. POSITION OF JAKARTA

Write an account of Jakarta and draw a sketch-map to show the position of this city.

Jakarta

- (1) Jakarta is the capital of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) It is situated in the north-west coast of Java.
- (3) Its old name was Batavia, the former Dutch headquarters in the East Indies.
- (4) It was formerly an important port but its harbour has now been silted up and an outport has to be built at Tanjong Priok.
- (5) Tanjong Priok is about six miles to the north-east of the capital and it is joined to the capital by roads, canals and railway.
- (6) It is the greatest commercial centre of Java and much of the trade of Java passes through Jakarta.
- (7) It is one of the most densely populated cities in South-East Asia and it has a population of over 3 millions.
- (8) It is the centre of communications and it is connected by roads and railways with all the large towns in Java. It has an international airport.
- (9) The importance of Jakarta is due to its control of the Sunda Strait.
- (10) It has many local industries such as rice-milling, oil-milling, sugar-refining, and the manufacture of rubber goods, tobacco, cigars, chemicals, textiles, etc.

NORTHERN BORNEO

1. SARAWAK

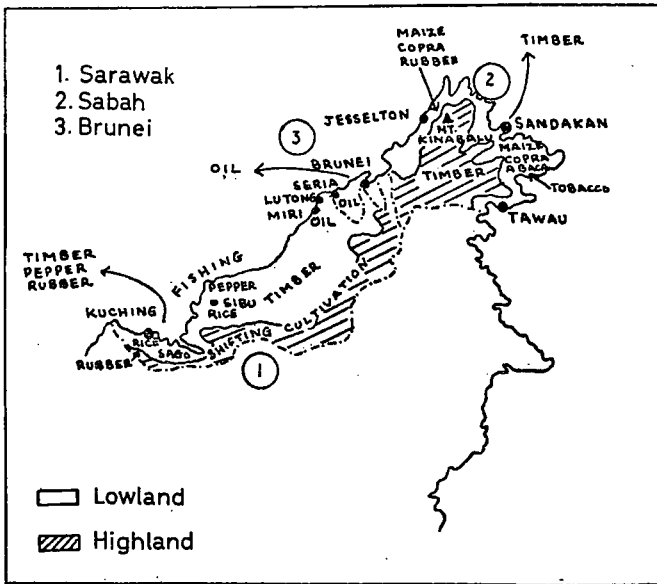


Fig. 34. Sarawak, Sabah and Brunei

Sarawak, the largest of the three north Bornean territories, has an area of 47,000 square miles and a population of about 750,000. In 1841, Sir James Brooke, an Englishman, was appointed the first white Rajah by the Sultan of Brunei. Brooke was given control of a portion of Sarawak until 1888 when the whole of Sarawak became an independent State under the protection of Great Britain. The Brooke family ruled Sarawak for a period of a hundred years. In 1942 Sarawak was under Japanese occupation, and shortly after its liberation it was ceded to Great Britain on July 1, 1946 and it became a British Crown Colony.

A large part of this territory is still undeveloped and backward. The territory is divided into five divisions, and most of the people live in the First and Second Divisions, the rest of Sarawak being thinly peopled. The population comprises many racial groups the chief of which are the Ibans or Sea Dyaks, the Chinese, the Malays, the Land Dyaks and the Melanaus. The other smaller racial groups are the Kenyahs, Muruts, Kayans, Punans,

etc. As in Malaya, the Chinese form the business community and live in the larger towns. There are many Chinese artisans and market gardeners. Most of the Malays are fishermen and padi-planters and live in the fertile areas near the coast. The native peoples are mainly cultivators and live in scattered groups in alluvial flats in the river valleys. The interior is inhabited by shifting cultivators and nomadic tribes of hunters. There are permanent settlements along the river banks.

Along the west coast is a stretch of coastal lowland fringed by large areas of mangrove swamp forest. Rising from the coastal lowland is a region of hilly or undulating land separating the coastal lowland from the forested, mountainous interior. The eastern mountains form a natural boundary between Kalimantan and Sarawak for quite some distance, and here the mountains are high, some rising over 10,000 feet. The territory is drained by many rivers and the most important rivers are the Baram in the north and the Rejang and Sarawak in the south. These rivers flow into the South China Sea and they have deltas at their mouths.

The communications in Sarawak are still undeveloped. There are no railways and there are only a few hundred miles of metalled and earth roads which are found in or near the main towns. Travelling, elsewhere, is carried on by means of jungle paths and rivers. There are two roads connecting Kuching with Bau and Simanggang. Rivers are chief means of travelling in places where roads are non-existent. Although the rivers are interrupted by sand bars and shallow, they can be used by small launches for the transport of goods and passengers for some distance. Communication between the towns is usually by internal air service or by coastal steamer.

Sarawak is mainly an agricultural country producing rubber, sago, pepper, rice and coconuts. Most of these products come from smallholdings. Padi is an important food crop but much of the padi is hill or dry padi grown by the Malays, the Dyaks and shifting cultivators. Dry padi is more widely cultivated than wet padi because Sarawak is lacking in irrigation facilities, thus limiting the areas given to wet padi. Wet padi occupies the more fertile areas on the deltas and alluvial plains in the river valleys. Most of the padi-planters grow one crop of padi each year and double-cropping is not widespread. There is a shortage of rice in Sarawak and much rice has to be imported. Sago is also an important food crop cultivated chiefly

by the Melanaus to make up for the inadequate supply of rice. Rubber is the most important cash crop and it is one of the chief items of export. But the quality of the rubber is inferior due to the presence of impurities resulting from poor preparation. The next important cash crop is pepper, and Sarawak is a great producer and exporter of pepper. The chief pepper-growing area is situated in south Sarawak. Large quantities of pepper are exported. Coconut palms are cultivated along the coastal areas where the sandy soil is more favourable. However, only small quantities of copra are exported. Fishing is also an important industry and inshore fishing is carried on by the Malays.

The chief mineral of Sarawak is petroleum. Oil was first discovered at Miri in 1911, but production from the Miri oilfield is diminishing. The oil from here is sent to Lutong for refining. The oil refinery at Lutong also refines the oil from the Seria oilfield in Brunei. Petroleum is one of the chief exports of Sarawak. Bauxite from which the mineral, aluminium, is extracted is mined near Semantan in western Sarawak where a large deposit of bauxite is found. Small quantities of gold is mined at Bau near Kuching. There are several limestone caves in Sarawak where bird and bat guano is found in large quantities. Guano is a valuable fertilizer rich in nitrogen, and it is formed by the droppings of thousands of birds and bats which haunt these caves. In these caves are also found a large number of birds' nests made by a kind of bird called swift. The swifts of Borneo make their nests out of their stick saliva which is deposited on the surfaces of rocks and caves. When this sticky secretion hardens it forms a saucer-like structure which serves as a nest. The natives collect these nests by using long bamboo to knock them down. These birds' nests which look like hardened jelly are sold to make a nourishing soup which is a Chinese delicacy.

There are great possibilities for the expansion of the timber industry, the forests of the interior being rich in valuable timber. The timber industry is becoming more important, and large quantities of timber are exported.

The most important export of Sarawak is petroleum, the other items of export being rubber, timber, pepper, birds' nests and bauxite. It imports foodstuffs, of which the most important is rice. The other imports are machinery, textiles, vehicles and building materials. Sarawak carries on a large amount of trade with Singapore.

The chief town is Kuching, the capital of Sarawak. It is situated 23 miles up the Sarawak River. It is a commercial centre with a population of about 56,000. The town can be reached by steamers, and it is linked with the other towns by internal air services. Sibul with a population of about 10,000 is situated on the Rejang River about 60 miles up, and the town can be reached by large steamers. The town is linked by air services with the other towns. Miri, the centre of the oil industry, is situated on the north-west coast. This little town is joined by road to Seria and Brunei.

2. SABAH

Sabah is situated in the northern part of the island of Borneo and it includes the island of Labuan which was once part of the Straits Settlements. It has an area of 29,388 square miles and has a population of about 450,000. This territory had been under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Chartered Company from 1888 until 1942 when it was handed over to the Japanese. After the Second World War it became the Crown Colony of North Borneo.

A large part of the territory is jungle. Most of the people live along the west coast. There is a mixed population, consisting of the Dusuns, the Chinese, the Bajaus, the Malays, the Muruts and the Kedayans. The Chinese are traders and merchants and they are found in the large towns. Most of the padi-planters are Dusuns, and the majority of the Bajaus are fishermen. Many of the aboriginal peoples are forest dwellers and they are found in scattered groups, practising shifting cultivation.

This is the most mountainous of the three north Bornean territories. On the west coast the hills come closer to the sea, leaving a narrow stretch of coastal plain. The coastal plains have been built up of alluvium and on the east coast there are large areas of alluvial flats. The coastal plains are fringed by mangrove swamps especially along the east coast. Large areas are covered with equatorial rain forests but in some parts especially around Mount Kinabalu the forest has been burnt and destroyed by shifting cultivators. Rising from the coastal plains is a region of hilly land separating the interior mountains from the coastal plains. The mountainous interior is thickly forested, rising to its highest point at Mount Kinabalu. The region is drained by several rivers, the largest of which is the Kinabatangan.

Sabah is the only territory in Northern Borneo which runs a railway service. The railway, which is only 127 miles long, links Jesselton on the west coast with Melalap in the interior with a branch line linking Beaufort to Weston on Brunei Bay. There are only a few hundred miles of roads which are found around the large towns and there are also a few hundred miles of paths. The coastal towns are linked by coastal steamers, and there are internal air services providing quick transport between the larger towns.

The chief products of Sabah are rubber, timber, sago, rice, coconuts, abaca, coffee, spices and tobacco. Rubber is the chief cash crop but the rubber is of a poor quality. Rubber occupies the largest area of cultivated land. Wet padi is widely cultivated and this is due to the widespread use of irrigation. The chief padi-growing and rubber-producing areas are situated along the narrow west coastal plain. Besides rice, maize is an important food crop. Coconuts are cultivated along the sandy coastal areas, and some copra is exported. The Semporna Peninsula in the eastern part of Sabah is an important area for plantation agriculture. The chief crops grown in this area are abaca, tobacco, oil palms, coffee and cocoa. However, most of the products come from smallholdings. The equatorial rain forest contains valuable timber, and lumbering is carried on in the forested interior with Tawau and Sandakan as centres of the timber industry. The mangrove forest yields a kind of substance called cutch which is extracted from the bark of the mangrove trees. The mangrove trees are felled and sold for firewood. Inshore fishing is carried on by the natives.

The most important export of Sabah is rubber, the other items of export being timber, copra, tobacco, cutch, abaca, fish and firewood. The chief imports are manufactured goods and foodstuffs, including textiles cigarettes, rice, sugar, vehicles, machinery and oil.

The chief towns are Jesselton, Sandakan and Victoria. Jesselton is the capital of Sabah with a population of about 12,000. It is an important port situated on the west coast. It is the commercial centre, collecting the products of its hinterland. Sandakan, with a population of about 15,000, is the largest town in Sabah. It was the old capital of North Borneo and was badly damaged during the war. The port of Sandakan lies at the entrance to a large and deep harbour. Tawau, having a population of about 4,300, is a small port and its importance is due to its position as a collecting centre for the products of its hinterland. Victoria Town, commonly called Labuan, has a population of only about 2,500 and it is situated on Labuan Island which stands at the entrance to Brunei Bay, an excellent harbour.

3. BRUNEI

Brunei, the smallest of the three north Bornean territories, has an area of only 2,226 square miles and a population of about 84,000. The development of this territory is partially due to oil. In 1929 oil was discovered at Seria and the development of the Seria oilfields has brought great wealth and prosperity to Brunei. The development of the oilfields has resulted in a great increase in population and has given employment to about three-quarters of the working population in Brunei. As in other parts of Northern Borneo, the population is multi-racial with the Malays forming half of the population. The other racial groups are the Chinese, the Kedayans, the Dusuns, the Dyaks, the Muruts and the Indians.

Oil is responsible for about 90 per cent of the revenue of Brunei. The Seria oil-wells are very productive. Oil has been responsible for making the town of Seria into what it is today — a modern town with fine houses from what was once a swampy district of little use. The oil is obtained from both on land and from under the sea and there are several off-shore oil-wells and some of these off-shore oil-wells have been drilled from jetties. The crude oil is sent by pipeline to the port of Kuala-Belait to be shipped by tanker to Singapore for refining. Some of the oil from the Seria oilfields goes by pipeline to be refined at the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak. Next to oil, rubber is the most important export of Brunei. The other products are timber, sago, cutch, padi and jelutong. The majority of the native peoples are agriculturists cultivating rice, coconuts, rubber, sago and vegetables. Others are engaged in fishing, boat-building and native crafts. The natives of Brunei are noted for their silk and cotton sarongs, silverware and brassware. The chief export of Brunei is, of course, petroleum with rubber coming next. The other exports are jelutong and cutch. Most of these export commodities go to Singapore. Its chief imports are manufactured goods and foodstuffs.

The chief town is Brunei, the capital, standing on the river of the same name. It is an important port and has a population of about 10,000. The other smaller towns are Seria, Kuala-Belait and Lutong.

4. WHY BORNEO IS THINLY POPULATED

Give reasons why Borneo has a small population and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map showing the distribution of population.

The reasons why Borneo has a small population are :—

- (1) The soils of Borneo are not fertile.
- (2) Large areas are still undeveloped and covered with jungle.
- (3) The central parts of Borneo are too difficult to reach for the rivers are too shallow for boats.
- (4) There is no any valuable mineral to attract settlers deep into the heart of Borneo.
- (5) The native people are backward and many of them do not have permanent settlements and they have not advanced beyond the hunting stage.
- (6) Communications are very slow in developing.
- (7) Borneo does not lie on the chief trade route.

THE PHILIPPINES

1. RELIEF, CLIMATE AND CHIEF OCCUPATIONS

With the aid of a sketch-map, write a geographical account of the Philippines under the following headings:—

(a) Relief

(b) Climate

(c) Chief Occupations

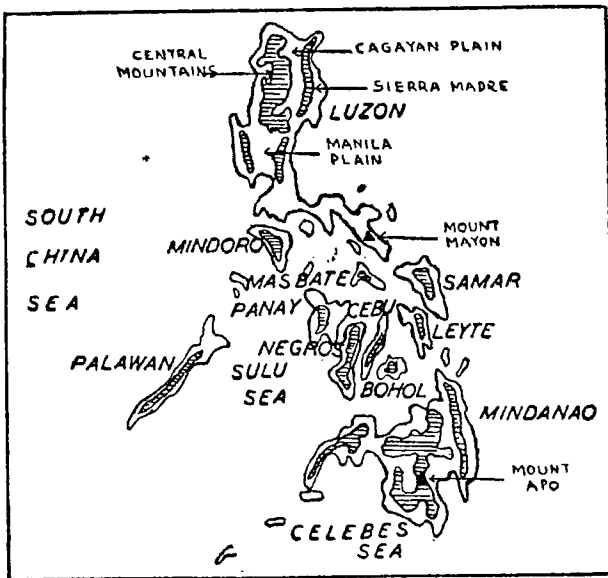


Fig. 35. Relief of the Philippines

(a) Relief

Luzon, the largest island in the Philippines, is hilly in the north. These northern mountains are known as the Sierra Madre in the east and the Central Mountains in the west. Between these two mountains is the Cagayan Plain which is drained by the Cagayan River.

The Manila Plain, the most important region in Luzon, is situated to the south of the Central Highlands. To the south of the Manila Plain there are several volcanoes and Mount Mayon is an active volcano. Mindanao, the second largest island in the Philippines, is more hilly. Between the mountains is a rift valley known as the Agusan Valley. The mountains of Mindanao consist of plateaux and volcanoes and large areas are composed of volcanic soils and the highest volcano is Mount Apo.

Most of the Philippine islands have a central highland surrounded by narrow coastal plains.

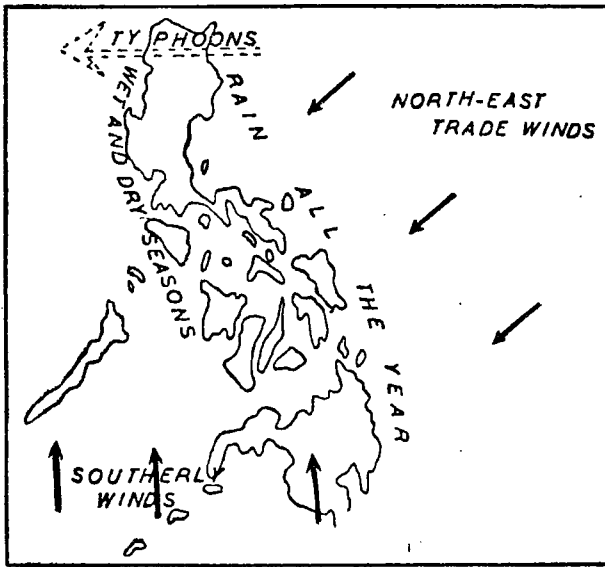


Fig. 36. Climate of the Philippines

(b) **Climate**

The climate of the Philippines is influenced by the surrounding seas and its temperatures are between 75° F. and 85° F.

The north-east trade winds blow to the Philippines from Nov. to May and they bring heavy rain to the eastern parts of the Philippines but the western parts in the rain shadow receive little rain especially the

western part of Luzon which is sheltered by high mountains. From June to Oct. the winds blow from the south and the southerly winds bring rain to all parts of the Philippines because the winds are not sheltered by high mountains.

The northern parts of the Philippines receive strong tropical cyclones called typhoons. The typhoons come from July to Nov. and they bring heavy rain, and great damage is caused by floods.

(c) Chief Occupations

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the Filipinos and about 65% of the people depend on agriculture for a living. The Filipino farmers cultivate rice, maize, sugar cane, Manila hemp, coconuts and many other cash crops. Rice is the chief food crop and most of the Filipinos live in the rice-growing areas. Many people are engaged in industries which are mainly agricultural such as oil-milling, sugar-refining, and the manufacture of copra, cigars, cigarettes, ropes, etc. Many people are also engaged in cottage industries. Fishing is also one of the important occupations and fish is an important item in the Filipino diet. Shifting agriculture is practised in the remote areas of the forests.

2. AGRICULTURE OF PHILIPPINES

Describe the agriculture of the Philippines and draw a sketch-map to show where the crops are found.

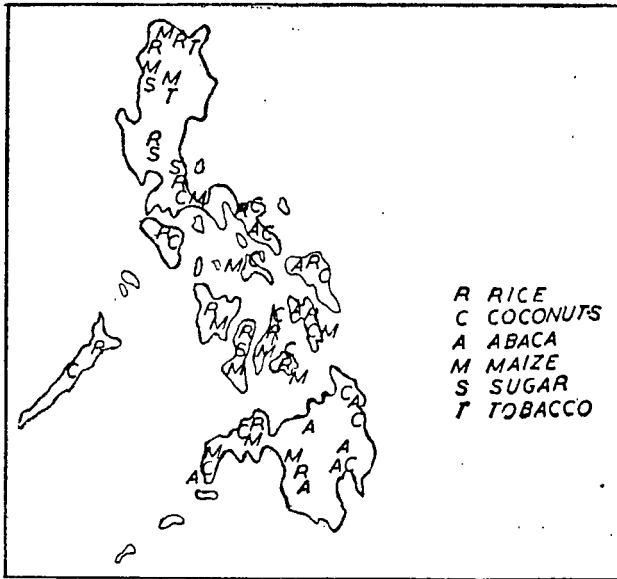


Fig. 37. Products of the Philippines

Agriculture in the Philippines

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the Filipinos for about 65% of the people depend on agriculture. The fertile Manila Plain in Luzon is the most important agricultural region. The coastal alluvial plains are also important agricultural areas and they are cultivated where the soils are fertile.

(a) Rice

Rice is the most important food crop in the Philippines but the production of rice is not enough to feed the entire population of the country. The most important rice-growing area is the Manila Plain in Luzon. Wet padi is cultivated in the Manila Plain and the Cagayan Valley in Luzon and on the Panay Island. Rice occupies about 40% of the cultivated land and Luzon produces about two-thirds of the rice crop. Thus the rice from Luzon is sent to the rest of the islands.

(b) **Maize**

Maize is the next important crop and it is eaten as a substitute for rice. The greatest maize-growing district is Cebu. Maize occupies about 18% of the cultivated land.

(c) **Sugar**

Sugar is a very important cash crop and the Philippines is one of the great sugar-growing countries in the world. The rich volcanic soils and the climatic conditions of the Philippines are suitable for this crop. The chief sugar-growing areas are in Luzon and Negros which produce over 80% of the total sugar production. The sugar from Luzon is produced chiefly by smallholders living in the Manila Plain but on Negros the sugar cane is grown in large plantations. Sugar refining is a very important industry and much sugar is exported.

(d) **Coconuts**

Coconuts are an important cash crop and coconut palms are cultivated over large areas. The coconut palms occupy over 20% of the cultivated land. The Philippines is one of the world's greatest exporters of coconut oil and copra. Most of the coconuts are produced by smallholders. Coconut palms are grown chiefly along the east coastal plain where the heavier rainfall is more suitable for them. The chief coconut-producing areas are the Visayan Islands (50%) and Luzon (30%). Millions of Filipinos are engaged in the coconut industry. Manila is the centre for oil-milling and copra.

(e) **Abaca**

Abaca or Manila hemp is a valuable cash crop of the Philippines. This plant produces fibres which are used in the manufacture of ropes. The Philippines is the greatest producer of this fibre and large quantities of this fibre and its products are exported. Abaca is grown chiefly in the west coast where the rainfall is heavy throughout the year because this crop needs rain all the year. The chief abaca-growing areas are in Southern Luzon and Mindanao. The other areas are in Leyte and Samar.

(f) **Tobacco**

Tobacco is also grown and this product forms about 5% of the country's exports. The chief tobacco-growing areas are the Cagayan Valley, the Lingayan Gulf district and in the islands of Panay, Negros and Cebu.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

1. RELIEF OF INDIA

With the aid of a sketch-map describe the relief of India under these headings :—

(a) Northern Mountains

(b) Gangetic Plain

(c) Deccan Plateau

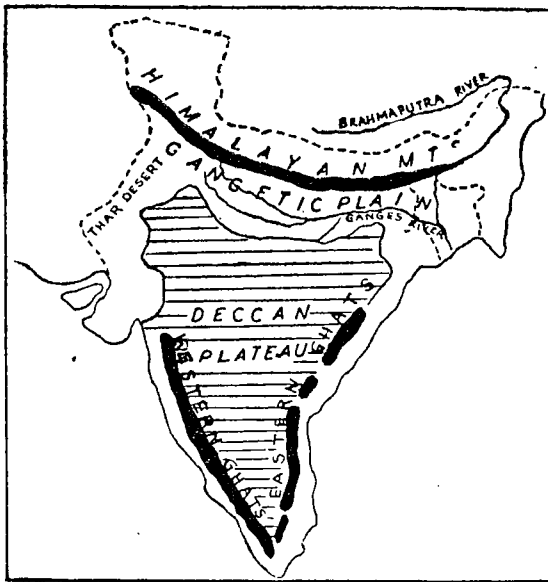


Fig. 38. Relief of India

(a) The Northern Mountains

The northern mountains are known as the Himalayan Mountains and these mountains form a wall separating India from Tibet. The Himalayan Mountains are the highest mountains in the world and the highest peak is called Mount Everest (29,000 ft.) The Himalayas are fold mountains and they form a barrier protecting India. The Himalayas are about 1,500 miles long and the average height is 18,000 ft. The passes across the Himalayas are about 17,000 ft. high.

(b) **The Gangetic Plain**

The Gangetic Plain is situated between the Himalayas in the north and the Deccan Plateau in the south. This plain is one of the most productive and thickly populated lowlands in the world. This plain is drained by the Ganges River. The plain is composed of thick alluvial soil which is very fertile, and this plain was built up of silt brought down from the highlands by the Ganges and its numerous tributaries. The Ganges delta contains very rich soil but the seaward parts are covered with mangrove swamps and jungle.

(c) **The Deccan Plateau**

The Deccan Plateau is situated in Peninsular India. This great plateau is made up of old hard rocks but over a quarter million square miles are covered with lavas. On the whole the soils on the highlands are poor but the alluvial soils in the valleys and coastal plains are fertile. The Deccan Plateau is bordered on the west by the Western Ghats and on the east by the Eastern Ghats. The Deccan is higher in the west and lower in the east so that the main rivers flow from west to east.

2. CLIMATE OF INDIA

With the help of a sketch-map, describe the climate of India under the following headings :—

(a) Hot Season

(b) Cold Season

(c) Rainy Season

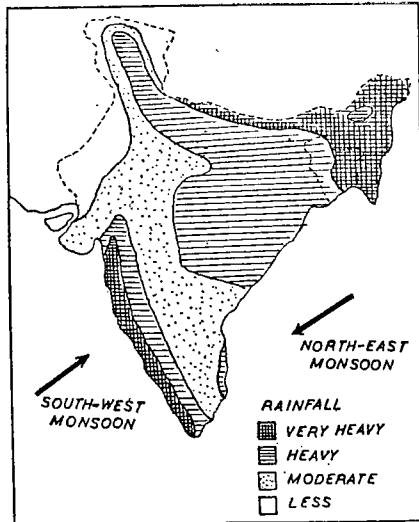


Fig. 39. Climate of India

(a) The Hot Season

The hot season is from April to the middle of June. During these months the sun is directly over India and the temperatures are high and the summer heat is almost unbearable for the temperatures are over 90° F. in many parts. During the hot season there is very little rain in most parts of India.

(b) The Cold Season

The cold season is from October to March. At this time the north-east monsoons blow from the cold regions of Central Asia and these winter winds are very cold. Since they come from the land, they are dry winds and so the cold season is also a dry season in most parts of India.

(c) **The Rainy Season**

The rainy season is from the middle of June to October. During these months the south-west monsoon winds blow from the sea and they bring heavy rain to the windward slopes of the Western Ghats, the Malabar Coast, the windward slopes of Assam and the Ganges Valley. The Deccan Plateau on the rain-shadow area receives moderate rainfall. The rain-shadow area of the Eastern Ghats receive less rain. The Thar Desert region is very dry because it receives the south-west monsoon winds which blow as dry winds to this region.

3. IRRIGATION IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Give a description of the different types of irrigation found in India and Pakistan. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

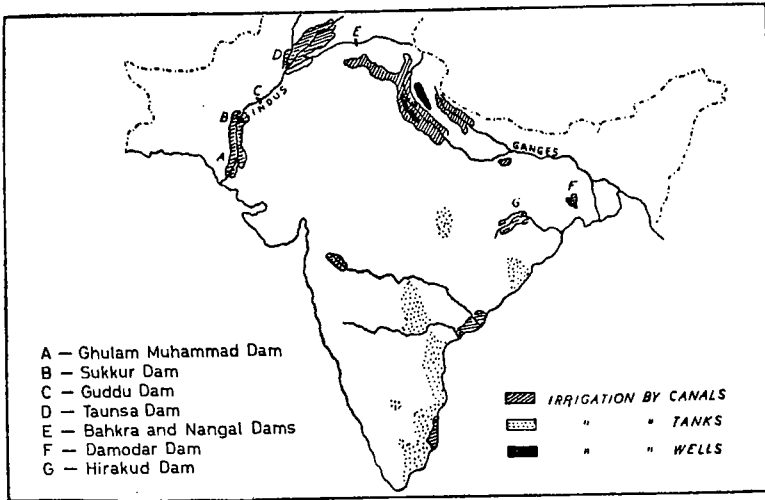


Fig. 40. Irrigation in India and Pakistan

Irrigation plays a very important part in the development of agriculture in India and Pakistan because half of the cultivated lands in these two countries are under irrigation. Without irrigation West Pakistan would have been a desert. The irrigation systems of the two countries have been very well developed. There are three main types of irrigation.

(1) Irrigation by Canals

(a) Inundation Canals

These canals are cut parallel to rivers, and they draw their water from the rivers. When the rivers are in flood, the river water runs into these canals which lead the water to the farms. During the dry season, this water helps to irrigate the farms, but this water can last for only one or two months. After this period the inundation canals run dry. Another great disadvantage is that if the rainfall is too heavy, there may be a serious flooding. One advantage is that the flood water brings fresh alluvial soil to the farms.

(b) Perennial Canals

These canals receive their water from large reservoirs, and they contain water throughout the year. A huge dam is constructed across the river valley to collect water for irrigation during the dry season. The water from the reservoirs run into the rivers and perennial canals which lead the water to the farms. Besides irrigation, the dams generate hydro-electric power and they also help to check floods during the wet season. There are many large irrigation dams in both India and Pakistan. This type of irrigation is found along the Indus Basin and in the Middle and Upper Ganges Valley. This type of irrigation covers 50% of the irrigated lands.

(2) Irrigation by Tanks

Tanks are artificial lakes or ponds which store up water for irrigation during the dry season. These tanks are constructed from mud, clay and stones, and they vary in size from a few square yards to a few square miles. The water in these tanks lasts for only one or two months.

But, nevertheless, it helps to prolong the growing period during the dry season. After a period of two months these tanks dry up. Irrigation by tanks is found mainly in the Deccan plateau where non-porous rocks are present. These non-porous rocks are ideal for the construction of irrigation tanks.

(3) Irrigation by Wells

In this method of irrigation water is drawn up from the wells, and the most common method of doing this is by lowering a leather bag into the well, and the bag is hauled up by means of a rope and pulley. The water is poured into a channel which leads the water to the farms. Sometimes bullocks are used in pulling up the leather bags. This method of irrigation is widely used in the Punjab and the Upper Ganges Valley. About 15 million acres of land are under well irrigation.

4. AGRICULTURE OF INDIA

Write an account of the agriculture of India and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map to show the distribution of crops.

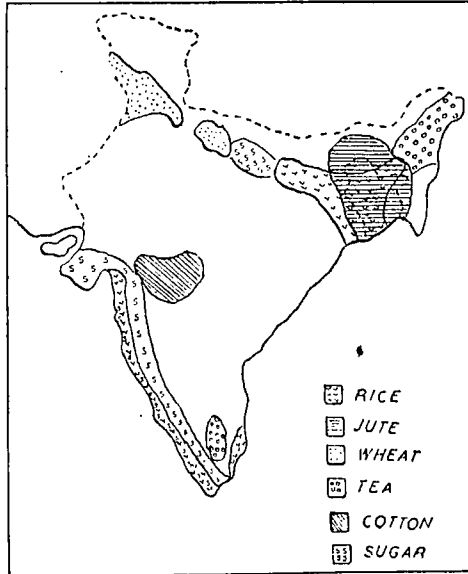


Fig. 41. Agriculture of India

Agriculture of India

(a) Rice

Rice is the chief cereal crop of India for rice is the staple food of the Indians. The hot and wet climate and the rich alluvial soils are good for rice cultivation. The chief areas for rice are the middle and lower basins of the Ganges Valley, the Malabar Coastlands and the south of the Coromandel Coastlands.

(b) Wheat

Wheat is also an important crop and it is grown chiefly on the drier parts of India especially in the Punjab. Much of the wheat is grown under irrigation. Wheat occupies about 10% of the cultivated land.

(c) **Sorghum.**

Sorghum is one of the chief crops and large quantities of Sorghum are cultivated. The chief areas for this second important crop are in Central Deccan.

(d) **Sugar Cane**

India is one of the world largest producers of sugar. The chief sugar-growing areas are in the Upper Ganges Valley and in the Punjab. Much of the sugar cane is grown under irrigation. Sugar cane is also grown along the Malabar Coastlands.

(e) **Cotton**

Cotton is also an important crop and India is one of the world greatest producers of cotton. The chief cotton-growing areas are in the black cotton soil region in the Deccan.

(f) **Jute**

Jute is an important crop and the chief jute-growing areas are in the Ganges delta. Jute is one of the chief exports of India and India is the world greatest producer of Jute.

(g) **Tea**

Tea is grown chiefly on the hill slopes in Assam and around Darjeeling. Tea is also cultivated in southern India.

(h) **Other Crops**

The other crops of India are linseed, sesame, mustard, groundnuts, barley, millet, maize, rubber, tobacco, indigo and opium.

(i) **Cattle**

India is one of the greatest producers of cattle in the world. In India the cattle are reared for working in the fields and for transport. They are not reared for meat since the Hindus do not eat beef and they regard cattle as sacred. The most important cattle product is hides which are exported in large quantities.

5. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF INDIA

With the help of a sketch-map, describe the manufacturing industries of India.

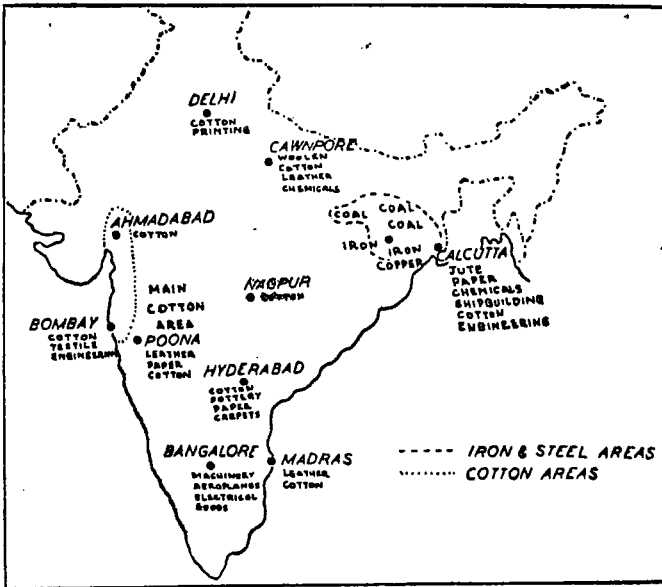


Fig. 42. Manufacturing Industries of India

(1) The Iron and Steel Manufacturing Region

The iron and steel manufacturing industry is concentrated in the north-east industrial region. This region specialises in iron and steel, and it extends from Jamshedpur to Calcutta. This region has become the centre of the iron and steel industry because it produces large quantities of coal and iron ore. The Damodar Valley produces 90% of India's coal, and there is a mountain containing a large deposit of iron ore. The dams on the Damodar River and at Hirakud supply this industrial region with hydro-electric power. The largest iron and steel manufacturing town is Jamshedpur named after its founder, Jamshedji Tata. The Tata Iron and Steel Company at

Jamshedpur is well-known. The other iron and steel manufacturing towns are Calcutta, Rourkela, Kulti, Durgapur, Burnpur, Bokaro, etc. These towns concentrate on the manufacture of heavy machinery.

(2) The Cotton Manufacturing Region

The manufacture of cottons is a major industry of India, and this industry is concentrated in the north-west region of Peninsular India. This cotton manufacturing belt extends from Bombay to Ahmadabad. This region has developed into a great cotton manufacturing centre because it is near the main cotton-growing area, and so it has a ready supply of raw cotton. However this region has one disadvantage for it is too far away from the coal-producing area. Fortunately, a large hydro-electric power dam had been built near Bombay by Tata. This dam supplies cheap power to the cotton manufacturing region. Bombay is the largest cotton manufacturing town which alone produces 75% of all the cotton textile in India. Ahmadabad is the next largest cotton town. The other cotton towns are Poona, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Madras, Delhi, Calcutta, etc.

(3) The Jute Manufacturing Centre

The centre of the jute manufacturing industry is Calcutta. Although most of the raw jute is produced by East Pakistan, nearly all the jute mills are in India. Calcutta is the chief jute manufacturing town. India and Pakistan are the world's largest producers of jute.

(4) Engineering

The engineering industry includes shipbuilding and ship-repairing, and the manufacture of radios, sewing-machines, electric appliances, motor vehicles, engines, etc. This industry is centred on Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, etc.

6. THE GANGES BASIN

Give an account of the Ganges Basin. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

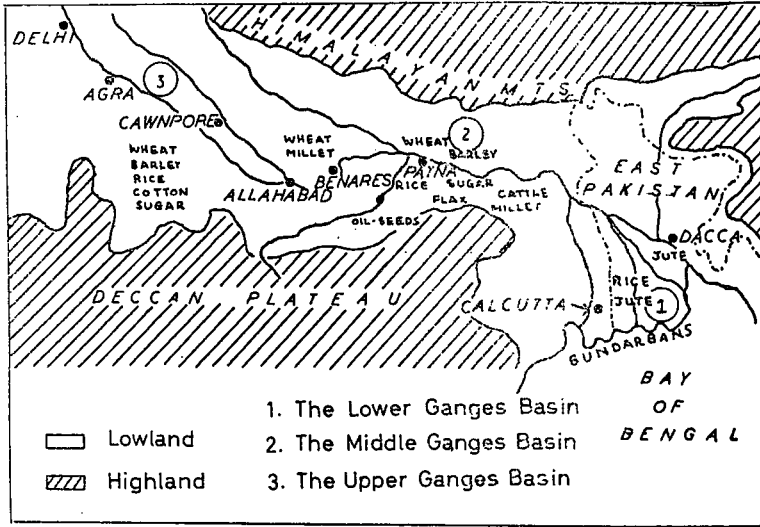


Fig. 43. The Ganges Basin

(1) The Lower Ganges Basin

This region consists of a large delta formed by alluvium brought down by the Ganges, the sacred river of India. It is a very fertile region, but it is so low that large areas are swampy. The most swampy areas are found along the coast called the Sunderbans. Due to large areas of swamp only 50% of this region is cultivated. The rainfall is over 80 ins. per year.

The hot and wet climate is suitable for the cultivation of rice and jute. Rice is the chief food crop occupying about 90% of the cultivated land. Jute is the main cash crop, and it is cultivated mainly in East Pakistan, the world's largest producer of jute. The raw jute is sent to Calcutta for the manufacture of "gunny" bags and ropes. The other crops include sugar, tobacco, mustard and oil-seeds.

Calcutta is the largest city, and it is the main commercial centre. This city controls the trade of the Ganges Valley. It has a population of $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions. It is the second largest city in India. It is a great port, and it is an important manufacturing city. Its industries are rice-milling, sugar refining, engineering, tanning, and the manufacture of jute, paper, chemicals, iron and steel goods, machinery, etc. Dacca, the capital of East Pakistan, is a small commercial town. It has a population of over half a million, and it is a university centre. Its chief industry is the manufacture of jute.

(2) **The Middle Ganges Basin**

This is an alluvial plain, and it is very fertile. It lies between Allahabad and the Ganges delta. The rainfall in this region is 45 ins. per year.

It is an agricultural region, and about 75% of this region is cultivated. The chief food crop is rice. Jute is not grown here. The other crops are wheat, millet, sugar and cotton. Irrigation by wells and canals is used to irrigate the land during the dry period.

Benares on the Ganges is a holy town where many Hindu pilgrims go to bathe in the water of the sacred river. This city is famous for its temples.

(3) **The Upper Ganges Basin**

This region consists of a large alluvial plain, and much of it is cultivated. Since it lies farther to the north it has a cooler climate, but its rainfall is only between 30 and 40 ins. per year. This is, therefore, a dry region, and so irrigation is necessary.

Agriculture is the main occupation. Dry crops such as wheat, millet, barely and cotton are grown. These crops are grown under irrigation. The other crops include sugar, maize and oil seeds.

Delhi is the largest city, and New Delhi is the capital. The population of New Delhi and Old Delhi is $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions. New Delhi is a modern city with large buildings. It is a commercial town, and its industries are flour-milling, tanning and the manufacture of cottons, woollens, paper and chemicals. Agra is famous for its Taj Mahal which means "Gem of Building". This magnificent building was built by a Moghul Emperor, Shah Jehan, in honour of his wife. It is one of the Wonders of the World. Cawnpore is a commercial and industrial city. Its industries are the manufacture of cottons, papers, chemicals, leather, machines, etc.

7. THE DECCAN PLATEAU

With the help of a sketch-map, give a geographical description of the Deccan under these headings :—

- (a) Relief (b) Climate (c) Chief Occupations and Industries

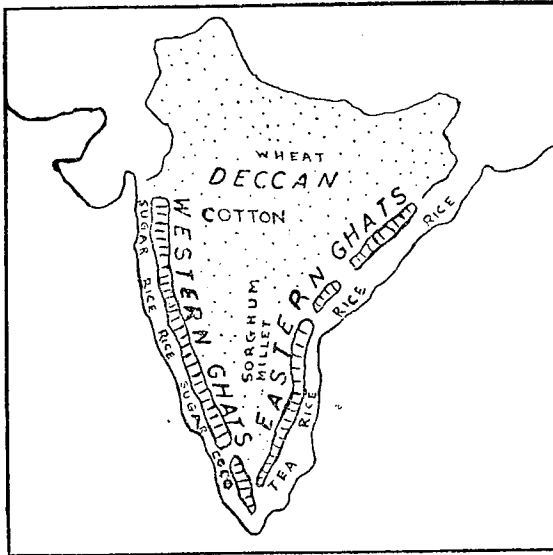


Fig. 44. The Deccan Plateau

The Deccan

(a) **Relief**

The Deccan is situated to the south of the Ganges Valley. The Deccan consists of a plateau. The Deccan Plateau is bordered on the west by the Western Ghats and on the east by the Eastern Ghats. This great plateau is composed of old hard rocks and large areas are covered with black cotton soil and porous clay. The plateau is higher in the west and lower in the east.

(b) **Climate**

Summer is hot and wet and winter is warm and dry. In summer the south-west monsoon brings heavy rain to the west coast of the Deccan but the central parts receive moderate rain because they are sheltered by

the Western Ghats. In summer the temperatures are very high. In winter the climate is warm and winter is a dry season because at this time the north-east monsoon winds are blowing from the land and so they are dry winds. The south-east parts receive some rain in winter because the monsoon winds have crossed the sea and have picked up some moisture.

(c) Chief Occupations and Industries

Agriculture

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people but much of the crops are grown under irrigation. The chief crops of this region are cotton, rice and sorghum.

Cotton is an important cash crop and it is grown chiefly in the black cotton soil area where the soil is very suitable for cotton. Nearly all the cotton is of a poor quality.

Sorghum is an important food crop and it is grown chiefly in the black cotton soil area. Sorghum is grown in summer.

Rice is grown in areas with a heavier rainfall and the chief rice-growing areas are along the west and east coastlands.

Sugar cane is grown along the west coastlands where the rainfall is heavier.

Tea is cultivated in the southern parts of the Deccan. The other crops are wheat, groundnuts, tobacco, maize and oil-seeds.

Industries

The manufacture of textiles is the chief industry. The chief industrial centres are Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, Pondicherry, Poona, Nagpur, Sholapur and Ahmadabad.

Bombay is the largest cotton-manufacturing centre. Hyderabad manufactures textiles, paper and carpets. Madras specialises in the manufacture of cottons and leather. Mysore manufactures silk. Ahmadabad manufactures cottons.

The other industries are rice-milling, oil-milling, engineering, ship-building, and the manufacture of soap, carpet, paper, pottery, cotton goods, pig iron, leather goods, tobacco, cigars, jewellery, etc.

8. THE INDUS BASIN

With the aid of a sketch-map, give a description of the Indus Basin.

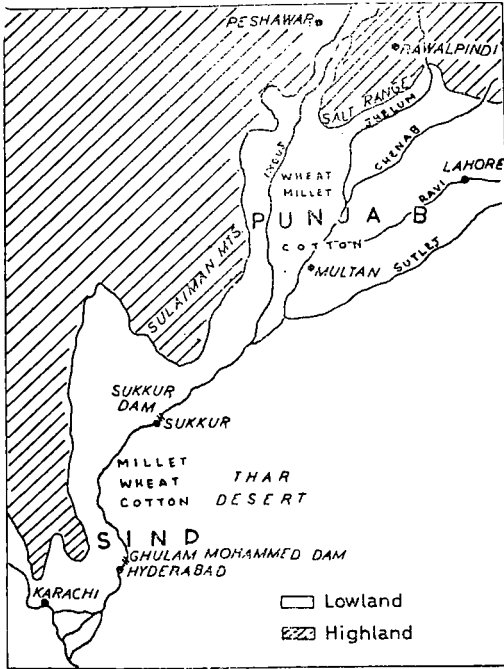


Fig. 45. The Indus Basin

The Indus Basin lies between the Thar Desert in the east and Sulaiman Mountains in the West. This basin is drained by the Indus and its tributaries. This is the driest and hottest part in India and Pakistan, and large areas consist of desert and semi-desert. This basin falls into two regions :—

(1) The Lower Indus Basin

This region was formerly called the Sind, and it is an extension of the Thar Desert. This region is not fertile due to lack of floods. Irrigation is most necessary for this is the driest region receiving less than 5 ins. of rain per year. The irrigation system in this region is one of the largest in the world. Large

irrigation dams have been constructed across the Indus. The most important dams or barrages are the Sukkur or Llyod Barrage, the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage, the Guddu Barrage and the Taunsa Barrage. Most of the farmers live along the perennial canals. These dams irrigate over 10 million acres of land, and thus without irrigation the Sind would have been a complete desert land.

Agriculture is the main occupation, and the chief food crops are millet and wheat, but the main cash crop is cotton. A large number of camels are reared for transport. The dry climate is ideal for the manufacture of salt by evaporating sea water.

Karachi, the old capital of Pakistan, is the largest city. It is a commercial town and the chief port of Pakistan. Its industries include the manufacture of carpets, salt, cotton, textiles and leather. It has an important engineering industry. Its importance is due to its position as an international port of call. Hyderabad and Sukkur are the other large towns, and they serve as commercial centres, and they have industries connected with agricultural products.

(2) **The Upper Indus Basin**

This region was formerly called the Punjab meaning the "Land of the Five Rivers" — the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. This is also a dry region receiving under 20 inches of rain per year. Irrigation is, therefore, very important, and large dams have been built across the five rivers to collect water for perennial irrigation. These dams also generate hydro-electric power for the development of industries.

Agriculture is the main occupation, and most of the farmers live in the “doabs” or land between the rivers. The main food crops are wheat, millet and padi, but the chief cash crop is cotton. A large number of cattle are reared, and hides is an important product.

The chief towns are Lahore, Multan, Peshawar and Rawalpindi. Lahore is the largest town, and it is a commercial and industrial town. Its industries include flour-milling and the manufacture of cotton textile, leather and chemicals. Multan and Peshawar are commercial towns with industries connected with agricultural products. Rawalpindi is the new capital, and it is the centre of the Pakistani army.

9. COMPARE AND CONTRAST EAST AND WEST PAKISTAN

Compare and contrast East and West Pakistan under suitable headings :—

West Pakistan	East Pakistan
<p>1. Population</p> <p>The density of population is 100 per square mile.</p>	<p>The density of population is 900 per square mile.</p>
<p>2. Climate</p> <p>It has a hot and dry climate. Its annual rainfall is under 20 inches.</p>	<p>It has a hot but very wet climate. Its annual rainfall is between 80 and 100 inches.</p>
<p>3. Irrigation</p> <p>Due to the dry climate irrigation is very important.</p>	<p>Due to the wet climate irrigation is not necessary. In this wet region drainage is necessary.</p>
<p>4. Crops</p> <p>The chief crops are millet and wheat.</p>	<p>The chief crops are rice and jute which like a wet climate.</p>
<p>5. Soil</p> <p>The soil is not fertile because there are no annual floods.</p>	<p>The soil is very fertile because it is composed of rich alluvium.</p>
<p>6. Hydro-Electric Power</p> <p>There is plenty of hydro-electric power for the development of industries.</p>	<p>Hydro-electric power is little developed.</p>
<p>7. Minerals</p> <p>The minerals mined are iron ore, natural gas and salt.</p>	<p>This region is lacking in minerals.</p>

10. THE CHIEF TOWNS OF INDIA

(a) **Bombay**

- (1) It is the largest city in India, and it is the most important port in the country.
- (2) Its importance is due mainly to its harbour which is the finest natural harbour in India.
- (3) It is an overcrowded city with a population of over 4 millions.
- (4) It is situated on an island which is connected with the mainland by a causeway carrying roads and railways.
- (5) It has become a great manufacturing city, and it concentrates on the manufacture of cotton. In fact Bombay is responsible for 75% of the cotton manufacture in India.
- (6) Its other industries include engineering, shipbuilding, ship-repairing and the manufacture of chemicals and medicines. It is also an important printing centre.
- (7) Its industries have the advantage of raw cotton from the Deccan and of cheap hydro-electric power from the Western Ghats.
- (8) It has grown into a great commercial centre for it is the main outlet for Western India, and it exports large quantities of cotton textiles.
- (9) It is the "Gateway into India" for it is the railway centre for Northern India and Peninsular India.
- (10) It is an important port of call for international shipping between Europe and South-East Asia.

(b) **Calcutta**

- (1) It is the second largest city in India, and it is the largest port on the east coast of India.
- (2) It is situated on the Hooghly about 70 miles from the sea.
- (3) It is the capital of West Bengal, and has a population of $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

- (4) It is the largest commercial centre in India, and its enormous trade is due to its control of the Ganges Valley.
- (5) It is the chief outlet for the Lower and Middle Ganges Valley and West Bengal.
- (6) It is a great manufacturing city, and its industries include the manufacture of jute, cottons, paper, leather goods and chemicals.
- (7) It has the advantage of being near large deposits of coal and iron.
- (8) Its development is due mainly to trade which has made it a great financial and commercial centre.
- (9) It is the largest jute-manufacturing city in the world, and there are hundreds of jute-mills manufacturing “gunny” bags and other jute products.
- (10) It was once the British capital in India but it ceased to be the capital when Delhi was chosen to be the capital in 1912.

(c) **Delhi**

- (1) Delhi including New Delhi is now the third largest city in India coming after Bombay and Calcutta.
- (2) It is now the modern capital of India, and the combined population is over 2½ millions.
- (3) It lies on the right bank of the River Jumna in the Upper Ganges Valley.
- (4) Its importance is due to its central position which is mid-way between the Himalayas and the Deccan.
- (5) It stands at the gateway into India from the north-west, and near Delhi lie the remains of the six old capitals.
- (6) New Delhi was built as the new administrative capital, and its most impressive building is the Grand Council Chamber.
- (7) It is a commercial city with small industries like printing, flour-milling and textile manufacture.

(d) **Madras**

- (1) It is the fourth largest town in India, and it lies on the south-east coast of Peninsular India.
- (2) It has become a port since an artificial harbour has been built.
- (3) Its excellent harbour has made it into the third most important port in the country.
- (4) It is a modern town with a population of nearly 2 millions.
- (5) It has small industries such as cotton manufacture and the tanning of hides and skins.
- (6) Its chief exports are leather, raw cotton and cotton textiles.

CHINA

1. RELIEF OF CHINA

With the help of a sketch-map, give an account of the relief of China.

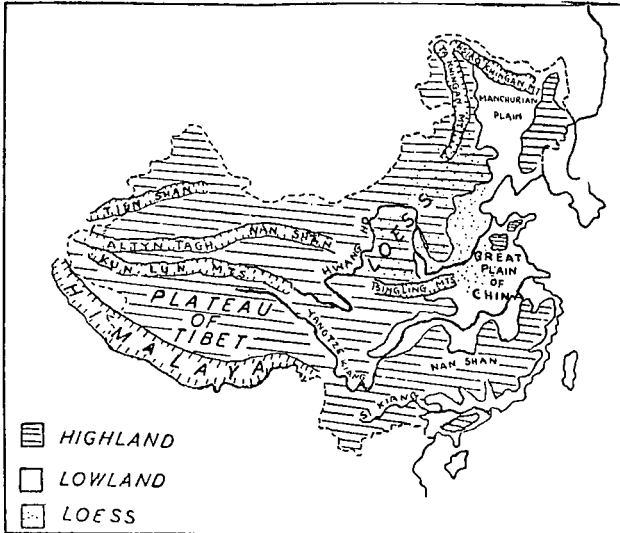


Fig. 46. Relief of China

The Relief of China

China is a mountainous country. The highlands are situated in the west and south of China. The lowlands are in the east and along the basins of the three great Chinese rivers.

The Highlands

Mountains and plateaux occupy the western and southern parts of China. The great Plateau of Tibet is the highest in the world and it is often referred to as the "Roof of the World" and this plateau occupies the south-west of China. The Yunnan Plateau lies in the south.

The north-western part of China consists of a plateau covered with a fine yellow dust known as loess which is a thousand feet thick in some places. This yellow soil is very fertile. The Hwang Ho or Yellow River is named after the yellow muddy water it carries down from the loess plateau. The Shantung Peninsular consists of a group of mountains which are composed of old hard rocks.

The Lowlands

The lowlands occupy the basins of the Hwang Ho, Yangtze and the Si-Kiang. These alluvial plains are the most important parts of China and they are the most productive and densely populated areas. These alluvial plains were built up of silt brought down from the highlands. The deltas of the Hwang Ho and Yangtze are very fertile. Floods are common in the lower course of the Hwang Ho which is referred to as "China's Sorrow". Embankments have been built to protect the lowlands from the flood water of the Hwang Ho during the summer floods. The great flood of 1852 changed the course of the Hwang Ho 250 miles to the north and over a million people lost their lives.

2. CLIMATE OF CHINA

Divide China into three climatic regions and briefly describe the climate of each region.

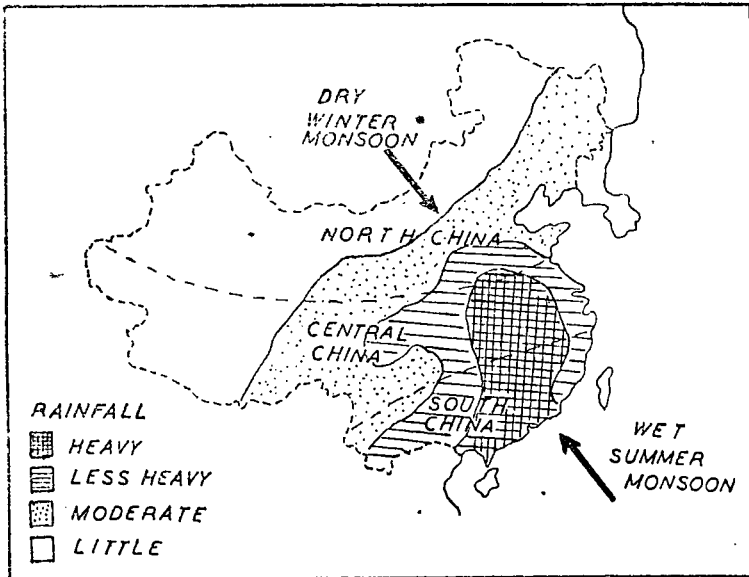


Fig. 47. Climate of China

China may be divided into three climatic regions :—

(a) North China

Winter is a very cold season and the winter temperature is below 32° F. At this time the north-west monsoon winds blow over this region as cold winds because they come from the cold interior of Asia. Winter is also a dry season since the winter winds come from the land and the winter rainfall is under 5". In winter, dust storms and severe frosts are common.

Summer is warm and the average summer temperature is 75° F. Summer is a wet season for at this time the south-east monsoon winds bring moderate rain to this region. On the whole North China receives between 20" and 40" per year.

(b) **Central China**

Winter is a cold season and the winter temperatures are between 35° F. and 45° F. At this time it receives the cold winter monsoon winds coming from the cold interior of Asia. Winter is a dry season since the winter monsoon winds come from the land and the average rainfall is between 10" and 20" in winter. Summer is very warm and the average temperature is between 75° F. and 85° F. Summer is a wet season for at this time the south-east monsoon winds bring much rain. The average summer rainfall is 30". This region receives strong winds known as typhoons.

(c) **South China**

Winter is mild and the average winter temperature is 60° F. Winter is a dry season for at this time this region receives the dry winter monsoon winds from the interior of Asia. The winter rainfall is 10" — 20". Summer is hot and the summer temperatures are over 80° F. Summer is a wet season for at this time the south-east monsoon winds bring heavy rain to this region. The summer rainfall is between 40" and 80". Rainfall decreases from south to north.

3. THE MAIN AGRICULTURAL AREAS OF CHINA

With the aid of a sketch-map showing the main agricultural areas, give an account of farming in China.

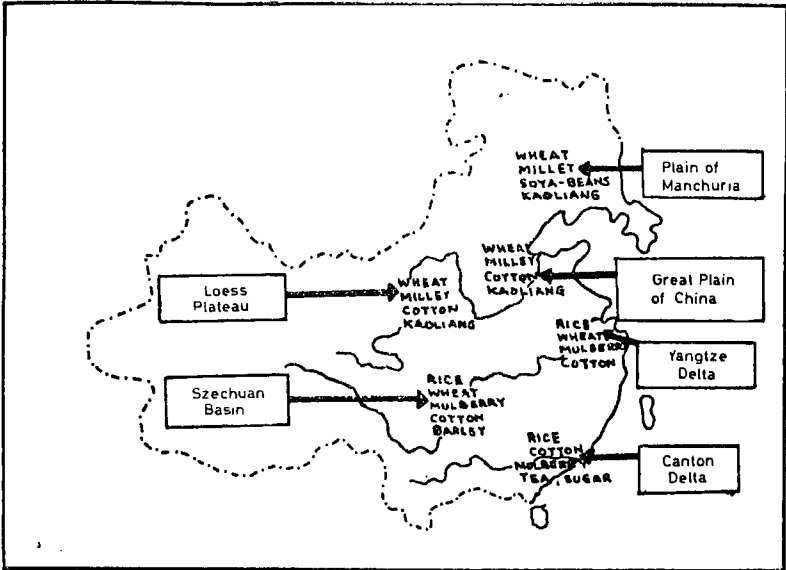


Fig. 48. The Main Agricultural Areas of China

China is one of the largest agricultural countries in the world. Farming is the main occupation of the Chinese. Due to the large population and the limited lowlands, the Chinese farms are very small. In order to produce sufficient food for their families, the farmers have to practise intensive farming, that is, the farmers have to make good use of all the available land and they have to grow two or more crops a year. The Chinese are, therefore, subsistent farmers. However, China is unable to grow enough food for its 700 million people, and has to depend on imported foods.

The Chinese farmers are now grouped together and put into large farms called the People's Communes. The farmers in these communes work and live together on a co-operative basis. They share the work and crops of the communes. The commune system has made it possible for the use of agricultural machinery. The main agricultural areas in China are found in the deltas and flood plains of the three great rivers — the Hwang Ho, the Yangtze and the Si-Kiang.

(1) **The Plain of Manchuria**

This is a large area of fertile alluvial plain, and it is the main agricultural area in Manchuria. The long, cold winter makes it possible for the farmers to grow only one crop a year. The cold climate with its moderate rainfall suits the cultivation of wheat, millet, kaoliang and soya-beans. In fact, this is the largest soya-bean producing area in the world. Large areas in this plain are covered with cool temperate grassland, and thus pastoralism is an important branch of agriculture.

(2) **The Great Plain of China**

This is one of the oldest cultivated areas in China. This is a huge flood plain built up by fertile alluvial soil brought down by the mighty Hwang Ho. The Chinese farmers have been cultivating this area for over 40 centuries, and the Hwang Ho has been responsible for maintaining the fertility of the soil. The farms in this area tend to be larger than those in the southern parts of China for it is less densely populated. The chief crops are wheat, millet, kaoliang and cotton. Due to the long winter season, only one crop can be grown a year. Famines are common in the Great Plain because of serious flooding caused by the Hwang Ho.

(3) **The Loess Plateau**

Although loess is a fertile soil, this area is short of water. The annual rainfall is less than 15 inches, and thus crops can only be grown with great difficulty. Since the river in this area is lower than the high plain, irrigation is hardly possible except at the foot of the valley. Thus the valleys of the Wei Ho and the Fen Ho are the main agricultural areas of the Loess Plateau. The chief crops cultivated are wheat, millet, cotton and kaoliang. The farmers have to practise dry-farming, that is, a method of farming without irrigation.

(4) **The Yangtze Delta**

This is a fertile alluvial plain situated at the mouth of the Yangtze River. It is one of the most fertile areas in China. Due to the large population, this delta is intensively cultivated. The climate is warm enough for two crops to be grown a year. In summer rice is the chief

food crop cultivated, but in winter wheat is grown as a second crop. The other crops cultivated are mulberry and cotton, the two most important cash crops of this area. The moderate rainfall is not enough for rice, and irrigation is necessary.

(5) **The Szechuan Basin**

This is one of the most cultivated areas in China. Its wonderful climate and rich red soil make Szechuan an ideal area for farming. It has been said that Szechuan grows all the crops it needs. The climate is warm enough for two or three crops a year. Rice is the chief summer crop, and wheat is the chief winter crop. The other crops cultivated are barley, maize, tea, sugar, fruits, hemp, mulberry, cotton, tobacco, sweet potatoes, rape and tung trees. The mountain grasslands support animals such as yaks, cattle and sheep.

(6) **The Canton Delta**

This is an alluvial plain situated at the mouth of the Si-Kiang. It is the most cultivated area in South China. Due to its huge population, the delta contains the smallest farms in China. The hot and wet tropical monsoon climate is ideal for the cultivation of rice. Two crops of rice can be cultivated a year. The other important crops cultivated are tea, sugar, mulberry, fruits, cotton, sweet potatoes and maize.

4. DISTRIBUTION OF MINERALS

Give an account of the distribution of minerals and draw a sketch-map to show where the minerals are located.

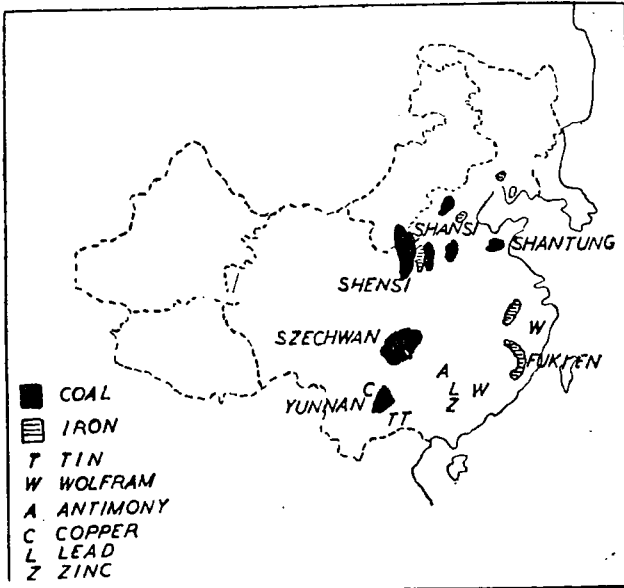


Fig. 49. Distribution of Minerals

Distribution of Minerals

China has large quantities of minerals but most of the minerals are found in the central parts of the country and in hilly parts where transport is difficult. The alluvial plains contain little minerals.

The chief minerals are :—

(a) Coal

China is also one of the world great producers of coal. The largest coalfields are in the Provinces of Shensi and Shansi which contain about 80% of the country's coal. The other small coalfields are in Hopeh and Shantung Peninsula. The greatest mining centres are Fushun and Kailan.

(b) **Iron**

The iron ore of China is poor in quality and the ironfields are small. The chief mining centres are in Manchuria which produce 50% of the country's iron ore and the rest is obtained chiefly in the Yangtze Valley.

(c) **Tin**

Tin is an important mineral and China produces about 7% of the world's tin. Tin is mined chiefly in the Yunnan.

(d) **Wolfram**

Wolfram is mined in China and the chief wolfram mines are in Kiangsi. China is the world greatest producer of wolfram.

(e) **Antimony**

Antimony is mined chiefly in the Provinces of Kwangtung and Hunan. Most of the world's antimony comes from China.

(f) **Other Minerals**

The other minerals are found in smaller quantities and they are copper, manganese, lead, zinc, bauxite, petroleum, gold and silver.

5. NORTH CHINA

Give a geographical account of North China. Draw a sketch-map to illustrate your answer.

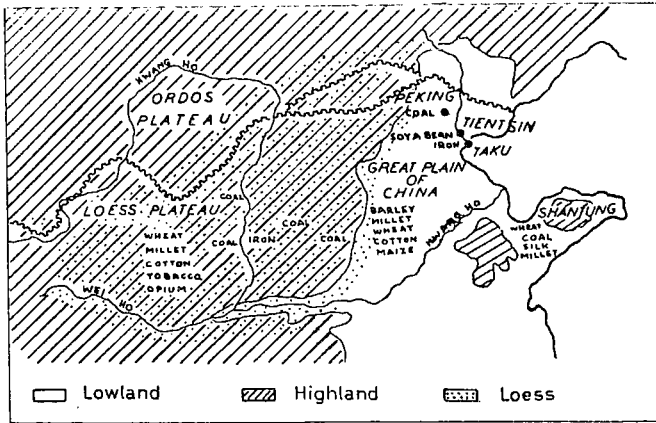


Fig. 50. North China

North China corresponds with the Hwang Ho Basin, and it can be divided into two regions; the Great Plain of China and the Loess Plateau.

(1) The Great Plain of China

The Great Plain of China or the Yellow Plain is the most important region. It is about twice the area of Malaya, and has a population of over 80 millions. This is a densely populated area because it is an alluvial plain and the soil is always being enriched by fresh alluvium brought down by the Hwang Ho; this is an agricultural area; there are many large towns in this area; it receives a moderate amount of rain; and it is more developed than the other parts of North China.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the Chinese for about 80% of them are farmers. The farmers of today live in very large farms call the people's Communes. In each commune the farmers work and live together, and they share the land and the crops. The commune system has raised the living standard of the farmers. The cool and dry climate

is suitable for the cultivation of wheat, millet and kaoliang. The other crops include cotton, maize, soya-beans and barley. Famines are common due to floods and droughts. During the wet season, the Hwang Ho may break its banks and this will cause a serious flooding. Thus Hwang Ho has been named "China's Sorrow". The rearing of silk worms is an important occupation, and the Province of Shantung is famous for its Shantung silk.

Industries are now being developed at a rapid rate for it is the main aim of the Chinese Government to industrialise China. The main industrial region extends from Peking to Tientsin, and the industries include the manufacture of iron and steel, heavy machines, textiles, paper, chemicals, fertilisers, etc.

(2) **The Loess Plateau**

The Loess Plateau is composed of yellow dust called loess which has been deposited by out-going monsoon winds from the Gobi in Mongolia. The loess soil is more than 1,000 feet in some places. Hills have been buried by this soil, and the loess plateau covers an area equal to four times the size of Malaya. More than 40 million farmers live in this region. This is one of the most wonderful places in the world for the farmers live in caves and houses dug out of the loess hills. The roads are 30 — 40 feet below the ground.

Farming is the main occupation of the Chinese living on this plateau. The loess soil is very fertile but, unfortunately, this region is short of water for the rainfall is only 16 inches per year. The Hwang Ho is of little use for irrigation in this region because it flows in very deep valleys. When rain fails to come, there is a severe famine. The chief crops cultivated are wheat millet, cotton and tobacco. The Wei Ho is an important agricultural area, and it is densely populated. This plateau is rich in coal and iron especially in coal and iron in the Provinces as Shansi and Shensi, but mining is little developed as yet.

6. CENTRAL CHINA

With the aid of a sketch-map, describe Central China with reference to relief, climate and chief occupations.

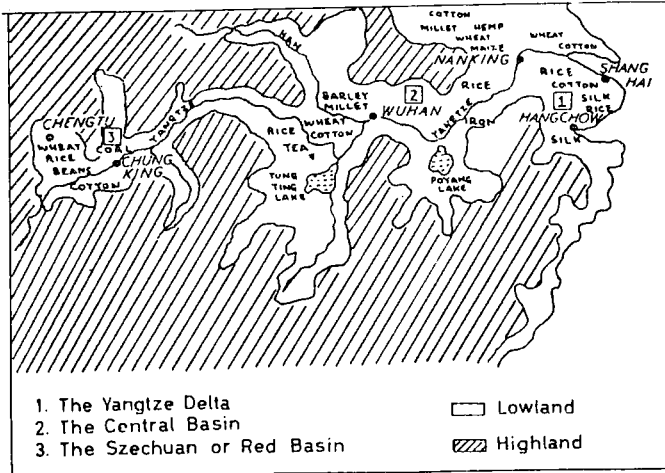


Fig. 51. Central China

Central China corresponds with the basin of the Yangtze, the largest river in China. It has a total population of over 200 millions, and it falls into three regions; the Yangtze Delta, the Central Basin, and the Szechuan Basin.

(1) The Yangtze Delta

The Yangtze Delta is a large alluvial plain situated at the mouth of the Yangtze River. This is a very fertile region, and supports a population of over 80 millions. This region has been called the "water country" by the Chinese, and the "Holland of China" by the Europeans because it has thousands of canals, the land here being below sea level. In fact this region has the most canals in the world! About 10% of this delta consists of swamp. Much of the swampy land has been reclaimed for farming, and these reclaimed areas are protected by high walls or dykes.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people for the fertile alluvial plain with its heavy rainfall is suitable for cultivation. This region is intensively cultivated for land is limited. Rice is the main crop, and this is one of the largest rice-producing areas in the world. The other crops include mulberry, cotton, wheat and millet. Rice is grown in summer, and wheat and millet in winter. The rearing of silk worms in an important cottage industry, and this is China's largest silk-producing area. Fishing is an important occupation, and fish are caught in the lakes rivers and canals. The manufacture of bamboo articles and porcelain ware is another important occupation. Mining is not important in this region.

(2) **The Central Basin**

The Central or Han Basin is a large flood plain with many lakes of which the two largest are Lake Poyang and Lake Tung Ting. This is a fertile agricultural region, and it supports a population of over 70 millions. The Yangtze River is a very important highway.

Agriculture is the main occupation, and this central region is the "Rice Bowl of China". Rice is the chief crop, and the Province of Hunan is China's largest rice-growing region. The other crops include cotton, wheat, millet, beans, maize, mulberry, tea and fruits. The rearing of silk worms and the manufacture of bamboo articles and porcelain ware are important cottage industries. This region is rich in minerals especially in antimony, iron ore, coal, zinc, lead, manganese and tungsten. Good quality iron ore is found at Tayeh.

(3) **The Szechuan or Red Basin**

The word Szechuan means four rivers; the Min, To, Chialing and Wu, and thus the land around these four rivers is called the Szechuan Basin. This basin is also called the Red Basin because much of its soil is red. It is said that this basin was once occupied by a lake. This red soil is very rich, and the climate of Szechuan is excellent for cultivation due to its long growing season. This basin is really a high plain isolated by high mountains, the "gateway" into the Szechuan being

the Yangtze River. This region supports a population of over 65 millions. This large population is unusual for an area more than 1,500 miles from the sea.

Agriculture is the main occupation of this region, and it is said that all the crops in China can be cultivated in Szechuan. The main crops are rice in summer and wheat in winter. These crops are grown mainly in the Chengtu Plain. The other crops include barley, maize, sugar cane, tobacco, sweet potatoes, cotton, mulberry, hemp, tea and tung trees. This region is also rich in minerals, and coal, iron ore and salt are mined. This region exports a large amount of salt. There are many industries including the manufacture of iron and steel, chemicals, textiles and leather.

7. SOUTH CHINA

Write a geographical account of South China. Illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

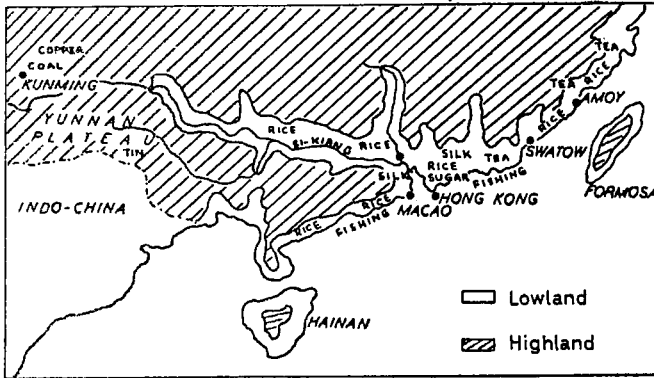


Fig. 52. South China

South China corresponds with the basin of the Si-kiang. This is a mountainous region, and the largest lowland area is the Canton Delta which is the most densely populated part of South China. This region has a tropical monsoon climate with hot, wet summer and warm, dry winter.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people, and the most important agricultural region is the Canton Delta which is a very fertile alluvial plain. This region is very intensively cultivated. Due to the limited lowland, the farms are small. Two or more crops are cultivated each year. Terracing has been well developed in hilly areas. Rice is the chief crop, and this is one of the largest rice-producing areas in China. The other crops include tea, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, mulberry and maize. The rearing of silk worms is an important occupation. Fishing is a very important occupation, and many people have to depend on the sea for a living because the lowland is limited. Many fishermen live in house-boats along the Pearl River.

The industries are concentrated in Canton. Its industries include rice-milling, sugar-refining, iron and steel works, manufacture of textiles and chemicals, fireworks, fruit-canning and fish canning. Mining is carried on in the Yunnan Plateau which is rich in minerals especially in tin and copper. The other minerals are manganese, iron ore and tungsten.

8. THE NATURAL REGIONS OF MANCHURIA

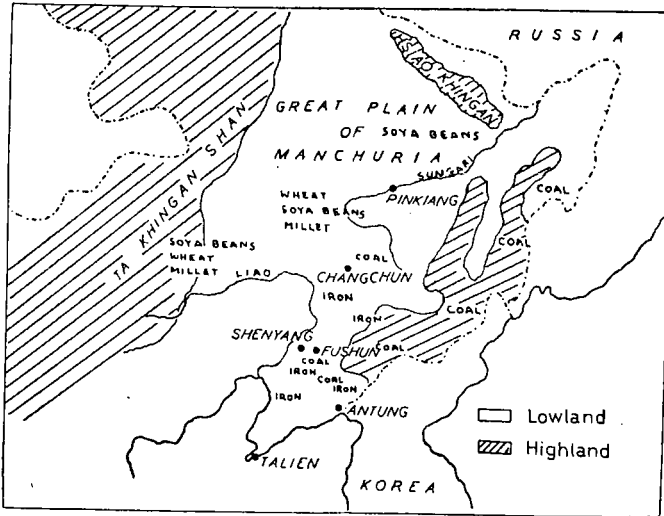


Fig. 53. Manchuria

(1) The Plain of Manchuria

The Plain of Manchuria is a very large area of grassland, and this region is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the area of Malaya. The plain is drained by the Sungari River and the Liao River. This region is the most important part of Manchuria because it contains the best soil. The cool temperate grassland is ideal for the development of pastoral industry. Therefore, the Great Plain of Manchuria is a very important farming area.

Farming is the main occupation of the Manchurians. Due to the cold, long winters only one crop a year is possible. The chief crop cultivated is soya beans, and this is one of the world's largest soya bean-producing areas. The other chief crops are wheat, kaoliang, millet and maize. Some cotton, tobacco and flax are grown. Silk worms are reared for the silk industry. The temperate grassland provides good pastures for the rearing of horses, cattle and sheep. Pastoralism is an important industry.

Shenyang is the largest city in Manchuria, and has a population of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions. It is the fourth largest city in China. It is an important industrial town manufacturing silk, cottons, cement, chemicals, machinery and motor vehicles. It is the centre of railway. Pinkiang is the second largest

city in Manchuria. It is situated on the Sungari River. It has a population of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions. It is an industrial town and its industries include the manufacture of paper, machinery, textiles, chemicals and sugar.

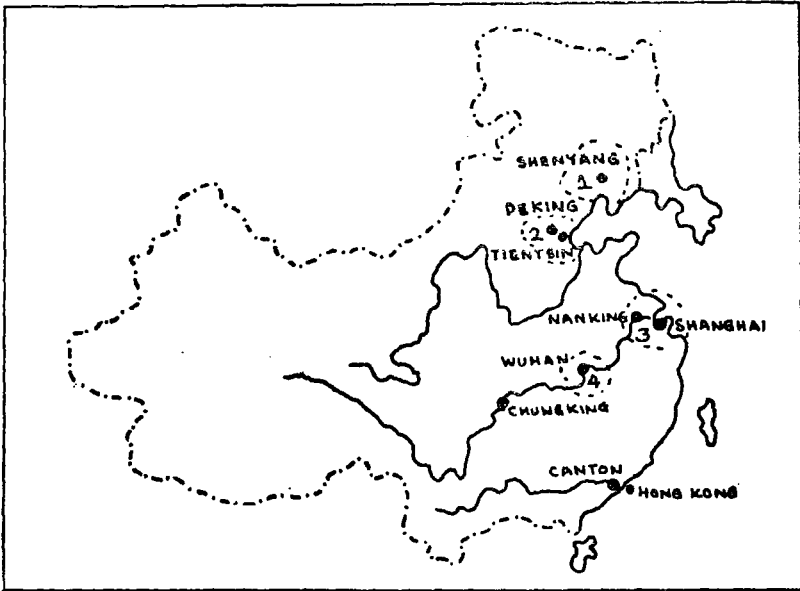
(2) **Eastern Manchuria**

Eastern Manchuria has an area of more than two times the size of Malaya and it consists of hills and uplands. The hills are covered with coniferous forests. This region is unimportant for agriculture.

Mining is the main industry in this region for it is rich in minerals. The minerals mined in this region are coal, iron ore, lead, zinc and copper. Coal is mined at Fushun and Penchi, and iron is mined at Anshan. This region is suitable for the development of hydro-electric power, and there are two hydro-electric power dams, one at Fengman and the other near Antung. Its rich mineral resources and hydro-electric power have made Manchuria into the most industrialised region in China. It owes its industrial development to the Japanese who once ruled over this territory. Its industries include the manufacture of textiles and iron and steel. Engineering and ship-building are two important industries.

9. INDUSTRIAL REGIONS OF CHINA

Give an account of the manufacturing industries of China. Draw a sketch-map showing the main industrial regions.



1. SOUTH MANCHURIAN INDUSTRIAL REGION.
2. PEKING - TIENTSIN INDUSTRIAL REGION.
3. YANGTZE INDUSTRIAL REGION.
4. WUHAN INDUSTRIAL REGION.

Fig. 54. Industrial Regions of China

(1) The South Manchurian Industrial Region

This region is the largest iron and steel manufacturing region in China. The Japanese were responsible for the industrial development of Southern Manchuria. This region contains large deposits of coal and iron ore, and there are several hydro-electric power dams supplying this industrial region with cheap power. The largest industrial towns are Shenyang, Fushun, Anshan and Talien. These towns concentrate on the manufacture of iron and steel, including engines, machines, motor cars, etc.

(2) **The Peking-Tientsin Industrial Region**

This region also concentrates on the iron and steel manufacturing industry, and it extends from Peking to Tientsin. This region is near the important coal and iron mining areas, and so the industrial towns in this region have the advantage of cheap raw materials. This region produces heavy iron and steel machinery. The other industries include the manufacture of chemicals, cotton, textiles, silk, engines, paper, fertilisers, etc.

(3) **The Yangtze Industrial Region**

This region concentrates on light industries. Since it is too far away from the iron and coal mining centres, it does not concentrate on the manufacture of heavy machinery. The largest industrial cities are Shanghai, Nanking and Hangchow. Shanghai is the most important industrial city in China because it contains nearly 50% of all the factories in the country. This town has become such a great industrial city because it is the “gateway into China”. Shanghai specialises in cotton textiles, Nanking in engineering, and Hangchow in silk. The other industries include the manufacture of chemicals, paper, radios, light machinery, etc.

(4) **The Wuhan Industrial Region**

This region has the advantage of being situated near the iron and coal mining areas, and thus Wuhan has become an important centre of iron and steel manufacturing industry. Wuhan is a triple city consisting of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang.

10. COMPARE AND CONTRAST NORTH AND SOUTH CHINA

Compare and contrast North and South China under suitable headings :—

NORTH CHINA

SOUTH CHINA

1. Climate

It has a temperate monsoon climate. It has cold winter and warm summer. The rainfall is between 20 and 40 ins. per year.

It has a tropical monsoon climate. It has mild winter and hot summer. The rainfall is between 40 and 80 ins. per year.

2. Relief

It has a much wider area of lowland.

It is a mountainous area with few lowlands.

3. Farms

Due to larger area of lowland the farms are bigger, and they average five acres per family.

The farms are smaller since there are few lowlands, and they average $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres per family.

4. Crops

The chief crops are wheat, millet and Kaoliang. The cooler climate is more suitable for these crops.

The chief crops are rice and tea for the warmer climate is more suitable for them.

5. Animals

The chief animals are horses, donkeys and mules.

The chief animals are cattle and buffaloes.

6. Dialect

The majority of the people speak Mandarin or Kuo Yu, the national language of China.

The people speak many dialects such as Cantonese, Hokkien, Hakka, etc.

7. **Famine**

Famine is common due to floods and drought.

Famine is uncommon. Floods are uncommon and there is sufficient rain.

8. **Houses**

The houses have mud-walls and they are heated in winter.

The houses have bamboo-walls, and they are not heated in winter.

9. **Growing Season**

Growing season is shorter. Only one crop per year.

Growing season is longer. Two or more crops per year.

11. TIBET

Write a geographical account of Tibet using the following headings:—

- (a) Relief (b) Climate (c) Chief Occupations

(a) **Relief**

Tibet consists of a great plateau. This great plateau is so high that Tibet is often referred to as the “Roof of the World”. The average height of this great plateau is over 12,000 ft. The Tibetan Plateau is bordered in the north by the Kun Lun Mountains and in the south by the Himalayas. This plateau is treeless and much of the country is a desert. The northern parts of the plateau are about three miles above sea-level.

Most of the great rivers of China and India flow down from the Tibetan Plateau.

(b) **Climate**

Due to the great height of the country, Tibet has a very cold climate. The winter is very cold and dry and the whole plateau is covered with snow and the winter temperatures are very low.

In Southern Tibet the climate is less severe and almost all the Tibetans live in this part of the country.

(c) **Chief Occupations**

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the Tibetans. The southern parts of Tibet are most suitable for the cultivation of crops and they are cultivated with wheat, barley, fruits and vegetables. The rearing of animals is an important occupation and the chief animals reared are Yaks, goats, camels and sheep.

The Yaks are the most important animals and they are reared mainly for use as transport. The mountain pastures provide rearing grounds for these animals, and the Tibetan herdsmen move their animals from pasture to pasture.

The Tibetans exchange hides and wool of their animals for food and other goods.

12. FORMOSA

Give a geographical account of Formosa using the following headings :—

- (a) **Relief** (b) **Climate** (c) **Chief Occupations and Industries**

(a) **Relief**

Formosa is an island situated to the south-east of China and it is a mountainous island. The central highlands are surrounded by a coastal plain and about three-quarters of the island are covered with forests.

(b) **Climate**

Formosa has a tropical monsoon climate. The temperatures are high throughout the year. There is rain at all seasons but heavy rain falls in summer. The mountain regions receive very heavy rain.

(c) **Chief Occupations and Industries**

Agriculture

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people and over two million acres of land are cultivated but the farms are small. Rice is the chief crop and large quantities of rice are grown and Formosa has surplus rice for export. Sugar cane is also an important crop and large quantities of sugar are exported. The other important crops are tea, bananas, oranges and pineapples.

Industries

The industries are rice-milling, sugar-refining, pineapple-canning and the manufacture of camphorated oil and tea. Taipei, the capital, is the centre of industry and it also manufactures local goods.

13. WHY EASTERN CHINA IS MORE POPULATED THAN WESTERN CHINA

Eastern China has more people than Western China because :—

- (1) Most of the lowlands are in Eastern China but Western China is mountainous.
- (2) Eastern China receives more rain than Western China and, besides, Western China has severe winter while Eastern China has less severe winter.
- (3) Eastern China is more developed and so conditions of life are much easier. Western China is little developed and so conditions of life are much more difficult.
- (4) The soils in Eastern China are more fertile especially the deltas of the three great rivers.
- (5) The communications in the east are more developed than those in the west.
- (6) Most of the large industrial and commercial centres are situated in Eastern China.
- (7) Most of the large ports and cities are situated along the east coast e.g. Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Nanking, Shenyang, etc.
- (8) Eastern China faces the Pacific Ocean and so it has a good position for trade.

14. THE CHIEF TOWNS OF CHINA

(a) Shanghai

- (1) It is the largest city in China, and the second largest in Asia.
- (2) It is the chief port of China, and it is situated on the Hwangpu River, about 54 miles from the sea.
- (3) It is the largest commercial centre in China for it is the “Gateway into China”.
- (4) It is the main outlet for the densely populated Yangtze Valley, and its importance is due mainly to its control of the Yangtze Valley.
- (5) It is the largest industrial city, and it has many manufacturing industries including the manufacture of cottons, silk, chemicals, paper, machines, cigarettes, etc.
- (6) It is an important shipbuilding centre.
- (7) It is a modern city with a population of about 7 millions thus making Shanghai the most crowded city in China.
- (8) It is a cultural centre for it has several colleges and universities.
- (9) It is a great tourist attraction.
- (10) It is the largest manufacturing city in China and it is estimated that about 40% of the manufacturing industries are found in this great city.

(b) Peking

- (1) It is the capital of the People’s Republic of China, and it literally means “Northern Capital”.
- (2) It is the second largest city in China, and it is enclosed by a wall of the type built by the Tartars.
- (3) This city which is famous for its ancient palaces and beautiful parks has a population of 5 millions.
- (4) This ancient city has been the centre of Chinese culture for many centuries. Important examinations used to be held in this city.
- (5) In the centre of Peking stands the “Forbidden City”, the seat of the former Chinese Emperors.

- (6) This city has been greatly modernised, and it is rapidly becoming an important industrial area.
- (7) Its chief industries are the manufacture of cottons, silks, chemical and iron and steel.
- (8) It is an important railway centre, and its chief port is Tientsin.

(c) **Tientsin**

- (1) It is the chief port of North China, and the outlet for Peking, the capital of China.
- (2) It is the second largest city in North China, and has a population of 3½ millions.
- (3) It is a great commercial and industrial centre, and its industries include the manufacture of iron and steel, textiles and chemicals.
- (4) It lies on the shallow Hai Ho, about 32 miles from the Gulf of Po Hai.
- (5) It is a rapidly expanding city with the development of new industries and it has the advantage of being near important iron and coal mining areas.
- (6) Due to the shallowness of the Hai Ho, it has an outport called Taku.

(d) **Canton**

- (1) It is the largest city in South China, and the main outlet for the densely populated Si-Kiang Valley.
- (2) It is situated on the Chu Kiang or Pearl River but, due to the shallowness of the Pearl River, it cannot be reached by large ships.
- (3) Due to its command of the Si-Kiang Valley, it has grown into a great commercial city.
- (4) It has a population of about 2 millions, and it being an overcrowded city, many people have to live in house-boats along the Pearl River.
- (5) It is quickly becoming an industrial city, and its industries include the manufacture of textiles, chemicals, paper, porcelain and fire-crackers. It has many processing industries.
- (6) It was the first port to open its door to European trade.

(e) **Wuhan**

- (1) It is a triple city consisting of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang.
- (2) It is a great river port lying at the confluence of the Han River and Yangtze River.
- (3) It is one of the largest cities in China, and the combined population is nearly 2 millions.
- (4) It is an important port on the Yangtze, and it can be reached by large ships.
- (5) It is a large commercial centre, and this is due to its command of the Central Yangtze Valley.
- (6) It has become an important industrial city, and its industries are the manufacture of textiles and iron and steel.
- (7) It is an important railway centre on the Peking-Canton railway line.

(f) **Chungking**

- (1) It is the chief river port and the main outlet of the Szechuan Basin.
- (2) It is situated at the confluence of the Chialing and the Yangtze River.
- (3) It is the largest city in Szechuan, and it has a population of over 2 millions.
- (4) It is the largest commercial centre of Szechuan, and its importance is due to its position for trade.
- (5) It is an important manufacturing city, and its main industries are engineering and the manufacture of iron and steel. It is a centre of heavy industry.

(g) **Hong Kong**

- (1) The British Colony of Hong Kong consists of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Territories.
- (2) It was acquired by the British to enable them to trade with South China, and today it is one of the greatest ports in the world.

- (3) It has a population of nearly 3 millions. Due to over population many people live in house-boats.
- (4) It is a free port, and its prosperity is due greatly to its entrepot trade.
- (5) It has a very good deep harbour, and thus it has become a very important port of call.
- (6) It has become a great manufacturing centre, and its main manufacturing industries are the manufacture of textiles, clothes, batteries, shoes, cigarettes, cosmetics, plastic goods, paints, ropes, soap, chemicals, etc.
- (7) It is the centre of the Chinese Film Industry.
- (8) Its capital is Victoria which is commonly called Hong Kong.
- (9) It is a refuelling station and an important British Naval Base.
- (10) Since Hong Kong lies on the path of the typhoons, special typhoon shelters have been provided for ships.
- (11) It is a great commercial centre and this is because it is an important outlet for South China.

JAPAN

1. RELIEF OF JAPAN

With the help of a sketch-map, describe the relief of Japan.

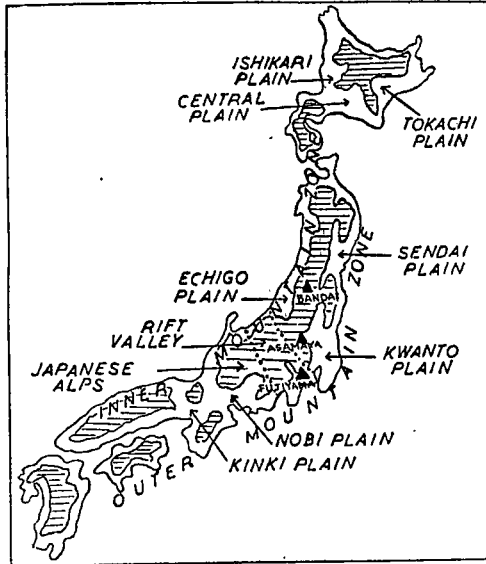


Fig. 55. Relief of Japan

(a) The Highlands

Japan consists of four large islands and hundreds of small ones. About 85% of Japan is occupied by mountains and so Japan is a mountainous country. The islands of Japan have central highlands. These central highlands contain hundreds of volcanoes and about 50 of them are active. The highest volcano in Japan is Fujiyama and it is about 12,300 ft. high. Fujiyama, the sacred mountain of Japan, has a crater of about 2,000 ft. wide. Japan has more volcanoes than any other country in the world. Earthquakes are very common in Japan and many towns and cities had been destroyed by earthquakes in the past years. The other active volcanoes are Mount Asamaya and Mount Bandai.

The Japanese highlands consist of two great groups of mountain ranges. The mountain ranges in the east are called the Outer Mountain Zone and the mountain ranges in the west are called the Inner Mountain Zone. The mountains of the Inner Zone are higher and they consist of high plateaux. The mountains of the Outer Zone consist of fold mountains and these fold mountains are lower.

Between the mountain ranges of the Inner and Outer Zones is a great valley and this midland valley contains many volcanoes. Across the island of Honshu, the largest island in Japan, is a rift valley and to the west of this rift valley is the Japanese Alps, the highest part of Japan.

(b) The Lowlands

Since 85% of Japan consists of mountains, the country has a small area of lowlands. The central highlands are surrounded by narrow coastal plains. The most important lowland is the Kwanto Plain in the east of Honshu. The Kwanto Plain is the largest lowland in Japan. The other lowlands in Honshu are the Nobi Plain, the Kinki Plain, the Sendai Plain and the Echigo Plain.

The lowlands in Hokkaido are the Central Plain, The Ishikari Plain and the Tokachi Plain. The Japanese islands have irregular coasts and these irregular coasts form good harbours.

2. CLIMATE OF JAPAN

With the aid of a sketch-map describe the climate of Japan under the following headings :—

(a) Temperatures

(b) Rainfall

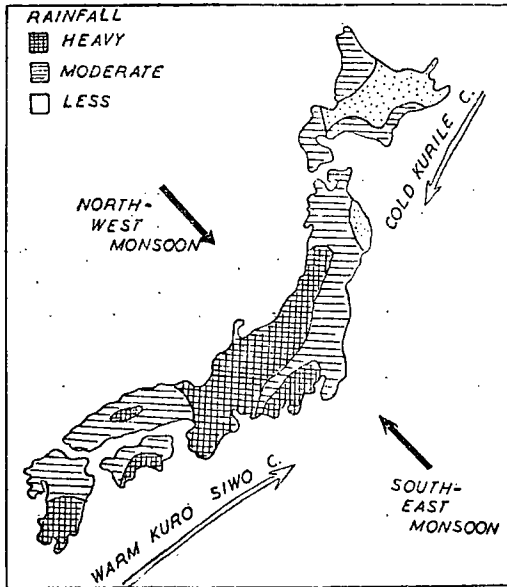


Fig. 56. Climate of Japan

(a) Temperatures

Japan has a warm season and a cold season. The cold season is in winter. In winter the prevailing winds are the north-west monsoon. The north-west monsoon winds are cold winds because they come from the cold interior of Asia. The winter temperatures of Northern Honshu and Hokkaido are under 32° F. The western parts of Japan are colder than the eastern parts because the temperatures of the eastern parts of Japan are raised by the warm Kuro Siwo Current and because they are less exposed to the north-west monsoon. Since most parts of Japan have an average winter temperature of over 32° F. Japan has a mild winter.

Summer is the warm season and the summer temperatures decrease from south to north. The northern parts of Japan are cooler than the southern parts. Northern Honshu and Hokkaido have an average temperature of 70° F. because their temperatures are reduced by the cold Kurile Current. The southern parts are warmer because of the warm Kuro Siwo Current.

(b) **Rainfall**

In summer the south-east monsoon winds are the prevailing winds. These winds come from the Pacific Ocean and so they are wet winds. The south-east monsoon winds bring heavy rain to Japan especially to the south and east of Japan and most of the summer rain falls between late June and early July. In winter the prevailing winds are the north-west monsoon. The north-west monsoon winds are on-shore winds and so they bring heavy rain to the west coast of Japan. The east coast of Japan receives little rain at this time because it is situated in the rain shadow. The north-west monsoon winds blow to the east coast as off-shore winds.

During the changing of the monsoon seasons strong winds known as typhoons blow towards Japan and they bring great damage to the east coast.

3. AGRICULTURE OF JAPAN

With the aid of a sketch-map, give an account of farming in Japan.

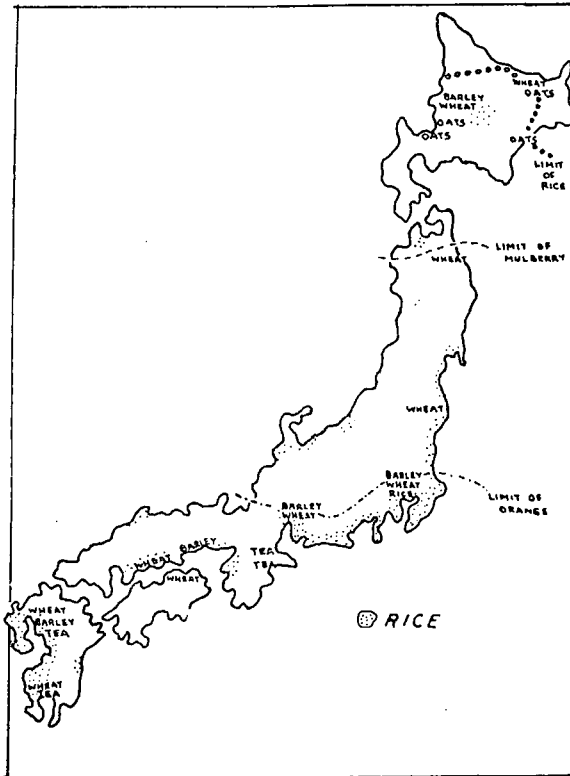


Fig. 57. Agriculture of Japan

Although Japan is a mountainous country, farming is the main occupation of the Japanese. Only about 16% of the country is lowland. Due to the limited farming land and the large population, the Japanese farms are small and they average 2 acres per family. However, the farms in North Japan are larger than those in South Japan. In North Japan the farms are larger because of the smaller population. Only one crop is grown a year in North Japan due to the short growing season. In South Japan two or more crops can be grown a year due to the longer growing season. The Japanese farmers practise intensive farming, and the slopes of hills and mountains have been carefully terraced for farming.

On the plains, rice is the main crop, and it occupies about 56% of the cultivated land. These lowland areas are more easy to irrigate, and so they suit the cultivation of rice. The production of rice per acre is the highest in Japan, and this is due to careful cultivation and the use of fertilisers. Rice is grown in summer, and in winter wheat and barley take the place of rice.

On the uplands, dry crops are cultivated because these highland areas are more difficult to irrigate. The chief dry crops are wheat, tea, mulberry, sweet potatoes, beans and fruits. The other crops include maize, tobacco, oats, flax and hemp. Large quantities of mulberry trees are cultivated for the silk industry.

Most of the Japanese farmers take up cottage industries so that they can make some money to buy the extra things they need. The most popular cottage industry is sericulture. The other occupations are the manufacture of umbrellas, dolls, lanterns, paper fans, baskets, etc.

Japan is still unable to grow enough food for its 93 million people and it has to depend very much on imported foods.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the Japanese for the warm and wet climate are suitable for agriculture. The farms are very small and they average 2 — 3 acres in size. Therefore, land is valuable and farming is of an intensive type.

Rice

Rice is the chief crop of Japan for rice is the staple food of the Japanese. Rice occupies about 50% of the cultivated land, but the total production of rice is not enough to feed the entire population of Japan and so Japan imports a lot of rice. The rice is grown under irrigation. Rice is cultivated on terraced land on the hill slopes.

Wheat

Wheat is cultivated on the higher grounds and this crop is increasing very rapidly and today Japan has produced enough wheat for home use.

Tea

Tea is also an important beverage crop for tea is the chief drink of the Japanese. The chief tea-growing areas are the hill slopes of Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku.

Silk

The rearing of silk moths is an important branch of agriculture and an important occupation. Japan is the leading producer of natural silk. Mulberry trees are cultivated in large quantities for the silk industry.

Other Crops

The other crops cultivated are tobacco, citrus fruits, barley, rye, soya beans, peas, potatoes, etc.

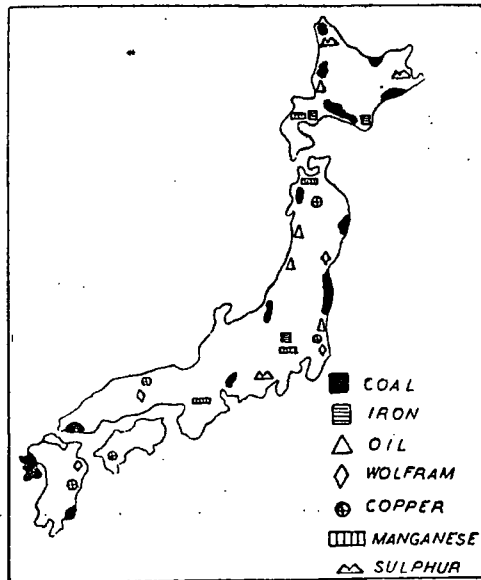


Fig. 58. Distribution of Minerals

Distribution of Minerals

Japan has many kinds of minerals but they are found in small quantities. The most important mineral is coal, and the metals mined are copper, gold, silver, iron, zinc and lead. There is not enough of iron to supply the expanding Japanese industries and much iron ore is imported.

There is a little petroleum in Japan and much petroleum has to be imported from other countries. Sulphur is one of the chief minerals and much sulphur is exported.

4. INDUSTRIES OF JAPAN

Account for the fact that Japan has become the largest manufacturing country in Asia.

The main reasons are :—

1. Japan has a large supply of cheap hydro-electric power provided by its numerous swift-flowing rivers. This cheap power enables its thousands of factories to be run at a low cost.
2. Japan is overpopulated especially in the urban areas, and so employment must be provided for the large population. This is brought about by the expansion of its manufacturing industries.
3. Japan's large population provides its manufacturing industries with cheap labour, and this cuts down the cost of production.
4. The hilly and mountainous nature of the country has forced Japan to depend on its manufacturing industries. She is unable to produce enough food for her entire population. Much food has to be imported. She has to sell large quantities of her manufactured goods in exchange for food.
5. Japan's manufactured goods has a good market because she is near countries which are industrially backward. These countries import large quantities of manufactured goods from Japan.
6. The low cost of her manufactured goods has given Japan a firm market in many countries. Japanese manufactured goods are relatively cheaper.

5. HYDRO - ELECTRIC POWER

What are the conditions that favour the development of hydro-electric power in Japan ?

The conditions are :—

1. Heavy Rainfall

Japan receives heavy rainfall so that there is a steady supply of water for her numerous rivers.

2. Rivers

There are many rivers and they are ideal for hydro-electric dams because they are very swift-flowing, providing great pressure.

3. Mountains

Japan is a mountainous country, and this has resulted in the presence of numerous swift-flowing rivers.

4. Manufacturing Industries

Japan is one of the world's largest manufacturing countries and so she needs a large supply of hydro-electric power to run her numerous factories.

5. Lack of Minerals

Japan is lacking in coal and petroleum, and so there is a great necessity to develop her hydro-electric power.

6. FISHING

Explain why Japan has become the largest fishing country in the world.

The main reasons are :—

1. The Japanese are a nation of seafaring people, and thus they make good fishermen.
2. The meeting of the warm Kuro Shio current and the cold Oya Shio current produces suitable temperature resulting in the growth of plankton or fish-food.
3. The irregular coastline of the Japanese islands produces many good harbours for fishing boats.
4. Japan is one of the world's largest shipbuilding countries and this has been greatly responsible for the development of its fishing industry.
5. Fish is an important item in the diet of the Japanese, and this has resulted in the expansion of its fishing industry.
6. Since the amount of land suitable for cultivation is limited, many Japanese have to look to the sea for a living.
7. Most of the Japanese live close to the sea, and to many of them the sea is their home. This has made the Japanese skilled fishermen.

7. FISHING INDUSTRY

Give an account of the fishing industry of Japan.

Japan is the world's leading fishing country, and fishing is the most important industry of Japan. This is because it has a good fishing grounds, a large shipbuilding industry, many good harbours and a nation of expert seamen. Millions of Japanese are directly or indirectly connected with the fishing industry. Japan has a large fishing fleet and a big number of fishermen. The total production of fish per year reaches 5 million tons. Besides men, there are about 500,000 women and children who are engaged in the fishing industry.

The Japanese fishermen are engaged both in coastal fishing and deep sea fishing. Some large fishing companies have "floating canneries" inside their ships, and the fish are canned as soon as they are caught. Japan also has a large whaling fleet. The chief fish caught are sardines, cod, mackerel and salmon. Besides fish, squid, octopus, abalone and sea weeds are collected.

Pearl fishing is also an important industry. Valuable pearls are obtained from oysters. Women divers go underwater to collect oysters. A certain Japanese called Mikimoto introduced Pearl Culture or the rearing of oysters. Tiny pieces of stones are placed inside young oysters, and after a few years they form pearls.

8. SERICULTURE

Give a description of sericulture or the rearing of silk worms for the silk industry.

Sericulture is the national industry of Japan and she is the world's leading nation in the production of silk. Millions of Japanese are engaged in the silk industry. This is, therefore, a very important occupation of the Japanese.

The female moth lays about 500 eggs, and then it dies. The eggs are kept in a warm place for hatching. After several months the eggs hatch into little larvae commonly called silk worms. These silk worms are fed on mulberry leaves, and millions of mulberry trees are cultivated for the silk industry. During their lifetime, the silkworms moult four times, and after the last moulting they are ready to spin their cocoons. The silk worms are placed in a special structure of straw, and here they are left to spin their cocoons. When the cocoons are complete, they are collected and sold to small factories called filatures.

At the filatures these cocoons are placed in boiling water to kill the pupae inside the cocoons. The silk-threads are unrolled from the cocoons. Next the raw silk is sent to spinning factories where the thin silk threads are made into thicker ones. Finally the silk-threads are ready for the textile factories where they are weaved into cloth.

Japan exports a large amount of silk, and Japan's silk is world famous for its quality. The good quality of Japanese silk is due to the great attention given to this industry.

9. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Describe the manufacturing industries of Japan. Draw a sketch-map to show the main manufacturing towns.

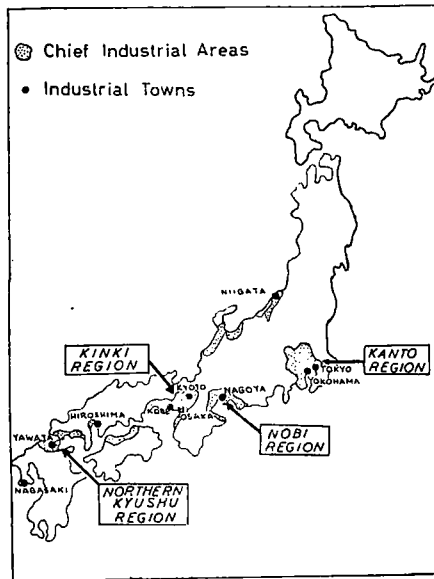


Fig. 59. Industries of Japan

Japan has become the leading industrial nation in Asia, although she is short of industrial raw materials. The success of her manufacturing industries is due to her determination to industrialise the nation, low wages, a large supply of hydro-electric power, a large number of technicians and engineers and cheap water transport. In order to survive Japan has to export large quantities of manufactured goods to enable her to buy foods for her large population, and raw materials for her industries.

The chief industrial areas are the Kanto Region, the Kinki Region and Northern Kyushu Region. Most of the manufacturing industries, and the majority of the industrial workers are found in these four industrial areas. The main industrial cities are Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Nearly all the manufacturing industries are situated at the chief ports so that they have the advantage of cheap water transport.

The main manufacturing industries are the production of textiles, machines, iron and steel goods, toys, chemicals, cement, paper, electrical appliances, motor vehicles and scientific instruments. Japan is the world's largest producer of textiles especially cottons and silk. She is the second largest producer of artificial textiles such as rayon, orlon, dacron, etc. Engineering is an important industry, and Japan manufactures trains, motor cars, motor-cycles, bicycles, radios, transistors, televisions, tape-recorders, etc. Japan has become a great manufacturer of cameras and optical lenses. Japan also manufactures watches, clocks, thermometers, etc.

A large number of Japanese are engaged in the manufacturing industries, and they provide employment for Japan's increasing population. Japan's manufactured goods have a good market in the countries of South-East Asia.

10. THE CHIEF TOWNS OF JAPAN

(a) Tokyo

- (1) Tokyo is the capital of Japan.
- (2) It is situated at Tokyo Bay on the east of Honshu Island.
- (3) It is the third largest city in the world and it has population of over 10 millions.
- (4) It is a great commercial centre.
- (5) It is one of the greatest industrial cities in Japan.
- (6) Its chief industries are engineering, ship-building sugar-refining, rice-milling, and the manufacture of textiles, chemicals, machines, cement, rubber goods, iron and steel goods, glass, paper, fire-works, toys, electrical goods, etc.
- (7) Its outport is Yokohama which is 20 miles away.
- (8) It is the centre of communications.
- (9) It is a great tourist attraction.

(b) Yokohama

- (1) Yokohama is the outport of Tokyo and it is 20 miles south of the capital.
- (2) It is situated at Tokyo Bay on the east of Honshu Island.
- (3) It is a great commercial centre and it has a population of over one million.
- (4) It is connected with Tokyo by railway and canal.
- (5) It has a good harbour which is sheltered by breakwaters.
- (6) It is a manufacturing city and it manufactures textiles especially silk and rayon.
- (7) Its overseas trade is four times that of the capital.
- (8) It is the centre of communications and it is connected with all the large towns of Japan.

(c) **Osaka**

- (1) Osaka is the second largest city in Japan.
- (2) It is situated near the Inland Sea in Honshu Island.
- (3) It is a great manufacturing centre and it specialises in the manufacture of cottons.
- (4) It also manufactures machinery, steel and iron, and cotton goods.
- (5) It is famous for its beautiful temple and bazaars.
- (6) It stands on a poor harbour and its outpost is Kobe.
- (7) It is an important tea and silk market.
- (8) It has more heavy industries than any other city in the country.
- (9) It is thickly populated and its population is $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

CEYLON

With the help of a sketch-map, give a geographical account of Ceylon under these headings :—

- (a) Relief (b) Climate (c) Chief Occupations and Industries

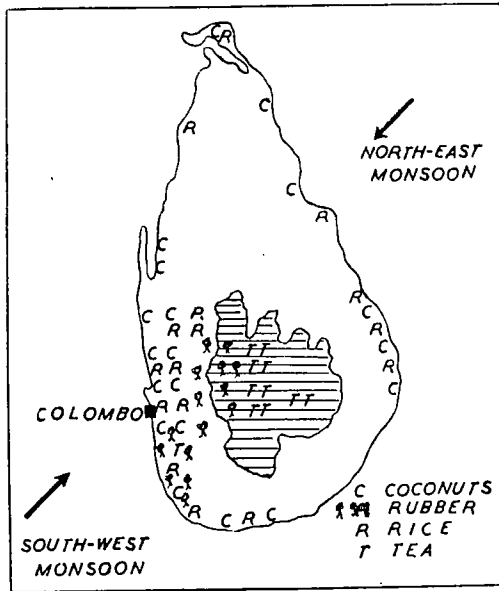


Fig. 60. Map of Ceylon

(a) **Relief**

The central parts of Ceylon consist of mountains which are surrounded by lowlands. The northern lowlands are wider and they are composed of limestone. The rocks of the central highlands are similar to those of the Deccan Plateau in India.

(b) **Climate**

Ceylon has a monsoon type of climate. The north-east monsoon and the south-west monsoon winds bring much rain to this island. The temperatures on the lowlands are over 80° F. throughout the year.

(c) **Chief Occupations and Industries**

Agriculture

Agriculture is an important occupation of the Ceylonese. The hot and wet climate is suitable for the cultivation of crops. Rice is the chief crop and the important rice-growing areas are in the south-west. Ceylon is a great producer of coconuts which are grown in large plantations. The chief coconut-growing areas are in the south-west and north-east of the island. Many Ceylonese are engaged in the manufacture of copra and coconut-oil for export.

Rubber is an important crop and rubber is grown in large European plantations in the south-west. Rubber is one of the chief exports. Tea is grown on the hill slopes in European plantations. Ceylon tea is famous all over the world for its quality and Ceylon is one of the world's greatest exporters of tea. Many people are engaged in the tea-manufacturing industry.

The other crops cultivated are spices, cocoa, vanilla, nutmegs, etc.

Industries

The industries are oil-milling, rubber-packing, rice-milling, and the manufacture of tea and copra. Mining is one of the industries and graphite is mined in the highlands. Ceylon manufactures precious stones like rubies, sapphires, amethysts and other gems.

Colombo

- (1) Colombo is the capital of Ceylon.
- (2) It is situated on the south-west of the island.
- (3) It is the largest city in Ceylon and it has a population of about half a million.
- (4) It is the chief port and it controls the imports and exports of the island.
- (5) It has a good artificial harbour.
- (6) It lies on the world sea-routes, and so it is an important coaling station.
- (7) It exports tea, rubber, copra, coconut-oil and cocoa.

KOREA

With the aid of a sketch-map, describe Korea under the following headings :—

- (a) Relief (b) Climate (c) Chief Occupations and Industries

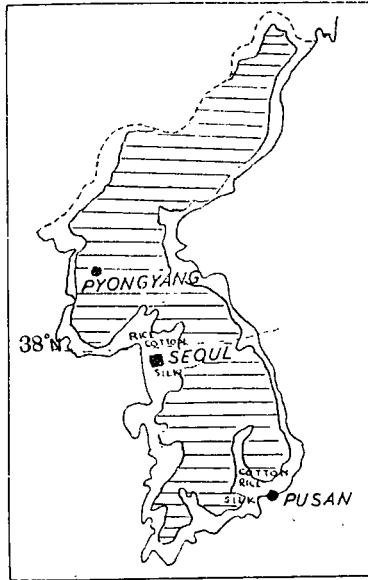


Fig. 61. Map of Korea

(a) **Relief**

Korea is a mountainous country because almost the whole country consists of mountains. The mountains are surrounded by coastal plains which are wider in the west and south and very narrow in the east.

(b) **Climate**

It has a temperate monsoon climate. The winter is very cold and dry for during this season the cold winter monsoon winds blow from the cold interior of Asia.

The summer is warm and wet for during this season it receives the south-east monsoon winds which bring heavy rain.

(c) Chief Occupations and Industries

Agriculture

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the Koreans and about 75% of the population are farmers. Rice is the main crop which occupies about 30% of the cultivated land. The other crops cultivated are cotton, barley, millet, soya beans, wheat and potatoes. The farms are small and the land is intensively cultivated. The animals reared are cattle and pigs.

Industries

Mining is one of the industries and coal and iron are mined in the northern mountains. The manufacture of textiles and metal goods are some of the industries and the centres of industry are Seoul, the capital, Pyongyang, Taegu and Pusan. Fishing, rice-milling and flour-milling are other industries.

Seoul

- (1) Seoul is the capital of Korea.
- (2) It is situated on the Han River in the west coast plain a little to the south of the 38th parallel.
- (3) This capital city was destroyed by the Korean War of 1950 — 1953 but it has been rebuilt by the Koreans.
- (4) It is a great centre of learning and it has many colleges and universities.
- (5) It is a tourist attraction for in Seoul stand the five ancient palaces and it has several art galleries and museums displaying ancient and modern paintings and sculpture.
- (6) It is the commercial and industrial centre of the country and it has a population of over a million.
- (7) Its port is Incheon which has a good harbour.

2. COMPARE AND CONTRAST NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA

Compare and contrast North and South Korea under suitable headings.

NORTH KOREA

SOUTH KOREA

1. **Area**

It has an area of about 48,000 square miles.

It has an area of about 38,500 square miles.

2. **Population**

It has a population of about 9 millions so that it is less densely populated.

It has a population of about 23 millions so that it is densely populated.

3. **Climate**

It has a temperate monsoon climate. The winters are very cold and dry, and the summers are hot and wet.

It has a temperate monsoon climate. The winters are less cold and dry, and the summers are hotter and wetter.

4. **Relief**

It is more mountainous and hilly.

It is less mountainous and hilly.

5. **Crops**

The chief crops are wheat, millet, barley and beans.

The chief crops are wheat and barley in winter, and rice in summer.

6. **Growing Season**

Only one crop a year is cultivated due to the cold, long winter.

Two or more crops a year can be cultivated because the summer is longer.

7. **Minerals**

It is rich in coal and iron ore.

It is poor in minerals especially in coal and iron.

8. **Industrialisation**

It is more industrialised because it has iron and coal, it has a good supply of hydro-electric power.

Due to lack of industrial raw materials and hydro-electric power, it is less industrialised. It is the main agricultural area.

9. **Industries**

Its industries include the manufacture of iron and steel, silk and cotton textiles, chemicals, cement and fertilisers.

Its industries are manufacture of cotton and silk textiles.

10. **Government**

It is controlled by a Communist Government.

It is controlled by a democratic Government.

TURKEY

Give a geographical account of Turkey under the following headings :—

- (a) Relief (b) Climate (c) Chief Occupations and Industries

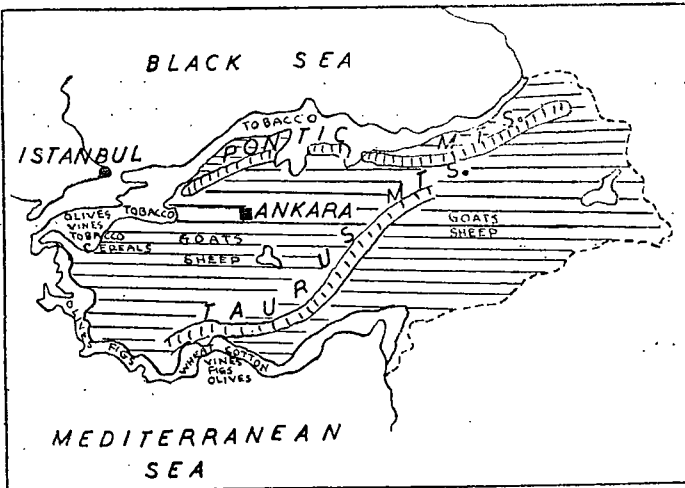


Fig. 62. Map of Turkey

(a) **Relief**

Turkey is a mountainous country for much of the country is a plateau. The plateau is bordered by the Pontic Mountains in the north and the Taurus Mountains in the south. In the east these two mountains join to form a mountain knot called the Armenian Knot.

The central plateau is surrounded in the north, west and south by coastal plains which are wider in the west.

(b) **Climate**

The coastal lowlands have a Mediterranean climate. The summer is hot and dry and the winter is warm and wet. The rainfall is between 20" 30" per year and the rainfall decreases inland. The rainfall is heavy on the eastern side of the Black Sea.

The central plateau is dry and the rainfall is less than 10" per year and the summer is hot and dry.

(c) Chief Occupations and Industries

Agriculture

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the Turks. About 65% of the Turks depend on agriculture and some of the modern farms use scientific methods of farming.

The chief crops are wheat, barley, cotton and tobacco. Wheat is the most important crop and it occupies about half of the cultivated land. Turkey is famous for its tobacco and Turkish tobacco is of a high quality. The Mediterranean coastlands are cultivated with citrus fruits. The chief animals reared are goats and sheep and they are found in large numbers in the dry central plateau.

Industries

Turkey has shown much improvement in the development of industries and today it has many modern factories. Its industries are flour-milling, fruit-canning, fruit-drying, and the manufacture of textiles, chemicals, glass, tobacco, paper, cement, metal goods, leather and carpets. Turkey exports large quantities of raisins, figs and oranges.

Mining is also an important industry and Turkey is one of the world's greatest exporters of chromium. The other minerals mined are copper, zinc, manganese, silver, lead, borax and molybdenum.

SAUDI ARABIA

With the aid of a sketch-map, write a geographical account of Saudi Arabia with reference to the following :—

- (a) Relief (b) Climate (c) Chief Occupations and Industries

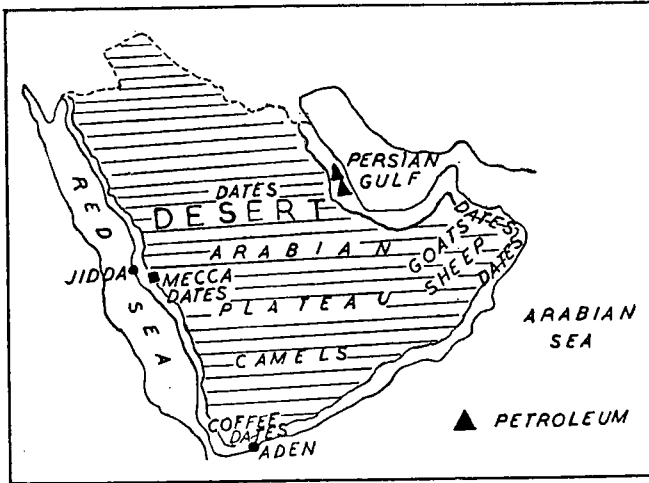


Fig. 63. Map of Saudi Arabia

(a) **Relief**

The country consists of a great plateau. The average height of this Arabian Plateau is 2,000 ft. and the plateau is higher in the west and lower in the east. The whole Arabian Plateau is a desert.

(b) **Climate**

Arabia has a hot desert type of climate. The rainfall is under 10" per year and everywhere is dry except at the oases where most of the Arabs live. Arabia is very dry because it receives off-shore winds from Central Asia and Africa.

The summer is very hot and the winter is warm. The south-western parts of Arabia receive moderate rain (over 20") from the summer monsoon winds.

(c) **Chief Occupations and Industries**

Agriculture

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the Arabs but agriculture is limited to the coastal areas and oases. The chief crops are date palms, coffee, cereals and fruits. Date is the chief food of the Arabs and dates are cultivated in large quantities.

Yemen is famous for its coffee and Oman is noted for its dates. The important animals are camels, sheep, goats and horses but the most important animals are the camels which are commonly called “Ships of the Desert”.

Industries

Saudi Arabia is one of the world greatest producers of petroleum and petroleum is the chief wealth of the country. The main oilfields are in the north-east coast of the country around the Persian Gulf. Much of the Arabian oil is sent by a pipe line to Saida on the Mediterranean Sea for export. Its other industries are the manufacture of textiles, dates, coffee, etc.

IRAQ

With the aid of a sketch-map, give a geographical description of Iraq under the following headings:—

- (a) Relief (b) Climate (c) Chief Occupations and Industries

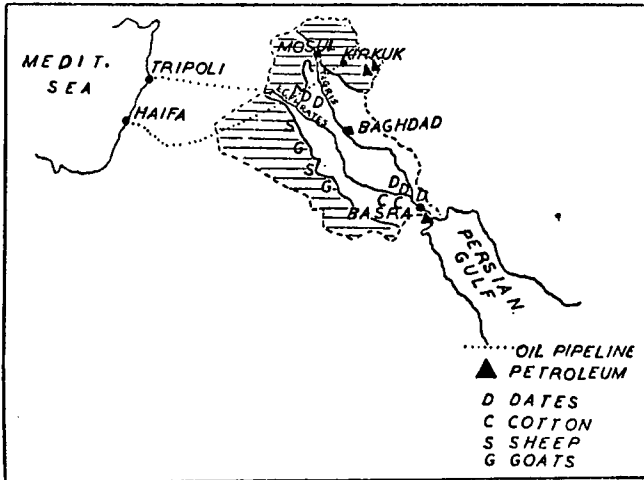


Fig. 64. Map of Iraq

(a) **Relief**

Iraq occupies the valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers. This plain is situated between the Persian Plateau in the north-east and the Arabian Plateau in the south-west. This flood plain is one of the most fertile areas in Asia.

(b) **Climate**

It has a hot desert type of climate. Iraq is a dry country and its rainfall is between 10" and 20" per year. The summer is very hot (over 90° F.) and the winter is warm.

(c) Chief Occupations and Industries

Agriculture

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people but due to the low rainfall crops are grown under irrigation.

The climatic conditions are suitable for the cultivation of dates and Iraq is the world greatest producer of dates. Basra is the centre of the date production and dates are the most important export of the country.

Cotton is the next important crop and Iraq's cotton is of a very good quality. Cotton is also one of the chief exports of Iraq.

The other crops cultivated are wheat, tobacco, barley, rice, millet, sesame and beans.

The chief animals reared are camels, sheep, horses and goats.

Industries

Petroleum is the most important industry of Iraq. The main oilfields are situated at Kirkuk, Mosul, Naft Khaneh and near Basra. The oil is sent by pipelines to Haifa and Tripoli on the Mediterranean. Oil is one of the chief exports of the country.

The other industries are the manufacture of textiles, dates, flour-milling, etc.

IRAN

With the aid of a sketch-map, give a geographical account of Iran under the following headings :—

- (a) Relief (b) Climate (c) Chief Occupations and Industries

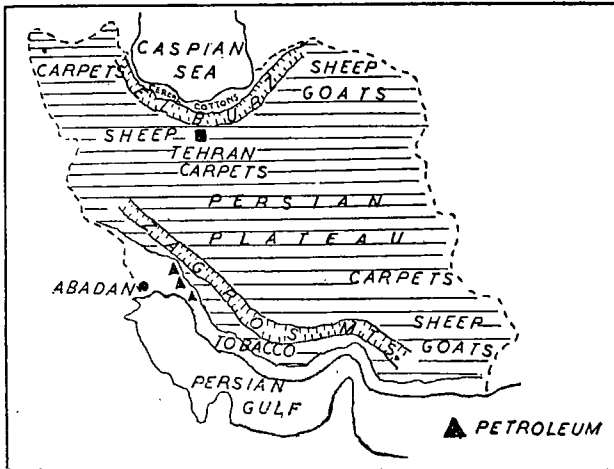


Fig. 65. Map of Iran

(a) **Relief**

Iran or Persia consists of a plateau known as the Persian Plateau. The Persian Plateau is situated between the Elburz Mountains in the north and the Zagros Mountains in the south. Much of the country is a desert. There are few lowlands and the largest of them are found along the coastlands of the Persian Gulf. The Elburz and the Zagros Mountains unite in the north-west to form the Armenian Knot. In some parts of the desert the sand dunes are over 700 ft. high.

(b) **Climate**

It has a hot desert type of climate. In most parts of the country the rainfall is very small (5" — 10" per year). The Armenian Knot and the Elburz Mountains receive more rain. The summer is very hot (90° F.) and the winter is warm.

(c) **Chief Occupations and Industries**

Agriculture

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. The hill slopes and the lowlands are cultivated with cereals, fruits, tobacco, cotton and date palms. Many people are engaged in the rearing of goats, sheep, camels and horses. Most of the people in the north-west mountains are herdsmen. Fruits and grains are its main exports. The crops are grown under irrigation.

Industries

Petroleum is the chief industry of the country and Iran is one of the greatest oil-producing countries in the world and oil is its chief export. The oilfields are situated around the Persian Gulf. The oil from these oilfields is sent by pipelines to Abadan which is one of the world largest oil-refining centres.

Its other industries are the manufacture of cottons, silk, woollens, carpets, etc. Persian carpets are famous all over the world for their quality.

(c) **Eastern Highlands**

The Eastern Highlands or the Great Dividing Range extend from Cape York almost to the mouth of the Murray River. The average width of these highlands is 150 miles. They run from north to south parallel to the coast. The highlands facing the Pacific Ocean are steeper but they are more sloping on the western sides. These highlands are a barrier to communication and climate. The most important mountain ranges are the New England Range, the Blue Mountains and the Australian Alps.

2. CLIMATE OF AUSTRALIA

With the aid of a sketch-map, describe the climate of Australia under these headings :—

(a) Temperatures

(b) Rainfall

(c) Prevailing Winds

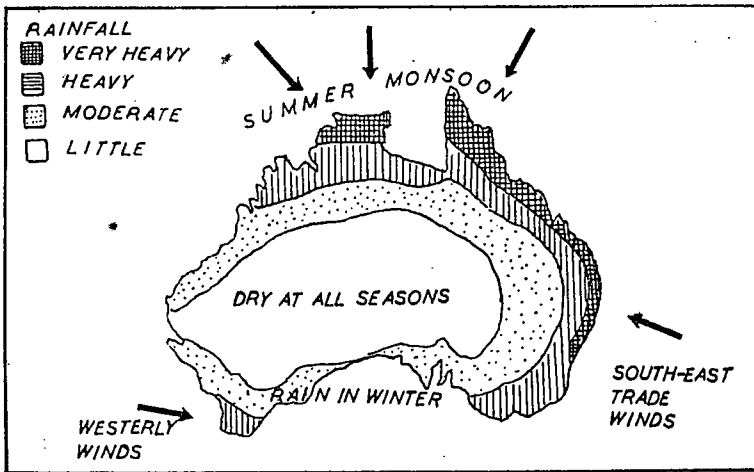


Fig. 67. Climate of Australia

(a) Temperatures

In summer the northern parts of Australia have a temperature of over 80° F. and the hottest parts are in the north-west of Australia where the temperatures are over 90° F.

In winter the average temperature for the whole country is about 60° F. and the south-east and south-west of Australia have the lowest temperatures. On the highlands of the Australian Alps snow falls during the winter season.

(b) Rainfall

The windward side of the Eastern Highlands receives heavy rain from the south-east trade winds all the year but the amount of rain decreases westwards.

The northern parts of Australia receive heavy rain in summer when the summer monsoon winds blow to Northern Australia, but winter is a dry season in Northern Australia because at this time it receives off-shore winds.

The central parts of Australia are very dry and average rainfall is under 10" per year. These parts are dry because they receive off-shore winds.

The south and south-west parts receive rain in the winter season from the westerly winds.

(c) Prevailing Winds

The prevailing winds of Australia are the summer monsoon winds, the south-east trade winds, and the westerly winds. The summer monsoon winds bring heavy rain to the northern parts of Australia in summer, the south-east trade winds bring heavy rain to the windward side of the Eastern Highlands all the year, and the westerly winds bring moderate rain to the south and south-west parts of Australia in winter.

3. VEGETATION OF AUSTRALIA

Write an account of the vegetation of Australia and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

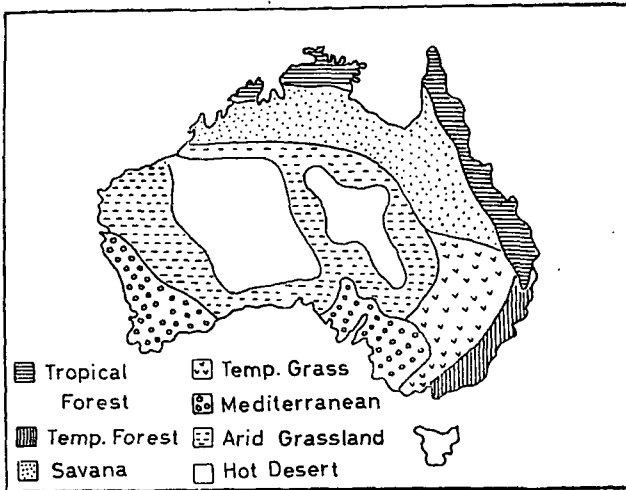


Fig. 68. Vegetation of Australia

The vegetation of Australia consists of the following :—

(a) **Tropical Forests**

The northern parts and the north-east parts of Australia are covered with tropical forests. The forests consist of tall trees but there is little undergrowth. The forests are not continuous but they are broken here and there by savanas. The chief trees are Cedars, Rosewood and Kauri Pines.

(b) **Temperate Forests.**

These forests are found in the east coast of New South Wales and Victoria. The chief trees of these forests are the eucalyptus trees with grass growing under them.

(c) **Savana**

The savana consists of tall grasslands with clumps of scrub bushes here and there. The mallee and mulga bushes are very common. In some places scrub bushes take the place of savana grass.

(d) **Temperate Grasslands**

These grasslands are found in the basin of the Murray-Darling where the low rainfall and the cooler climate are suitable for them. This is one of the most important regions in Australia for the rich pastures of this region are ideal for the rearing of sheep and cattle.

(e) **Mediterranean Vegetation**

The Mediterranean vegetation consists of forests where the rainfall is more and as the rainfall becomes less scrub and salt bush appear. In South-West Australia the forests consist of large trees such as the Jarrah and Karri which are famous for their timber.

(f) **Hot Deserts**

The central parts of Australia consist of hot deserts where there is little or no vegetation at all. Large areas are covered with sand dunes. In some parts there is a kind of hard grass known as the spinifex which is able to stand the hot dry conditions of the deserts. The hot deserts are very large and almost uninhabited.

4. AGRICULTURE OF AUSTRALIA

Write an account of the agriculture of Australia and draw a sketch-map to show your answer.

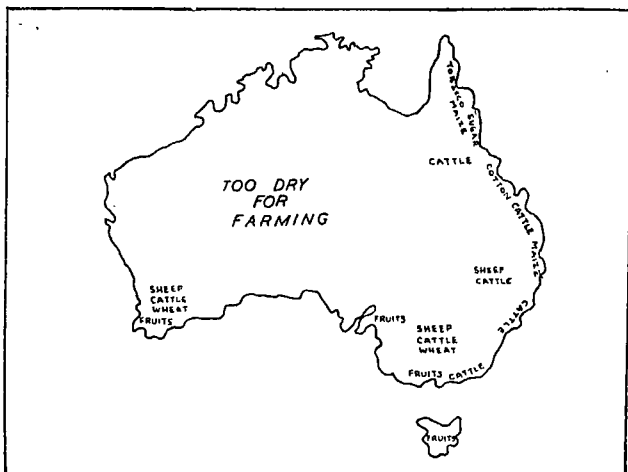


Fig. 69. Agriculture of Australia

(a) Sheep

Australia is the world greatest producer of sheep and a leading exporter of wool. Sheep is the greatest industry of Australia and there are about 125,000,000 sheep in Australia. The states with the largest number of sheep are New South Wales and Victoria. The Merino sheep of Australia produce the best wool.

(b) Cattle

Australia has about 15,000,000 cattle and cattle are reared for beef and for milk. Queensland is the chief cattle-rearing state. Beef cattle are reared chiefly in Queensland, and dairy cattle are reared chiefly in New South Wales and Victoria. Australia exports large quantities of beef, butter, cheese and milk products.

(c) **Wheat**

Wheat is the chief crop of Australia and Australia is one of the greatest exporters of wheat and flour. Wheat occupies about 60% of the cultivated land. The chief wheat-growing states are New South Wales, Victoria and South-West Australia. Wheat and flour are important exports of Australia.

(d) **Fruits**

The growing of fruits is also one of the important industries of Australia. Large quantities of fruits are exported from Australia. The chief fruits cultivated are apples, oranges, grapes, lemons, peaches, apricots, pears and tropical fruits such as pineapples, bananas and mangoes. The chief fruit-producing states are New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.

(e) **Sugar Cane**

Sugar cane is grown chiefly along the hot, wet coastal plains of Queensland and Northern New South Wales. The sugar cane plantations are worked by white labourers. About one-third of the total production of sugar is exported.

(f) **Other Crops**

The other crops cultivated in Australia are cotton, tobacco, barley, maize and hay. Cotton is grown entirely in Queensland together with tobacco. Barley is grown chiefly in South Australia. Maize is grown chiefly in Queensland and New South Wales.

5. SHEEP

With the help of a sketch-map showing the chief areas for sheep, describe the sheep industry of Australia.

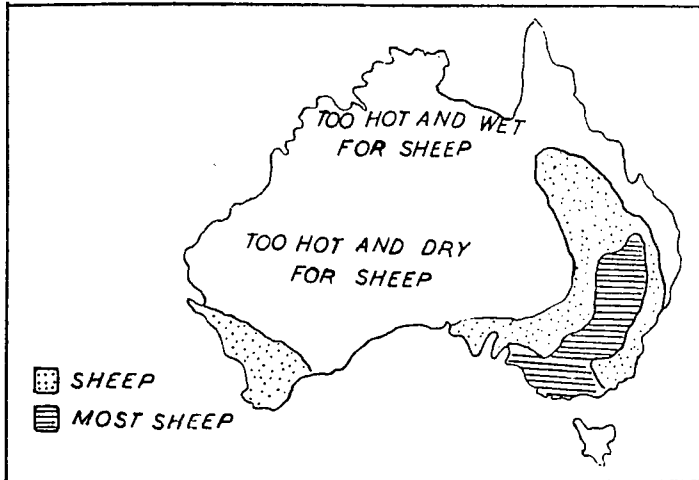


Fig. 70. Chief Areas for Sheep

The Sheep Industry of Australia

- (1) Australia is the world greatest sheep-producing country and she is the leading exporter of wool.
- (2) There are about 125,000,000 sheep in Australia and Australia produces about 25% of the world's wool.
- (3) Most of Australian sheep are of the Merino type and the Merino sheep of Australia produce high quality wool.
- (4) The States of New South Wales and Victoria have the most sheep for the cooler climate and the rich pastures of these two states are ideal for sheep.
- (5) There are few sheep in the northern parts of Australia because the climate is too hot and wet for sheep.

- (6) The east coast plains are too wet for sheep and the central parts of Australia are too hot and dry for sheep.
- (7) Sheep are reared for wool as well as for mutton and Australia exports large quantities of mutton and wool.
- (8) The introduction of refrigeration has helped the mutton industry and Australian chilled and frozen mutton are exported to many countries.
- (9) Australia has become an important sheep-rearing country because the cool temperate climate and rich pastures are suitable for rearing sheep.
- (10) Therefore, the rearing of sheep is the most important industry of Australia and the prosperity of Australia is due, to a great extent, to sheep.

6. CATTLE

Describe the cattle industry of Australia and draw a sketch-map to show the chief areas for cattle.

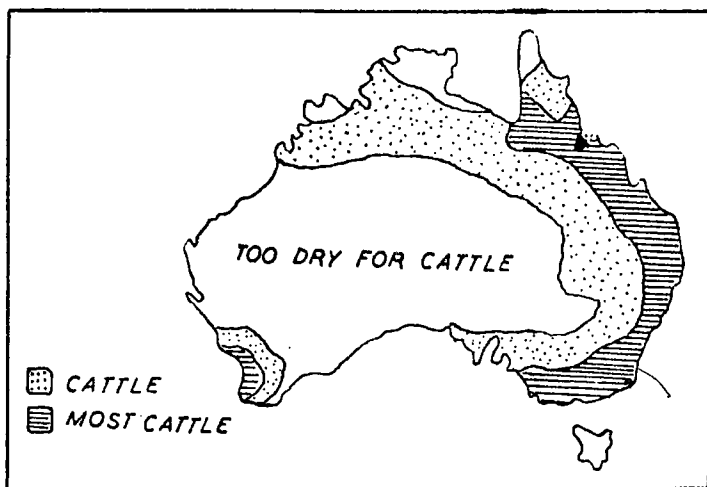


Fig. 71. Chief Areas for Cattle

The Cattle Industry of Australia

- (1) Australia has about 15,000,000 cattle and the rearing of cattle is one of the chief industries.
- (2) Cattle are reared for beef and milk and about one-third of the cattle are dairy cattle.
- (3) Queensland is the chief cattle-rearing state and most of the cattle in this state are reared for beef because the hot climate is more suitable for beef cattle.
- (4) The chief dairy farming states are New South Wales and Victoria and dairy farming is carried on along the coast-lands.
- (5) Cattle need more water than sheep and so they are reared in the wetter areas.

- (6) The wetter areas in the north and east have many cattle but in the drier areas artesian wells supply water for the animals.
- (7) The introduction of refrigeration has helped the beef industry and Australia exports large quantities of chilled beef and frozen beef.
- (8) Much of the milk is made into butter and cheese and Australian butter is of a very good quality.
- (9) The chief products of the cattle industry are fresh beef, canned beef, butter, cheese, powdered milk, condensed milk, hides and leather.

7. WHEAT

Write an account of the cultivation of wheat in Australia and draw a sketch-map to show the chief areas for wheat.



Fig. 72. Chief Areas for Wheat

The Cultivation of Wheat

- (1) Wheat is the chief crop of Australia and it occupies about 60% of the cultivated land.
- (2) Australia is one of the world's greatest exporters of wheat and flour.
- (3) The chief wheat-growing states are New South Wales, Victoria and South-West Australia.
- (4) The cool temperate climate and the moderate rainfall have made the cultivation of wheat successful.
- (5) The Australian farms are large and level and so large agricultural machines can be used for ploughing, sowing and harvesting.

- (6) Winter wheat is cultivated in Australia and this crop depends very much on winter rainfall.
- (7) The rainfall in the wheat-growing areas is about 20" per year.
- (8) Wheat is not grown in the northern parts of Australia because they are too hot and wet for wheat.
- (9) The east coast plains are too wet for wheat and the central parts of the country are too dry for wheat.
- (10) Flour-milling is one of the chief industries of Australia and large quantities of wheat are exported by Australia.

8. MINERALS

Write a short account of the distribution of minerals in Australia and illustrate your answer by drawing a sketch-map showing where the minerals are found.

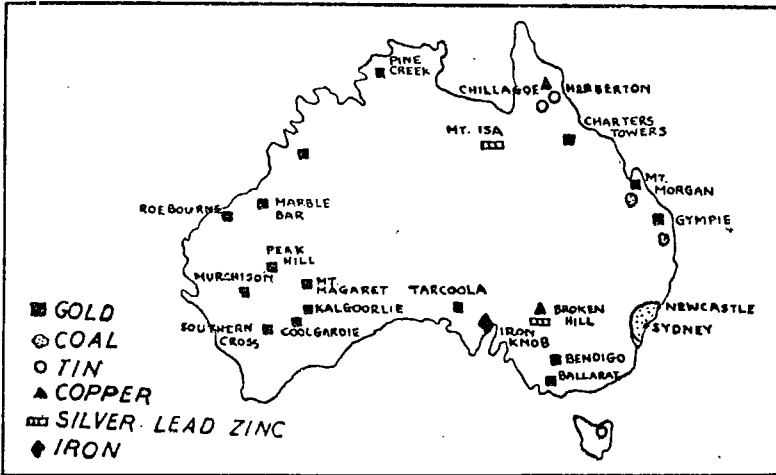


Fig. 73. Distribution of Minerals

(1) Coal

Coal is an important mineral and the largest coalfields are situated along the eastern coastlands. The New South Wales coalfields are the most productive and these coalfields produce about 80% of Australia's coal production. The other smaller coalfields are in Queensland and Victoria.

(2) Gold

Australia is one of the world's greatest producers of gold. The chief gold-mining state in Australia is Western Australia which produces about 75% of all the total gold production. The main mining centres in Western Australia are Coolgardie, Murchison, and Mount Margaret. Other gold-mining centres are at Charters Towers and Mount Morgan in Queensland and at Ballarat and Bendigo in Victoria.

(3) **Silver, Lead and Zinc**

These three minerals are usually found together and they are mined at Mount Isa in Queensland and at Broken Hill in New South Wales. The lead-zinc deposit of Broken Hill is the largest in the world. Australia is one of the world's greatest producers of lead, zinc and silver.

(4) **Copper**

Most of the copper in Australia comes from Queensland and Tasmania. Copper is mined at Mount Isa and Mount Morgan in Queensland and at Mount Lyell in Tasmania. Some copper is mined in South Australia.

(5) **Iron**

The iron is poor in quality and most of the iron is mined at Iron Knob in South Australia. Iron is also mined on the Blue Mountains in New South Wales.

(6) **Tin**

Small quantities are mined near Chillagoe in Queensland but the tin mines of Tasmania are the most productive.

9. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Draw a sketch-map to show the density of population in Australia and give an account of the distribution of population

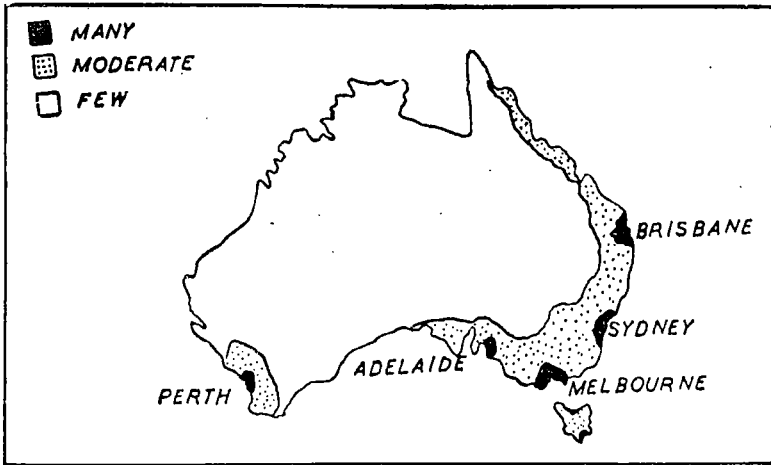


Fig. 74. Distribution of Population

The Distribution of Population

- (1) Australia is about 60 times the size of Malaya but its total population is less than 10 millions.
- (2) Therefore Australia is one of the least populated countries in the world and the whole of Australia has an average of 3 persons per square mile.
- (3) About 50% of the population is found in the capital cities because these cities are industrial and commercial centres.
- (4) The distribution of population is affected by the climatic conditions especially rainfall.
- (5) The central parts of Australia are very dry and so they are very thinly populated.

- (6) The northern parts of Australia are also thinly populated because they are still undeveloped and the climate is too hot for white settlement.
- (7) The south-eastern parts of Australia are thickly populated because they have a cooler climate and much more rainfall.
- (8) The east coastal plains also have many people because this region receives more rain and most of the important towns are situated along this region.
- (9) Most of the Australians live in towns and cities because the number of factories in Australia is increasing and so it is easier to find employment.

10. WHY AUSTRALIA IS THINLY POPULATED

- (a) Give reasons why Australia has a small population.**
(b) Explain why the south-eastern parts of Australia have many people.

- (a) The reasons why Australia has a small population are :-
- (1) Much of the country is too dry for people to live in.
 - (2) There are large areas of deserts and semi-deserts.
 - (3) The White Australian Policy prevents Asians from coming to settle down in Australia.
 - (4) The northern parts of Australia are unsuitable for white people because of the hot tropical climate.
 - (5) Australia is too far away from Europe and this has prevented many Europeans from coming to settle down in Australia.
- (b) The reasons why the south-eastern parts of Australia have many people are :—
- (1) The cool temperate climate of this region is more suitable for white people.
 - (2) There are large areas of fertile alluvial plains suitable for cultivation.
 - (3) There are large areas of pastures which are ideal for the rearing of sheep and cattle.
 - (4) This region was the first part settled when the Europeans landed in Australia and so this region is better developed.
 - (5) Most of the large towns and cities are in this region e.g. Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Newcastle, etc.
 - (6) Most of Australia's industries are found in this region and these industries attract many people.

11. ARTESIAN BASINS

- (a) Draw a sketch-map showing the Artesian Basins of Australia.
- (b) What is an Artesian well and what is the importance of Artesian wells in Australia ?

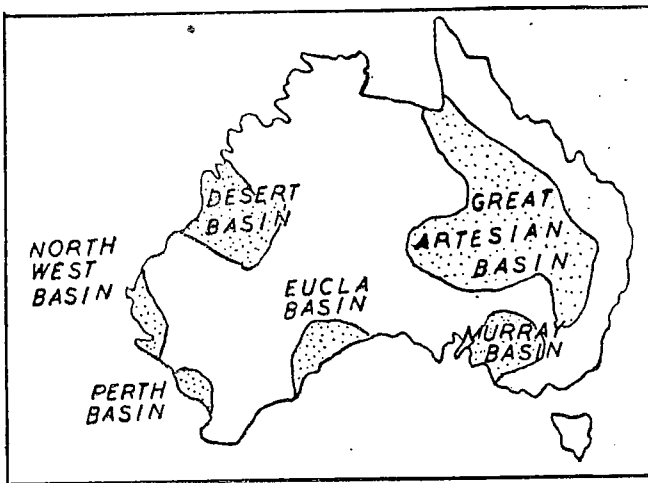


Fig. 75. Artesian Basins of Australia

- (b) An Artesian well is a kind of well from which the water in the ground comes out by its own pressure. The ground-water is trapped between two layers of non-porous rocks and, when a bore is made through the top layer of non-porous rock, pressure is released and the ground-water is forced out of the bore by its own pressure. The level of the ground-water should be higher than the top of the boring if the water is to reach the surface of the boring. When the level of the ground-water falls too low, pumps are used to lift the water to the surface.

There are many Artesian basins in Australia. The depth of Artesian wells is between 10ft. and 6,000ft. and the temperature of the water is between 72°F. and 212°F.

Artesian wells are very important to Australia because Australia is a dry country and rainfall is uncertain. Without Artesian wells it would not be possible to rear cattle and sheep in dry areas. The Great Artesian Basin has thousands of Artesian wells which supply water to millions of sheep and cattle and most of these wells are found in Queensland. The water which comes out from the bores is allowed to run along ditches which carry the water along miles and miles of grazing grounds. In some places these Artesian wells supply water to towns but this is only possible when the water does not contain salt.

12. THE CHIEF TOWNS OF AUSTRALIA

(a) Sydney

- (1) Sydney is the capital of New South Wales.
- (2) It is situated on Port Jackson which is one of the best harbours in the world.
- (3) It has a good sheltered harbour for the largest vessels in the world.
- (4) It is the busiest port in the country for it is the largest commercial centre in Australia.
- (5) It is a great industrial centre and it has about 7,000 factories, and it is a great collecting centre for wool and dairy products.
- (6) It is the largest city in Australia and it has a population of over $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions.
- (7) It is one of the finest cities and it is the centre of learning.
- (8) Its chief industries are flour-milling, ship-building, engineering, and the manufacture of textiles, chemicals, metal goods, leather goods, tobacco, cement, etc.

(b) Melbourne

- (1) Melbourne is the capital of Victoria.
- (2) It is situated at the mouth of the Yarra River at the head of Port Phillip Bay.
- (3) It is the second largest city in Australia and the population is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions.
- (4) It is the commercial centre of Victoria and it is an important marketing centre.
- (5) It is a very great port and it has a sheltered harbour, and it exports wool, fruits, butter, wheat, flour, meat, etc.
- (6) It is a great industrial centre and its industries are flour-milling, fruit-canning, meat-packing, and the manufacture of metal goods, leather goods, textiles and furniture.
- (7) It is a very important and busy railway terminus.

(c) **Brisbane**

- (1) Brisbane is the capital of Queensland.
- (2) It is situated at the mouth of the Brisbane River.
- (3) The Brisbane River contains a lot of silt and the river has to be dredged to allow large vessels to reach the capital city.
- (4) It is the chief port of Queensland and it exports meat, sugar, hides and metals.
- (5) It is the commercial centre of the state and its population is less than half a million.
- (6) Its chief industries are smelting, railway workshops, meat-canning, sugar-refining, and the manufacture of textiles, leather goods, dairy products, etc.

(d) **Adelaide**

- (1) Adelaide is the capital of South Australia.
- (2) It is situated at the foot of the Lofty Mountains near the Gulf of St. Vincent.
- (3) Its outport is Port Adelaide and it is the outlet of the Murray-Darling Basin.
- (4) It is the commercial centre of South Australia and it handles wheat, silver, lead, zinc, wool and fruits.
- (5) It is an industrial centre and its chief industries are flour-milling, wool-packing, smelting, fruit-packing, distilling, and the manufacture of leather, leather goods, metal goods, etc.
- (6) It is the fourth port of Australia and it has a population of less than half a million.

(e) **Perth**

- (1) Perth is the capital of Western Australia.
- (2) It is situated on the Swan River about 12 miles from the sea.
- (3) Its outport is Fremantle which is also a large naval base.
- (4) It is the commercial centre of Western Australia and this city has about a quarter of a million people.
- (5) It is an industrial centre and its chief industries are metal-smelting, flour-milling, tanning, oil-refining, meat-packing and fruit-packing.
- (6) It exports gold, wheat, flour, fruits and meat.

NEW ZEALAND

1. RELIEF OF NEW ZEALAND

Write an account of the relief of New Zealand and draw a sketch-map to show your answer.

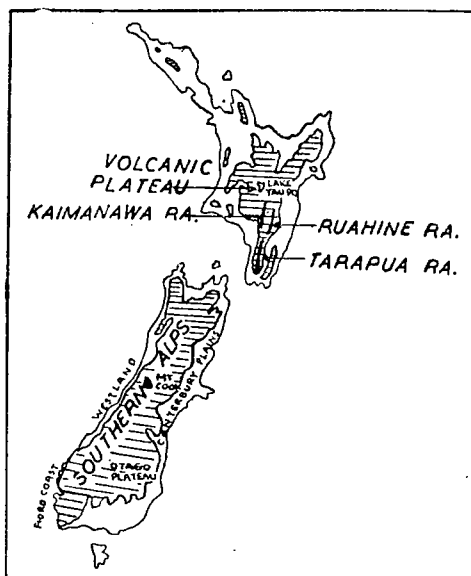


Fig. 76. Relief of New Zealand

North Island

North Island consists of a central highland which is surrounded by coastal plains. A great part of the central highland is a volcanic plateau which contains several volcanoes and some of them are active. The highest volcano is Mount Ruapehu (9,195 ft.). The volcanic plateau contains many lakes of which the largest is Lake Taupo which is drained by the Waikato River, the longest river in New Zealand. The average height of this plateau is 1,600 ft. In the northern parts are several hot springs, geysers and hundreds of pools of boiling mud. There are several mountain ranges and they are the Tararua Range, Ruahine Range and Kaimanawa Range.

South Island

South Island is very mountainous and the mountains are known as the Southern Alps. The average height of the mountains is 8,000 ft. and its highest peak is Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The Southern Alps contains several glaciers. In the south of South Island is the Otago Plateau which is composed of old hard rocks. This plateau has been much eroded by ice and rivers. The Southern Alps are famous for their beautiful scenery.

The lowlands are limited. There is a narrow coastal plain in the west known as Westland. There is a broader coastal plain in the east called the Canterbury Plains. The Canterbury Plains are covered with cool temperate grasslands and this is an important agricultural region. Across the Southern Alps is a mountain pass known as Arthur's Pass which is an important route connecting the east and west coastal plains.

2. CLIMATE OF NEW ZEALAND

With the help of a sketch-map, describe the temperatures and rainfall of New Zealand.

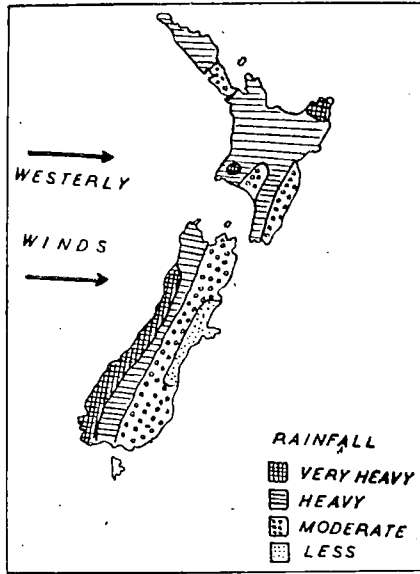


Fig. 77. Climate of New Zealand

Temperatures

At all seasons the temperatures of New Zealand increase from south to north. The temperatures are influenced by the surrounding ocean and so New Zealand has a maritime climate. The winters are mild and this is due to the influence of the warm westerly winds. In winter the ocean is warmer than the land. The westerly winds are warmed by the warm ocean on their way to the west coast of New Zealand. Therefore, in winter, the temperatures along the west coast are higher than those along the east coast. The winter temperatures are over 52° F. in the north and about 40° F. in the south.

The summers are cool and this again is due to the influence of the westerly winds. In summer the ocean is cooler than the land. The westerly winds are cooled by the cool ocean on their way to the west coast of New Zealand. Therefore, in summer, the west coast is cooler than the east coast.

Rainfall

The westerly winds bring heavy rain to the western coastlands and rainfall decreases towards the eastern coastlands.

In South Island the windward side of the Southern Alps receive very heavy rain (over 100 ins.) but rainfall decreases eastwards. The Canterbury Plains and the Otago Plateau in the rain shadow receive less rain (under 25 ins.).

In North Island the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The mountain ranges and volcanic peaks receive very heavy rain. A great part of North Island receives more than 50 ins. of rain per year. In the Auckland Peninsula most of the rain comes in winter and summer is drier.

3. SHEEP

Describe the sheep industry of New Zealand and draw a sketch-map to show the distribution of sheep.

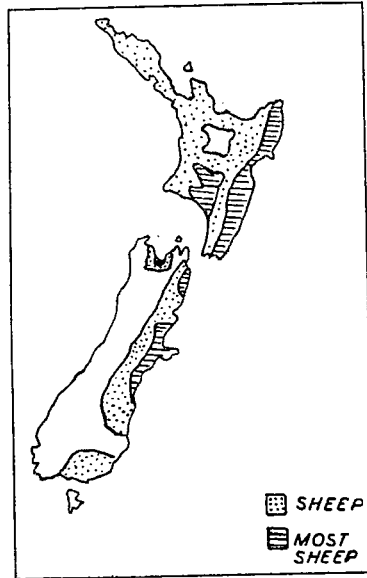


Fig. 78. Chief Areas for Sheep

The Sheep Industry of New Zealand

- (1) New Zealand is the third greatest wool-producing country in the world and it has about 34 million sheep.
- (2) The rearing of sheep is a very important industry of New Zealand.
- (3) The distribution of sheep is very much affected by the climate and relief of the country.
- (4) Sheep do not like heavy rainfall and so they are found in the drier areas.
- (5) Sheep are reared for wool and for mutton.

- (6) The cool climate of New Zealand is very suitable for sheep.
- (7) The chief sheep-rearing areas are along the drier eastern coastlands.
- (8) North Island has more sheep than South Island because South Island is too mountainous and the rainfall is too heavy.
- (9) The introduction of refrigeration has helped the mutton industry and today New Zealand exports large quantities of chilled and frozen mutton.
- (10) The Canterbury lambs of New Zealand are famous all over the world and over 12 millions of lambs a year are killed.
- (11) New Zealand is the second world exporter of wool for much of the wool is exported and only a very small proportion is kept for home market.



4. CATTLE

Write an account of the cattle industry of New Zealand and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map showing the distribution of cattle.

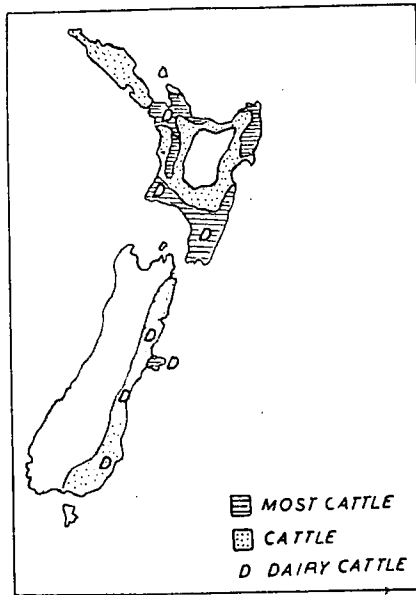


Fig. 79. Chief Areas for Cattle

The Cattle Industry of New Zealand

- (1) Cattle rearing is a very important industry of New Zealand and beef cattle and dairy cattle are reared.
- (2) Dairy farming is a very important branch of the cattle industry and there are about 2 million dairy cattle in the country.
- (3) New Zealand is one of the world's greatest exporters of butter and cheese.
- (4) North Island has more cattle than South Island. In North Island they are more evenly distributed but in South Island the cattle are reared along the east coastlands.

- (5) Much of the milk is used for making cheese and butter and New Zealand has over 100 butter factories and over 200 cheese factories.
- (6) It also manufactures powdered milk, condensed milk, and evaporated milk and most of the milk products are exported.
- (7) The chief dairy-farming districts are Waikato, Northland, Taranaki and the areas around the Bay of Plenty.
- (8) The mild winter, the cool summer, and the rich pastures are ideal for the rearing of cattle.
- (9) Scientific methods have been introduced into the farms and factories and the dairy products of New Zealand are noted for their quality.

5. AGRICULTURE

Describe the agriculture of New Zealand and draw a sketch-map to show the chief agricultural areas.

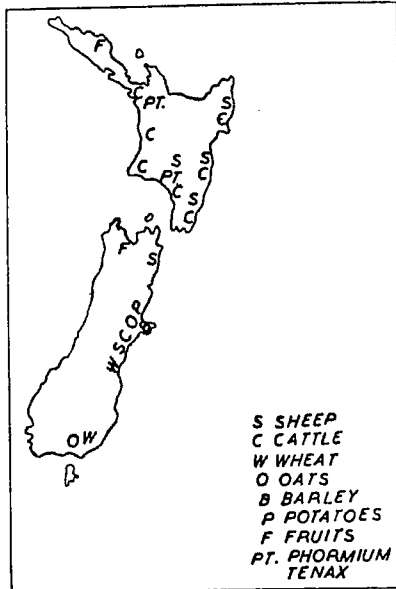


Fig. 80. Agriculture of New Zealand

(a) Sheep

Sheep-rearing is a very important industry and New Zealand is the third greatest producer of wool and the second greatest exporter of wool. Sheep are reared for wool and mutton. There are about 34 million sheep. North Island has more sheep than South Island. Sheep are reared in the drier areas and the chief sheep-rearing areas are along the east coastlands.

(b) Cattle

Cattle are reared for beef and for milk. North Island has more cattle than South Island. In North Island the cattle are more evenly distributed but in South Island the cattle are found along the east coastlands. Much of the milk is made into butter and cheese. New Zealand exports large quantities of butter, cheese, cream, powdered milk, etc.

(c) **Wheat**

Wheat is grown chiefly in the Canterbury Plains where the moderate rainfall and cooler climate are more suitable for wheat. About 70% of the wheat is cultivated in the Canterbury Plains. Otago is another important wheat-growing district.

(d) **Oats**

Oats are grown chiefly in the Canterbury Plains. The other areas for oats are Otago and Southland.

(e) **Barley**

This crop is grown chiefly in the Canterbury Plains and barley is used mainly for malting and for stock. About 80% of the barley is grown in the Canterbury Plains.

(f) **Fruits**

Fruits are cultivated in the northern parts of North Island and South Island.

(g) **Phormium Tenax**

This plant is commonly called New Zealand flax. The leaves of this plant contain strong fibres which are used in the manufacture of ropes, sacks, etc.

6. MINERALS

Write an account of the distribution of minerals in New Zealand and draw a sketch-map to show where the minerals are located.

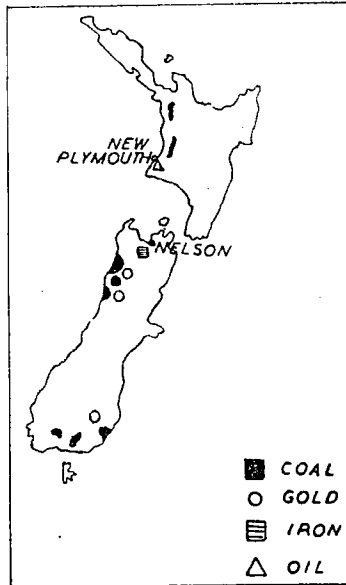


Fig. 81. Distribution of Minerals

(a) **Coal**

Coal is the most important mineral but the coalfields are not large. The largest coalfields are situated in the north-west of South Island but these coalfields are too far away from the more populated east coast. Coal is also mined in the south of South Island and in the west of North Island.

(b) **Gold**

In the early days the development of New Zealand was greatly due to gold-mining. Gold is the next important mineral and gold is mined in the north-west coast of South Island and Otago. Gold is obtained in the form of alluvial deposits.

(c) **Iron**

Iron ore is mined in the Nelson district and the iron ore contains about 50% of iron content.

(d) **Oil**

Oil is obtained at New Plymouth and about a quarter of a million gallons of oil are produced yearly.

7. THE CHIEF TOWNS OF NEW ZEALAND

(a) **Wellington**

- (1) Wellington is the capital of New Zealand.
- (2) It is situated in the south of North Island.
- (3) It has a central position and it handles much of the trade of both islands.
- (4) It is a great commercial centre and it has a very large overseas trade.
- (5) It is an industrial centre and it has a population of over 200,000.
- (6) Its chief industries are the manufacture of woollens and railway rolling stock, meat-packing, tanning, wool-packing, etc.
- (7) It stands on the deep sheltered harbour of Port Nicholson and its harbour can take in the largest ships.

(b) **Auckland**

- (1) Auckland, the former capital, is the largest city in New Zealand.
- (2) It is situated on the narrow isthmus in North Island.
- (3) It is a very important port which handles one-third of New Zealand's trade.
- (4) It is the largest industrial centre and it has a population of over 300,000.
- (5) Its chief industries are cheese-making, butter-making, meat-packing, sugar-refining, fruit-canning, saw-milling, and the manufacture of woollens and leather.
- (6) It is a great commercial centre and it exports cheese, butter, milk, meat, fruit, phormium and timber.

(c) **Christchurch**

- (1) Christchurch is the largest city in South Island.
- (2) It is situated on the east coast of South Island.
- (3) It is connected by railway with Lyttleton which acts as a port for Christchurch.
- (4) It is a commercial centre and it has a population of about 200,000.
- (5) Its chief industries are meat-packing, flour-milling, tanning, and the manufacture of woollens, leather, etc.
- (6) It is a marketing centre for lambs, wool and other products of the Canterbury Plains.

PART THREE
SOUTH AMERICA

1. RELIEF OF SOUTH AMERICA

With the aid of a sketch-map, write an account of the relief of South America.

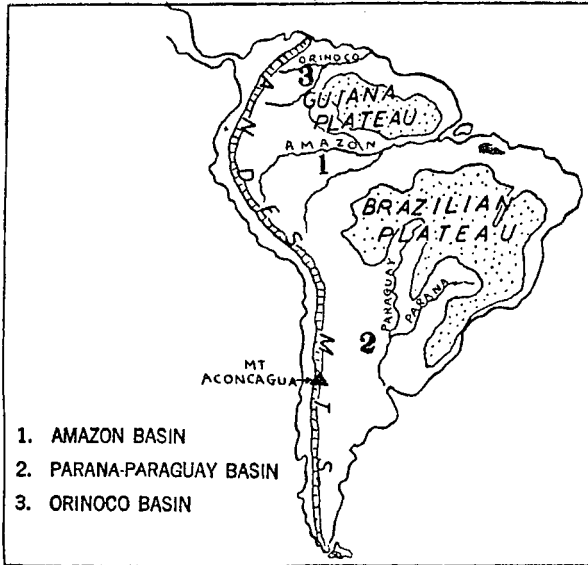


Fig. 82. Relief of South America

South America can be divided into three regions of highlands and three regions of lowlands.

The three regions of highlands are :—

(a) The Andes Mountains

The Andes Mountains are in the west and they run from north to south parallel to the west coast. They are about 4,400 miles long and their average height is 13,000 ft. The Andes Mountains consist of plateau and volcanic mountains. There are many volcanoes e.g. Chimborazo (20,500 ft.) and Cotopaxi (19,600 ft.). The highest part of the Andes is Mount Aconcagua (23,000 ft.). The important route across the Andes is the Uspallata Pass (12,800 ft.).

(b) The Brazilian Plateau

The Brazilian Plateau is a very large triangular plateau nearly 20 times the size of Malaya. The plateau is steeper on the eastern side than the western side. It is composed of old hard rocks which had been much eroded. The average height of the plateau is 3,000 ft.

(c) The Guiana Plateau

The Guiana Plateau is higher than the Brazilian Plateau and some parts reach a height of 9,000 ft. It is composed of old hard rocks. The plateau is covered with thick tropical forests.

The three regions of lowlands are :—

(a) The Amazon Basin

The Amazon Basin is one of the largest river basins in the world and it is nearly 50 times the size of Malaya. This basin is drained by the Amazon River, the largest river in the world (4,000 miles long). The basin consists of alluvial plain which is covered with thick tropical forests known as Selvas. Large areas are swampy and unhealthy and the Amazon Basin is thinly populated.

(b) The Parana-Paraguay Basin

The Parana-Paraguay Basin is the most important of the three river basins of South America. This basin is drained by the Parana and Paraguay Rivers. This basin consists of alluvial plain and the most productive region is that region known as the Pampas. The Pampas are large areas of temperate grasslands and this is an agricultural region and it is thickly populated.

(c) The Orinoco Basin

The Orinoco Basin is situated between the Andes and the Guiana Plateau. This basin is drained by the Orinoco River. It consists of alluvial plain which is covered with tropical grasslands known as the Llanos.

2. CLIMATE OF SOUTH AMERICA

With the help of a sketch-map, give an account of the climate of South America under these headings :—

(a) Temperatures

(b) Rainfall

(c) Prevailing Winds

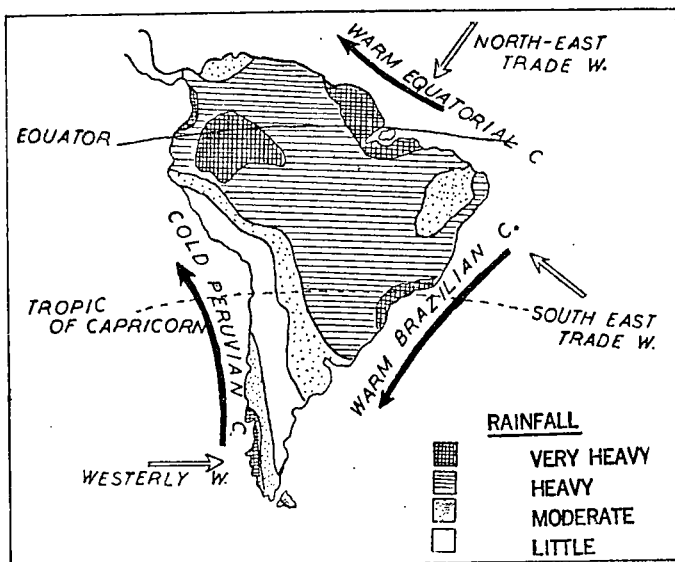


Fig. 83. Climate of South America

(a) Temperatures

The Amazon Basin which is situated on the Equator is hot throughout the year. The temperatures on the lowlands are high (over 80° F.) but on the Andes Mountains and the Brazilian Plateau the temperatures are lower.

In summer the northern parts are hot but temperatures decrease southwards. The southern parts at this season are warm.

In winter the sun is overhead the Tropic of Capricorn and so the regions between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn are hot and the rest of South America at this season are warm. The western coastlands are cooler than the eastern coastlands because the western coastlands are cooled by the Cold Peruvian Current while the eastern coastlands are warmed by the Warm Equatorial Current and the Warm Brazilian Current.

(b) Rainfall

The Amazon Basin receives convectional rain all the year and the rainfall is over 80" per year. The other areas which receive heavy rain are the north-east parts, the south-east parts and the south-western parts of South America. These parts receive the on-shore winds which bring rain with them.

The Atacama Desert is a rainless region because it is sheltered by the high Andes from the north-east and south-east trade winds. Another dry region is Patagonia in South Argentina which is also sheltered by the high Andes from the westerly winds. The rainfall in these dry regions is under 10" per year.

The Pampas of Argentina receives moderate rainfall (20" — 40" per year). Central Chile also receives moderate rainfall but most of its rain falls in the winter season.

(c) Prevailing Winds

The prevailing winds of South America are the north-east trade winds, the south-east trade winds and the westerly winds.

The north-east trade winds bring heavy rain to the north-eastern parts. The south-east trade winds bring heavy rain to the south-east parts. The westerly winds bring heavy rain to South Chile and in winter they move northwards and bring moderate rain to Central Chile.

3. VEGETATION OF SOUTH AMERICA

With the help of a sketch-map, describe the vegetation of South America under suitable headings.

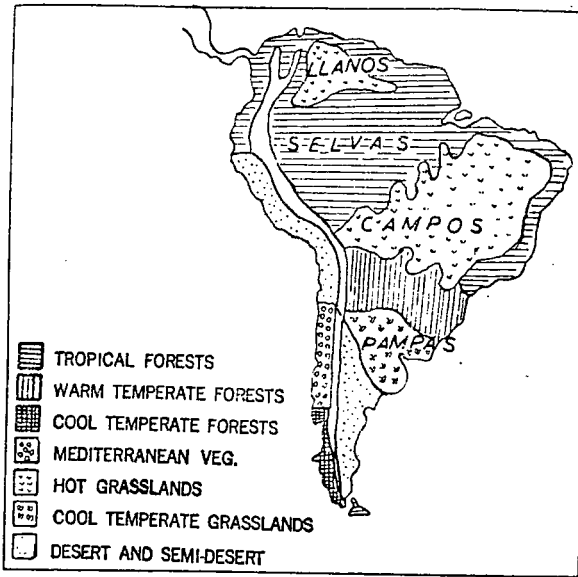


Fig. 84. Vegetation of South America

South America can be divided into the following types of vegetation :—

(a) **The Tropical Forests**

The Amazon Basin is covered with thick tropical forests known as the Selvas. These tropical forests are the largest in the world. The forests consist of evergreen trees. The trees are tall with many climbing plants known as lianas and the trees have thick impenetrable under-growth. Large areas are swampy and unhealthy.

(b) **The Warm Temperate Forests**

These forests are found in the region where the climate is less hot and less wet. These forests are thinner than the tropical forests. The forests on the eastern highlands consist of the yerba mate trees the leaves of which are dried and made into a kind of tea known as mate.

(c) **The Cool Temperate Forests**

These forests are found in South Chile where the cooler climate and heavy rainfall produce this type of forests. The forests consist of coniferous trees.

(d) **The Hot Grasslands**

These hot grasslands are situated to the north and south of the tropical forests. These hot grasslands are known as the Campos in the south and the Llanos in the north. These hot grasslands consist of tall grasses which become dry and brown during the dry winter season.

(e) **The Cool Temperate Grasslands**

These grasslands are situated in the Plate Lowlands and they are known as the Pampas. The grasslands of the Pampas consist of rich pastures which are suitable for the rearing of sheep and cattle. The cooler climate and the moderate rainfall of the Pampas produce rich pastures.

(f) **The Hot Deserts**

The western coastlands of Peru and North Chile are in the rain shadow and so they consist of hot deserts. These deserts have little or no vegetation but they contain rich deposits of nitrates of soda.

(g) **The Semi-Desert**

The southern region of Argentina known as Patagonia consists of semi-desert. This region consists of arid grasslands and large areas are covered with rocks and small stones. This region is thinly populated.

(h) **Mediterranean Vegetation**

Central Chile with its Mediterranean climate has an evergreen type of vegetation.

4. DISTRIBUTION OF MINERALS

Write an account of the distribution of minerals in South America and draw a sketch-map to show the chief areas where the minerals are located.

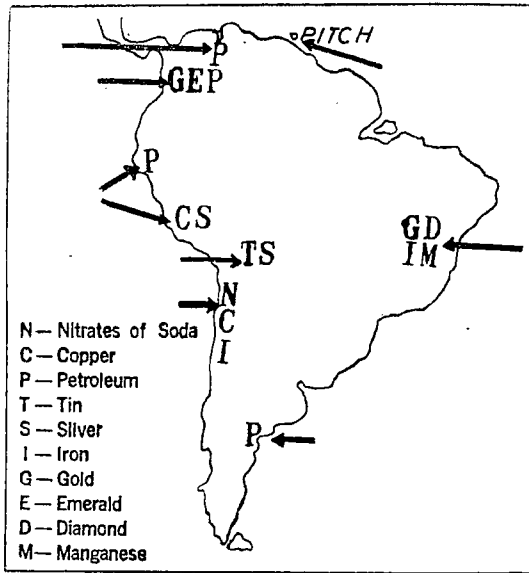


Fig. 85. Distribution of Minerals

The following minerals are found in South America :—

(a) Nitrates of Soda

The Atacama Desert in North Chile is the world greatest producer of nitrates of soda. These nitrates are found in the sand of the desert. The mixture of sand and nitrates is dissolved in water. The solution is filtered and then evaporated and crystals of sodium nitrates are obtained. The nitrates are used as fertilisers and large quantities of nitrates are exported.

(b) Copper

Copper is an important mineral and it is mined chiefly in Chile and Peru. The mines are situated on the Andes. Chile is the second world greatest producer of copper and copper forms about 55% of Chile's exports.

(c) **Petroleum**

Venezuela is the second world greatest producer of petroleum. The chief oilfields are situated around the Gulf of Maracaibo. Maracaibo is the centre of the petroleum industry and it exports large quantities of petroleum. Petroleum is also found in Peru, Argentina and Colombia.

(d) **Tin**

Bolivia is the second world greatest producer of tin and Bolivia produces about 25% of the world's tin. Tin is mined chiefly near Oruro and at Potosi.

(e) **Silver**

Silver is mined in Peru and Bolivia. The Potosi mines in Bolivia are famous for silver and these mines produce large quantities of silver.

(f) **Iron**

Brazil has the largest deposits of rich iron ore in the world and iron is found in the state of Minas Geraes. Iron is also mined in Chile.

(g) **Gold**

The most important gold mines are in the state of Minas Geraes. Gold is also mined in Colombia.

(h) **Other Minerals**

Diamonds are mined in Brazil.

Emeralds and platinum are mined in Colombia which is the world greatest producer of emeralds.

A little coal is mined in Chile.

Manganese is mined in Brazil especially in Minas Geraes.

Pitch, which is used for surfacing roads, is found in the famous pitch lake in Trinidad.

5. CATTLE

Write an account of the cattle industry in the Pampas of Argentina and draw a sketch-map to show the chief areas for cattle.

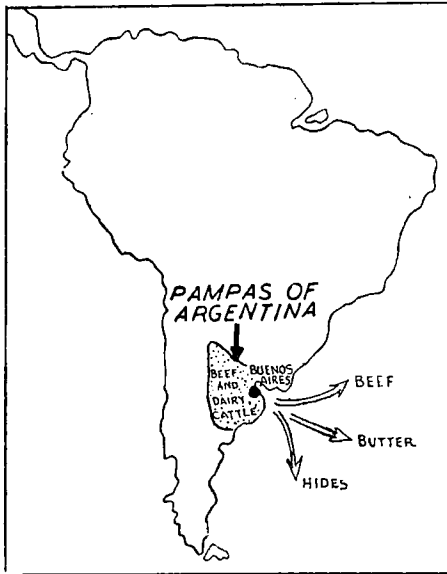


Fig. 86. Chief Areas for Cattle

- (1) The Pampas is an important cattle-rearing region and millions of cattle are reared in this region.
- (2) The Pampas consists of rich pastures which are very suitable for the rearing of cattle.
- (3) Cattle are reared for beef and milk, and European cattle have been imported to improve the quality of beef and milk.
- (4) The ranches or estancias are very large and the cattle are looked after by South American cowboys known as Gauchos who use lasso and bolas to round up the cattle.
- (5) Scientific methods have been introduced into the Pampas and there are many modern factories.

- (6) Alfalfa grass which is more fattening than the natural grass of the Pampas is grown for the cattle.
- (7) The introduction of refrigeration has helped the beef industry and the Pampas is one of the greatest producers of chilled beef and frozen beef.
- (8) Buenos Aires and La Plata are the centres of the cattle industry and these cities prepare the beef for export.
- (9) The cattle are sent by railways to Buenos Aires and La Plata where the cattle are sold to the beef-canning firms.
- (10) So Argentina is a great exporter of beef and dairy products. It exports large quantities of chilled beef, frozen beef, canned beef, milk, butter, cheese, tallow, hides, beef extract and glue.

6. SHEEP

Give an account of the sheep industry of Argentina and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map showing the important areas for sheep.



Fig. 87. Chief Areas for Sheep

- (1) Argentina is one of the greatest sheep-rearing countries in the world.
- (2) Millions of sheep are reared in the Pampas and Patagonia where the cool and dry climate is more suitable for sheep.
- (3) The rich pastures, the cool climate and the moderate rainfall in the Pampas are very suitable for sheep.
- (4) Sheep are reared for wool and for mutton. European sheep have been imported to improve the quality of wool and mutton.
- (5) In Eastern Argentina the sheep are reared for mutton and millions of Lincoln are reared in this region for the mutton industry.

- (6) In Central Argentina the sheep are reared for wool and mutton.
- (7) Scientific methods have been introduced and there are many modern farms and meat-canning factories.
- (8) The introduction of refrigeration has helped the mutton industry and large quantities of chilled mutton and frozen mutton are exported.
- (9) Argentina exports large quantities of wool and mutton and these products are important exports.
- (10) The sheep are sent by railways to Buenos Aires, La Plata and Bahia Blanca which are the centres of the sheep industry.

7. COFFEE

Give an account of the coffee industry of Brazil and draw a sketch-map showing the chief areas for coffee.



Fig. 88. Chief Areas for Coffee

- (1) Coffee is the most important industry of Brazil which is the world greatest exporter and producer of coffee.
- (2) Brazil produces 50% of the world's coffee and coffee forms about 75% of its exports.
- (3) Brazil has become a great producer of coffee because its climatic conditions and the rich soil are ideal for the cultivation of coffee.
- (4) The hot and wet climate, the hill slopes of the plateau and the fertile red soil known as terra roxa are suitable for the coffee trees.
- (5) Millions of coffee trees are planted on the slopes of the Brazilian Plateau.

- (6) The chief coffee-growing areas are in the state of Sao Paulo which is the greatest coffee-growing district in the world.
- (7) The coffee plantations are known as the coffee fazendas and each large coffee fazenda has between 5,000 to 6,000 labourers, a school, a hospital, a church and even a cinema.
- (8) Millions of people are engaged in the coffee industry and many labourers are needed for pruning the coffee tress, picking the coffee berries and drying and preparing the coffee beans for export.
- (9) The centre of the coffee industry is Sao Paulo, and the coffee-exporting ports are Santos and Rio de Janeiro.
- (10) Coffee is the wealth of Brazil and coffee-growing is an important occupation of the Brazilians

8. AGRICULTURE

Write an account of the agriculture of South America and illustrate your answer with a sketch-map.

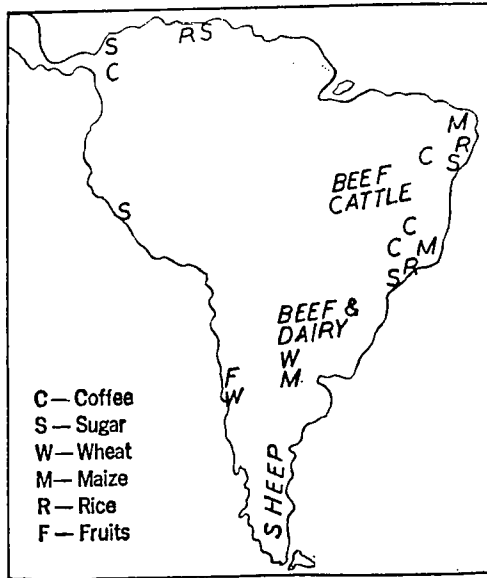


Fig. 89. Agriculture

(1) Coffee

Coffee is a very important crop and the chief coffee-growing areas are in the state of Sao Paulo in Brazil. The hot and wet climate, the slopes of the Brazilian Plateau and the rich red soil are very suitable for coffee. Brazil is the world greatest producer of coffee.

(2) Sheep

Sheep are reared chiefly in the Pampas and Patagonia in Argentina. The cool and dry climate of Patagonia and Pampas are ideal for sheep. Sheep are reared for wool and mutton. Argentina exports large quantities of mutton and wool.

(3) **Cattle**

Cattle are reared for beef and milk. Beef cattle are reared chiefly in Brazil where the hot grasslands are more suitable for them. Dairy cattle are reared in the Pampas where the cooler climate and the rich pastures are more suitable for them.

Most of the cattle in Brazil are low grade cattle but the Pampas cattle are of a better quality. Argentina exports large quantities of beef, butter, milk and hides.

(4) **Wheat**

Wheat is grown chiefly in the Pampas of Argentina where the cooler climate and moderate rainfall are suitable for wheat. Argentina exports large quantities of wheat and flour.

(5) **Maize**

Maize is grown chiefly in Brazil and Argentina. Argentina is one of the world largest exporters of maize. Maize is grown for food and for fattening animals.

(6) **Sugar**

Sugar is grown chiefly in the eastern lowlands where the soil and the heavy rainfall are suitable for this crop. Brazil is one of the world greatest producers of sugar. The other sugar-producing areas are in Peru, Colombia and the Guianas.

(7) **Citrus Fruits**

Citrus fruits are grown in Central Chile which has a Mediterranean climate. Vines, oranges, peaches and plums are cultivated.

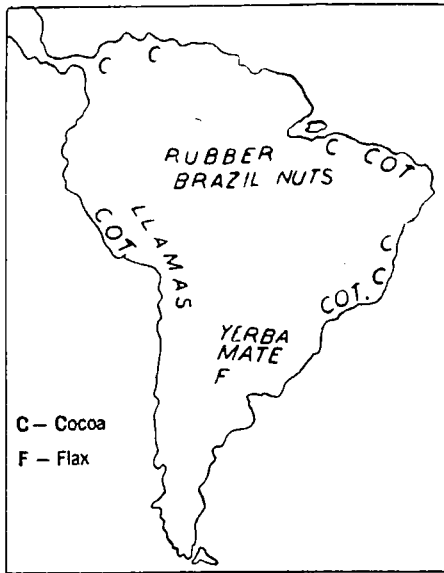


Fig. 90. Agriculture

(8) **Cotton**

Cotton is an important crop of Brazil where much of the cotton of South America is grown. Cotton is also grown in Peru. Brazil has many cotton-mills.

(9) **Cocoa**

Cocoa is grown chiefly in Brazil where the climate conditions are suitable for this crop. Brazil is the second world greatest producer of cocoa and it exports a lot of cocoa.

(10) **Linseed**

Flax is cultivated for its seeds called linseeds and large quantities of flax are grown in the Pampas. The linseeds are manufactured into linseed oil. Argentina produces about 50% of the world's linseed.

9. THE CHIEF TOWNS OF SOUTH AMERICA

(a) Buenos Aires

- (1) Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina.
- (2) It is situated on the Plate Estuary in Eastern Argentina.
- (3) It is the largest city in South America.
- (4) It is a modern city and it has a population of over 3 millions.
- (5) It is a great industrial city with many modern factories.
- (6) Its industries are flour-milling, meat-canning, wool-packing, and the manufacture of butter, leather, linseed-oil, textiles, cheese, beef extract, milk, etc.
- (7) It is the largest commercial centre in South America and it exports wheat, beef, mutton, wool, flour, leather, linseed-oil and hides.
- (8) It is the centre of railways and all the railways lead to Buenos Aires, the marketing centre and chief port of Argentina.

(b) Rio de Janeiro

- (1) Rio de Janeiro is the old capital of Brazil.
- (2) It is situated in the south-east of Brazil.
- (3) It is the second largest city in South America and it has a population of about 2 millions.
- (4) It is the chief port of Brazil and it has a very good land-locked harbour which is one of the finest in the world.
- (5) It is a great commercial centre and it handles the products for exports.
- (6) It is an industrial centre and its industries are coffee-packing, cotton-packing, meat-canning, sugar-refining and the manufacture of leather, textiles, jute-bags, etc.
- (7) It exports cotton, coffee, sugar, cocoa, leather and hides.
- (8) It is also a tourist centre for it is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

(c) Sao Paulo

- (1) Sao Paulo is the capital of the state of Sao Paulo.
- (2) It is situated on the eastern margin of the Brazilian Plateau at a height of about 2,500 ft.
- (3) It is the centre of the coffee industry and it is a great market for coffee.
- (4) It is connected to Santos, its chief coffee port, by roads and railways.
- (5) It is a great commercial centre and the third largest city in South America.
- (6) It is a fine city with many modern factories and cotton-mills and it manufactures textiles.

PART FOUR

AFRICA

1. RELIEF OF AFRICA

Describe the relief of Africa and draw a sketch-map to illustrate your answer.

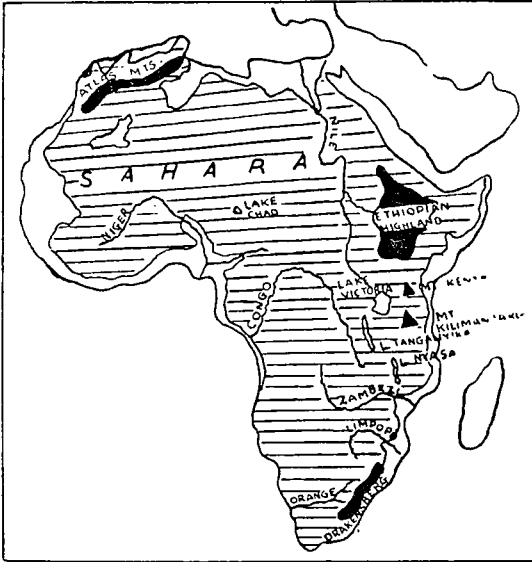


Fig. 91. Relief of Africa

The Highlands

Almost the whole of Africa is a great plateau called the Great African Plateau. The plateau is higher in the south and in the east but lower in the north and the west. The average height of the plateau is 2,000 ft. The plateau is composed of old hard rocks. The high plateau in Eastern Africa is known as the Ethiopian Highland and in the west is the highland of Futa Jalon. The plateau is bordered on the north-west by the Atlas Mountain and on the south-east by the Drakensberg Mountains. The two highest volcanic mountains in Africa are Mount Kilimanjaro (19,564 ft.) and Mount Kenya (17,058 ft.) and both these mountains are in Eastern Africa. The northern parts of the plateau are occupied by the Sahara Desert, the largest desert in the world.

The Lowlands

Africa is a continent with few lowlands. The lowlands are situated along the narrow coastal plains and around the river valleys. The coastal plains are wider in the west, in the north and in the east.

The Rift Valleys

There are two great rift valleys. One rift valley runs from Lake Nyasa to the Red Sea and the other rift valley branches out from Lake Nyasa towards Lake Tanganyika, Lake Edward and Lake Albert. These two great rift valleys have been formed by the sinking of blocks of land between parallel faults or cracks in the earth's crust.

2. CLIMATE OF AFRICA

With the aid of a sketch-map, describe the climate of Africa under the following headings :—

(a) Temperatures

(b) Rainfall

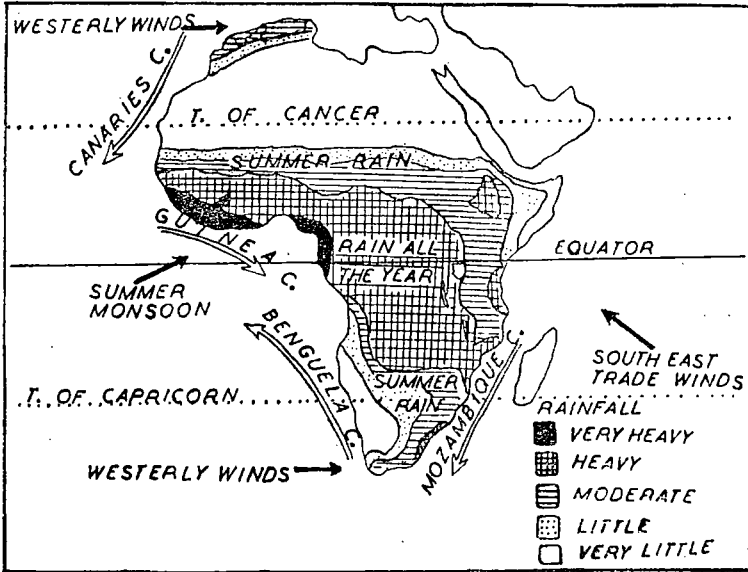


Fig. 92. Climate of Africa

(a) Temperatures

Since a great part of Africa is situated between the two tropics, no part of Africa has a cold climate and snow is unknown except on the high mountain areas.

The equatorial regions are hot all the year and the average temperature is 80° F. The hottest parts are found in the Sahara Desert where the cloudless sky allows the sun to shine directly with great heat. The average temperature of the Sahara is over 90° F. The southern parts of the continent are cooler because they are higher than the north.

In January the sun is overhead the Tropic of Capricorn so that it is now summer in the south and winter in the north. At this time the southern parts are hot and the northern parts are warm.

In July the sun is overhead the Tropic of Cancer so that it is now summer in the north and winter in the south. At this time the northern parts are hot and the southern parts are warm.

The south-west coast is cooled by the Cold Benguela Current and the north-west coast is cooled by the Cool Canaries Current. The coastlands around the Gulf of Guinea are warmed by the Warm Guinea Current and the south-east coast is warmed by the Warm Mozambique Current.

(b) Rainfall

The equatorial regions are wet all the year and these regions receive convectional type of rainfall. The areas receiving the heaviest rain are the coastlands around the Gulf of Guinea where the rainfall is over 80 ins. per year.

The Sahara Desert and the Kalahari Desert are very dry and in these dry regions the rainfall is less than 10 ins. per year because they receive off-shore winds.

In summer the regions to the north of the equator receive summer rain while the regions to the south of the equator are having a dry season.

In winter the regions to the north of the equator are dry while the regions to the south of the equator are having a wet season. The extreme north-west and south-west Mediterranean regions receive their rain in winter.

3. VEGETATION OF AFRICA

With the aid of a sketch-map, write an account of the vegetation of Africa under suitable headings.

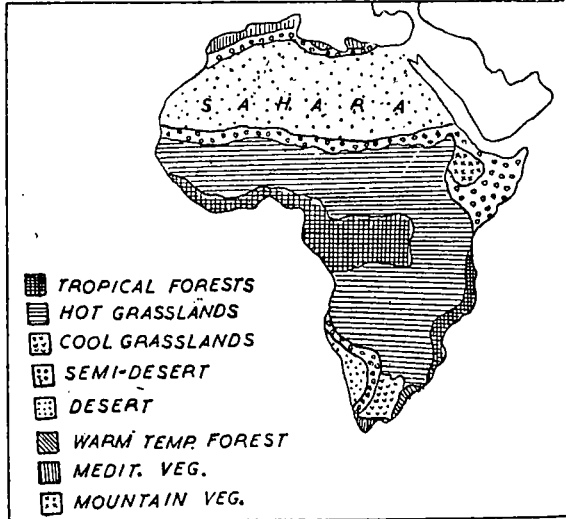


Fig. 93. Vegetation of Africa

The vegetation of Africa consists of the following :--

(a) Tropical Forests

The tropical forests contain tall trees with many climbing plants and thick undergrowth. These forests are very thick and the trees are arranged in tiers. The tallest trees form the top tier. The trees of these forests produce valuable timber such as ebony and mahogany. These tropical forests cover a large part of the Congo Basin, the coastlands around the Gulf of Guinea and the south-east coastlands.

(b) Hot Grasslands

The hot grasslands or savanas of Africa are the largest in the world. The hot grasslands consist of very tall grasses some reaching a height of 20 feet. These tall grasslands are the homes of the lions, giraffes, zebras, etc. The hot grasslands are situated to the north, south and east of the Congo Basin.

(c) **Hot Deserts**

The hot deserts are the Sahara Desert in the north and the Kalahari Desert in the south-west. These deserts have little or no vegetation except at the oases.

The Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert in the world. The day temperatures are very high for the cloudless sky allows the sun to shine with full force. The night temperatures are very low.

The Kalahari Desert is not so dry as the Sahara Desert and it is covered with arid grasslands but the western coastal region has no vegetation.

(d) **Semi Deserts**

Semi-deserts are found in the northern and southern edges of the Sahara Desert, in the eastern margin of the Kalahari Desert and in East Africa. The semi-deserts consist of arid grasslands which can withstand dry conditions.

(e) **Cool Grasslands**

The cool grasslands are found in the Southern African plateau which is called the High Veld. The moderate rainfall and the cooler climate produce pastures and grass is almost the only vegetation.

(f) **Warm Temperate Forests**

These forests are found in the south-eastern parts of Africa. These forests consist of trees which shed their leaves during the dry season. These forests are thinner than the tropical forests.

(g) **Mediterranean Vegetation**

This type of vegetation is found in the north-west and south-west of Africa. The vegetation consists of trees and plants which can withstand the dry summer season.

(h) **Mountain Vegetation**

The mountain vegetation consists of thick forests on the lower areas and upland pastures on the higher areas. This type of vegetation is found on the Ethiopian Highland.

4. AGRICULTURE

Write an account of the agriculture of Africa under suitable headings and draw a sketch-map to show your answer.

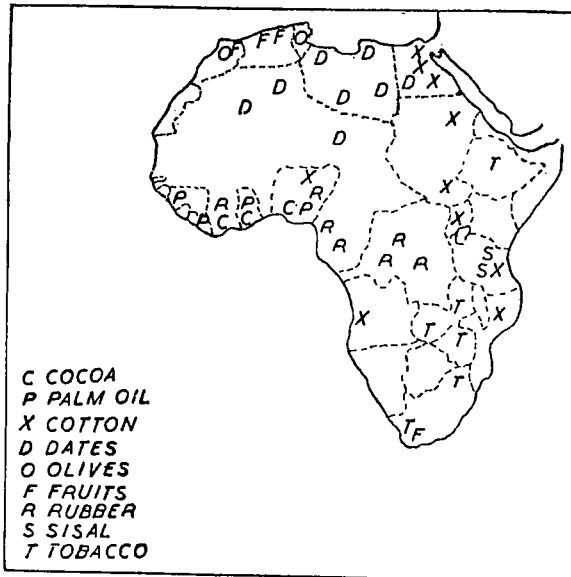


Fig. 94. Agriculture

(a) **Cocoa**

The hot and wet climate of West Africa is suitable for the cultivation of cocoa, and West Africa is the chief cocoa-producing area in the world. Ghana is the world greatest producer of cocoa and it exports large quantities of cocoa. Another great producer of cocoa is Nigeria.

(b) **Oil Palms**

The hot and wet climate of West Africa is also suitable for the cultivation of oil palms and West Africa is the chief oil palm-producing region in the world. Nigeria is the world greatest producer of palm oil and palm kernels. Another great producer is Ghana.

(c) **Cotton**

Cotton is cultivated chiefly in Egypt and the Sudan. The cotton from Egypt and the Sudan is of a very high quality. Cotton is the most important crop of these two countries and they export large quantities of raw cotton. Cotton is also grown in Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, etc.

(d) **Citrus Fruits**

Citrus fruits are cultivated in the Mediterranean regions of North-West and South-West Africa. Oranges, lemons, plums, vines, olives, apples and pears are cultivated. South Africa exports plenty of fruits. Large quantities of grapes are made into wine.

(e) **Dates**

Dates palms are cultivated in the oases of the Sahara Desert. Large areas are cultivated with date palms and large quantities of dates are eaten by the desert people.

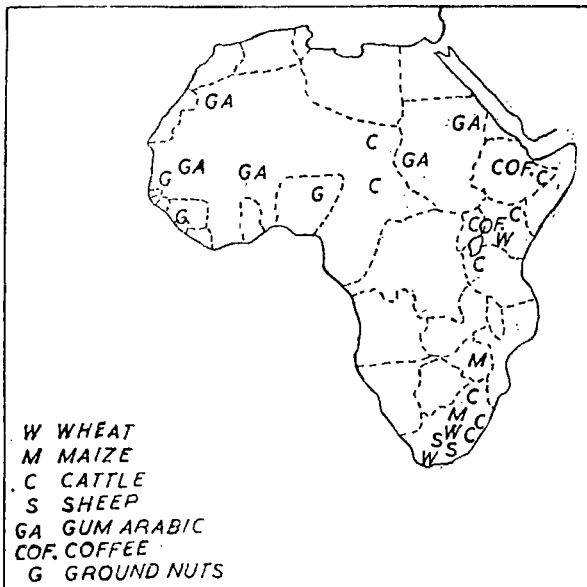


Fig. 95. Agriculture

(f) **Other Crops**

Sisal hemp is grown chiefly in Tanganyika and it is the chief export of Tanganyika.

Rubber is obtained chiefly in the Congo forests and it is cultivated in West African countries.

Tobacco is cultivated in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, and in Ethiopia.

Coffee is grown in Ethiopia and Kenya.

Maize is cultivated chiefly in South Africa in the “Maize Triangle”, and maize is an important food of the African natives.

Sugar Cane is cultivated chiefly in the lowlands of South-Eastern Africa.

Ground nuts are cultivated chiefly in West African countries.

(g) **Sheep**

Sheep are reared chiefly in the temperate grasslands of the High Veld where the moderate rainfall and the cooler climate are suitable for sheep. South Africa has over 30 million sheep and it is one of the greatest wool-producing countries in the world.

(h) **Cattle**

Cattle are very important animals and large numbers of lowgrade cattle are reared by the native people. European cattle are reared in South Africa where there are over 12 million cattle.

(i) **Camels**

Camels are reared for transport for these animals are specially adapted to the dry conditions of the deserts. These animals can travel on for many days without water and long lines of camels are seen making their way across the deserts. Since camels have been used for transport across the deserts these animals have been called the “ships of the desert”.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF MINERALS

With the help of a sketch-map, give an account of the distribution of minerals under suitable headings.

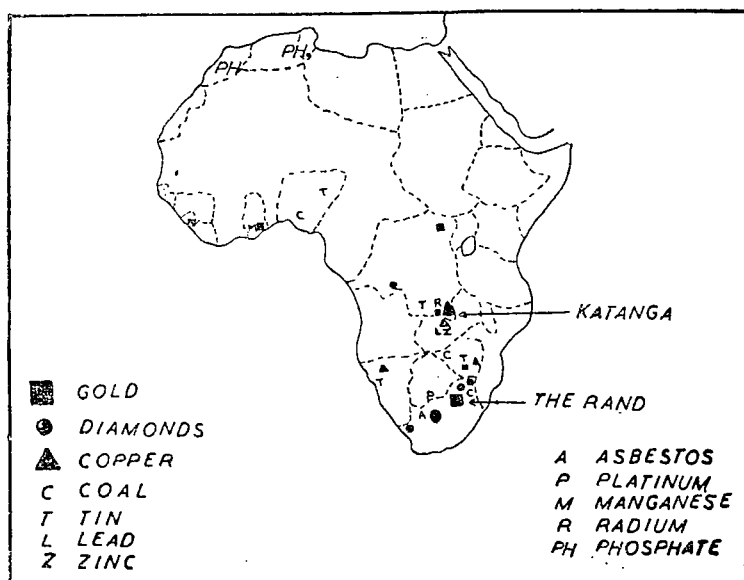


Fig. 96. Distribution of Minerals

(a) Gold

South Africa is the world greatest producer of gold and it produces more than 50% of the world's gold. The richest gold-mining area in the world is Witwatersrand or simply the Rand in Transvaal. Gold is also mined in the Orange Free State, Congo Republic and Ghana (Gold Coast).

(b) Diamonds

South Africa is the world greatest producer of diamonds and it produces over 70% of the world's diamonds. The chief diamond-producing areas are near Kimberley. The De Beers Diamond Mine at Kimberley is the richest in the world. Diamonds are also mined in the Orange Free State, the coastlands of South-West Africa and the Congo Republic.

(c) **Copper**

The Katanga in Southern Congo is the chief copper-mining district in Africa and large quantities of copper are produced by the Katanga mines. Copper is also mined in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa.

(d) **Coal**

Coal is mined in the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal. The chief coal-mining areas are in the Transvaal and Natal. Much of the coal from these mines are sent to the gold mines. Coal is also mined in Southern Rhodesia and Nigeria.

(e) **Other Minerals**

Tin is mined chiefly in Nigeria but tin is also mined in the Congo, Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa.

Lead is mined at Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia.

Zinc is mined at Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia.

Asbestos is mined in the Union of South Africa.

Platinum is mined in South Africa.

Manganese is mined in Ghana.

Radium is mined in the Congo.

Phosphate is mined in North-West Africa.

6. THE CHIEF TOWNS OF AFRICA

(a) **Cairo**

- (1) Cairo is the capital of Egypt.
- (2) It is situated at the head of the Nile delta.
- (3) It is the largest city in Africa and it has a population of about two millions.
- (4) It is a route centre and an important route along the Nile from south to north passes through it.
- (5) It is a great commercial centre.
- (6) It has become one of the world's important air-ports.
- (7) It is a tourist attraction for it is the centre for visits to the Pyramids and the Sphinx.
- (8) It is connected by railways with its chief port, Alexandria.

(b) **Cape Town**

- (1) Cape Town is the second largest town in the Union of South Africa.
- (2) It is situated at the south-west corner of the Union.
- (3) It is the chief port of the Union and it is an important port of call for ships using the Cape route.
- (4) It has a good harbour which is sheltered by a breakwater from storms.
- (5) It is one of the two capitals of the Union which has its parliament at Cape Town and Government offices at Pretoria.
- (6) It has a population of about a quarter of a million and less than half is white.
- (7) It is an important commercial centre and it handles more than a quarter of the Union's imports.
- (8) Its chief exports are gold, fruits, wine and wool.

(c) **Johannesburg**

- (1) Johannesburg is the largest town in the Union of South Africa.
- (2) It is situated in the centre of the richest gold-mining area in the world.
- (3) It is sometimes called the “ City of Gold ” because it is the centre of Witwatersrand gold-mining industry.
- (4) It is the largest white man’s town in the whole of Africa for one-half of its population is white.
- (5) It is the centre of communications for all the roads and railways in the Union meet at Johannesburg.
- (6) It is one of the most modern cities in the world.
- (7) It is an important agricultural market and it is a great commercial centre.
- (8) Its chief ports are Durban and Lourenco Marques.

(d) **Alexandria**

- (1) Alexandria is the chief port of Egypt.
- (2) It is situated on the west of the Nile Delta.
- (3) It is the outlet for the Nile Valley and it handles over three-quarters of Egypt’s foreign trade.
- (4) It is a great commercial centre and its most important export is cotton.
- (5) It is the outpost of Cairo and it is connected with the capital by railway.
- (6) It has a good harbour which is free from silt carried down by the river because the silt is carried eastwards by current.



PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

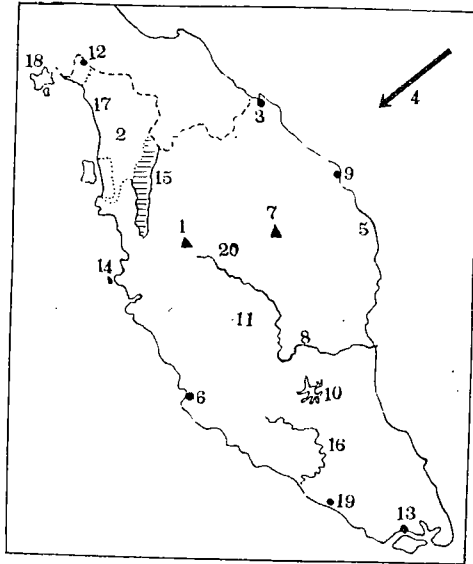
Revision Paper



PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

PART FIVE
REVISION PAPER
PAPER NO. 1

On the map of Malaya provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. The name of this hill station is Cameron Highlands
2. This is the State of Kedah
3. The town in the north-east of Malaya is Kota Bharu
4. These winds are known as the N.E. Monsoon winds.
- ✓ 5. The mineral Iron is mined here.
6. This port is called Port Swettenham
7. This highest mountain of Malaya is Gurong Mahan
8. This longest river of Malaya is Pahang River.
9. The name of this town is Kuala Terengganu

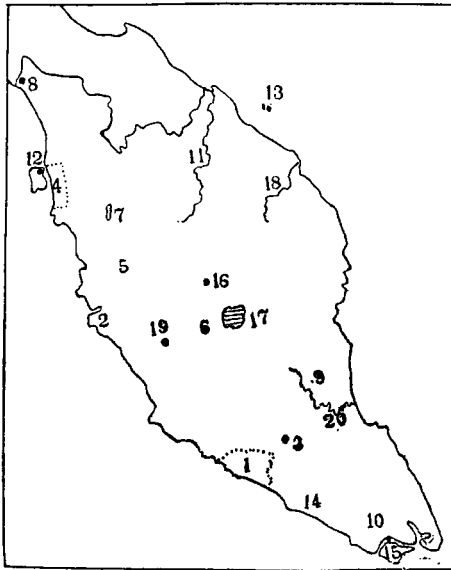
10. This lake is called *Tasek Bera*
11. The mineral mined here is *Gold*
12. This border town is called *Padang Besar*
13. This town in South Malaya is *Johore Bahru*
14. This is the Island of *Pangkor*
15. This range of mountains is called the *Bintang* Range.
16. This is the *Muar* River.
17. The chief crop cultivated here is *Rice*
18. This is the *Langkawi* Island.
19. The name of this town is *Batu Pahat*
20. The aboriginal people here are called *Senoi*

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Cameron Highlands | 11. Gold |
| 2. Kedah | 12. Padang Besar |
| 3. Kota Bahru | 13. Johore Bahru |
| 4. North-east monsoon | 14. Pangkor |
| 5. Iron | 15. Bintang |
| 6. Swettenham | 16. Muar |
| 7. Gunong Tahan | 17. Rice |
| 8. Pahang | 18. Langkawi |
| 9. Kuala Trengganu | 19. Batu Pahat |
| 10. Tasek Bera | 20. Senoi or Sakai |

PAPER NO. 2

On the map of Malaya provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This is the State of Malacca
2. The chief crop grown here is coconut
3. The name of this town is Senas
4. This territory is known as Province Wel'e Coy
5. The mineral mined here is Lu
6. This gold-mining town is called Kaub
7. The name of this dam is the Chenderoh Dam.
8. This town is called Kangar
9. The mineral mined here is Iron

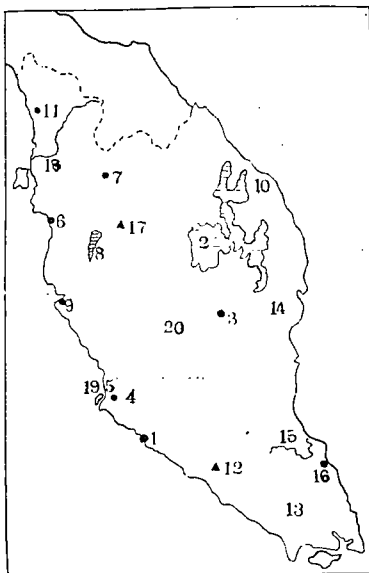
10. The cash crop cultivated here is *Pineapple*
11. This is the *Kelantan* River.
12. This is the city of *Georgetown*
13. This is Pulau *Perhentian*
14. The mineral of this area is *Bauxite*
15. This bridge connecting Johore and Singapore is known as the
..... *Causeway*
16. This town is called
17. This mountain is known as Gunung *Benom*
18. The name of this river is *Tanjong Malim* River.
19. This border town is called
20. This is the River *Rompin*

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Malacca | 11. Kelantan |
| 2. Coconuts | 12. George Town |
| 3. Gemas | 13. Perhentian |
| 4. Province Wellesley | 14. Bauxite |
| 5. Tin | 15. Johore Causeway |
| 6. Raub | 16. Kuala Lipis |
| 7. Chenderoh | 17. Benom |
| 8. Kangar | 18. Trengganu |
| 9. Iron | 19. Tanjong Malim |
| 10. Pineapples | 20. Rompin |

PAPER NO. 3

On the map of Malaya provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This western port is known as Port DICKSON.....
2. These eastern highlands are called the MALAYAN Highlands.
3. The name of this town is Ipoh.....
4. The mineral tin..... is mined here.
5. The name of this town is 1.....
6. This port which is joined to Taiping is Port SWET.....
7. The name of this town is GRIP.....
8. This is the KELANG Range.
9. This town is called 10000 DUTCH.....
10. The chief crop grown here is rice.....

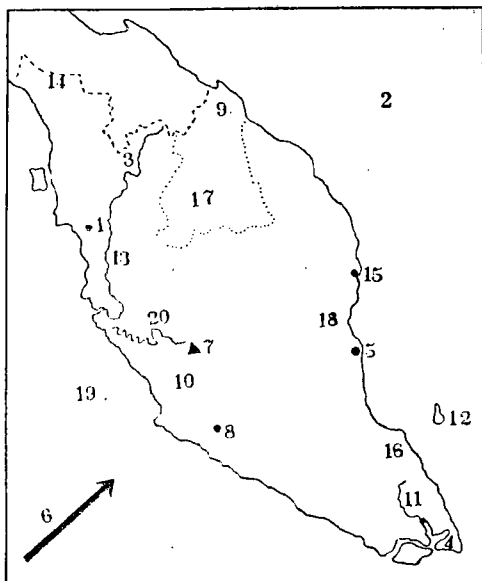
11. The name of this town is *Alor Star*
12. This mountain is known as Mount *Ophir*
13. This area is cultivated with *oil* palms.
14. This tin-mining company is called *Pahang Consolidated Co.*
15. This is the River *Endau*
16. This town on the east coast is called *Mersing*
17. The name of this mountain is Gunong *Korbu*
18. This is the Sungei *Muda*
19. This island is called Pulau *Lumut*
20. This gold-mining company is known as the

ANSWERS

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Dickson | 11. Alor Star |
| 2. Trengganu | 12. Ophir |
| 3. Jerantut | 13. Oil |
| 4. Tin | 14. Pahang Consolidated Co. |
| 5. Klang | 15. Endau |
| 6. Weld | 16. Mersing |
| 7. Grik | 17. Korbu |
| 8. Kledang | 18. Muda |
| 9. Bagan Datoh | 19. Lumut |
| 10. Rice | 20. Raub Australian Gold Mine |

PAPER NO. 4

On the map of Malaya provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This mining town is called Jayang.....
2. This is the South China Sea.
Perak
3. This is the River.
4. The mineral mined in South Johore is Plauze.....
5. This town is called Pekanz.....
6. These winds are known as the South W. Mon. Winds.
7. This hill station is called Fraser's Hill.....
8. The name of this town is Seremban.....
9. The chief crop cultivated in this area is Rice.....

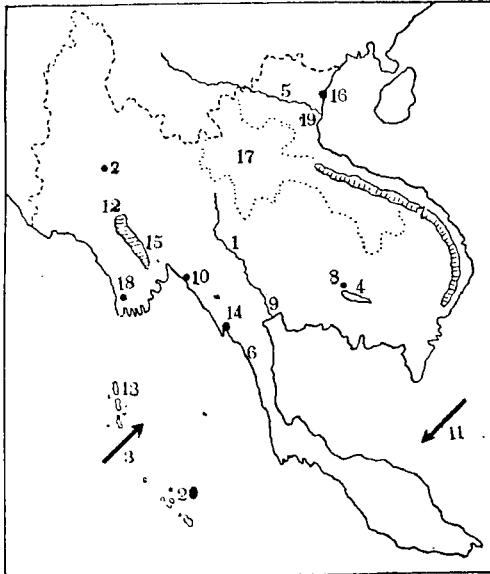
10. The mineral mined at *Batu Arang* is coal.
11. This is the *Johore* River.
12. The name of this island is Pulau *Tioman*
13. This tin-mining district is called
14. The mineral found here is *Kinta Valley*
15. This town in the east coast is called
16. The mineral mined here is *iron*
17. This is the State of *Kelantan*
18. The mineral found here is *Tin*
19. This part of the sea is called the Straits of *Malacca*
20. This is the River.

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Taiping | 11. Johore |
| 2. South China | 12. Tioman |
| 3. Perak | 13. Kinta Valley |
| 4. Bauxite | 14. Wolfram |
| 5. Pekan | 15. Kemaman |
| 6. South-west monsoon | 16. Iron |
| 7. Fraser's Hill | 17. Kelantan |
| 8. Seremban | 18. Tin |
| 9. Rice | 19. Malacca |
| 10. Batu Arang | 20. Bernam |

PAPER NO. 5

On the map of South-East Asia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. The name of this river is the River.
2. The chief town of Upper Burma is
3. These prevailing winds are known as the Winds.
4. This body of water is called
5. This is the River.
6. This part of Burma is known as the Coast.
7. These highlands are called the Highlands.
8. This ancient city of the Khmer civilisation is known as

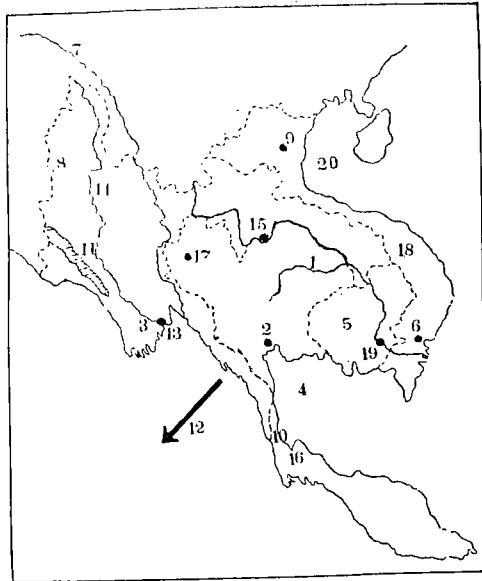
9. The chief crop cultivated in this area is *paddy*.....
10. The name of this town is *Menam*.....
11. These prevailing winds are known as the *NE*..... Winds.
12. The mineral mined in the middle of the Irrawaddy Valley is *petroleum*.....
13. These islands belonging to India are the *Andaman*..... Islands.
14. This town is known as
15. This range of mountains is called the
16. This port is called
17. The name of this state is *Laos*.....
18. The name of this town is *Bassein*.....
19. The chief crop cultivated here is *rice*.....
20. These are the *Nicobar*..... Islands.

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Menam | 11. North-East Monsoon |
| 2. Mandalay | 12. Petroleum |
| 3. South-West Monsoon | 13. Andaman |
| 4. Tonle Sap | 14. Tavoy |
| 5. Red | 15. Pegu Yoma |
| 6. Tenasserim | 16. Haiphong |
| 7. Annam | 17. Laos |
| 8. Angkor | 18. Bassein |
| 9. Rice | 19. Rice |
| 10. Moulmein | 20. Nicobar |

PAPER NO. 6

On the map of South-East Asia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This is the River *Chao Phraya*
2. This capital city is called *Bangkok*
3. The chief crop grown here is *Rice*
4. This is the Gulf of *Thailand*
5. The name of this country is *Cameroon*
6. This city is named
7. This is the River *Salween*
8. The hard timber of this area is called *Teak*
9. The name of this northern city is

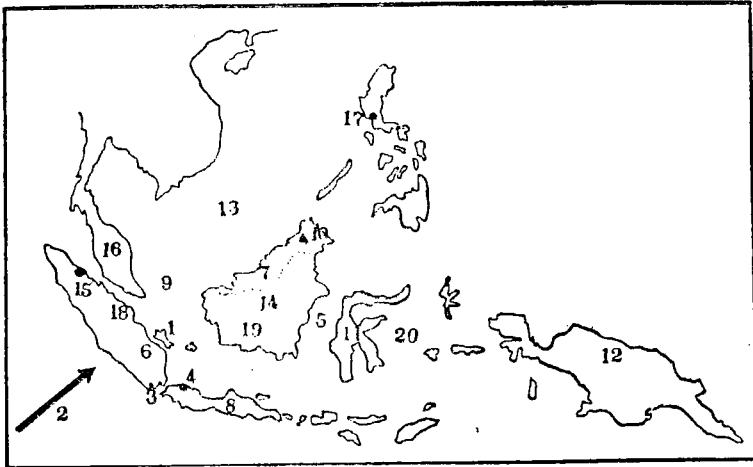
10. This is the Isthmus of *Kra*
11. This range of mountains is called *Arakan Yoma*
12. These winds blow in the *winter* season.
13. This capital city is called
14. The name of this river is the *Irrawaddy* River.
15. This capital city is named
16. The mineral mined here is *tin*
17. This terminal town of the Thai Railway is called *Chiang Mai*
18. The people of this country are known as *Vietnamese*
19. The name of this city is
20. This is the Gulf of *Tongking*

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mekong | 11. Arakan Yoma |
| 2. Bangkok | 12. Winter |
| 3. Rice | 13. Rangoon |
| 4. Siam | 14. Irrawaddy |
| 5. Cambodia | 15. Vientiane |
| 6. Saigon | 16. Tin |
| 7. Salween | 17. Chiang Mai |
| 8. Teak | 18. Vietnamese |
| 9. Hanoi | 19. Phnom Penh |
| 10. Kra | 20. Tongking |

PAPER NO. 7

On the map of the East Indies provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This island is called Island.
2. These winds are known as the winds.
3. This is the Strait.
4. This Indonesian capital is called
5. This is the Strait of
6. The chief mineral found here is
7. This state is called
8. The chief cereal crop grown here is
9. This shallow sea is known as the Platform.
10. This highest mountain in Borneo is called
11. The name of this island is

12. This region has an *equatorial* climate.
13. This is the *South China* Sea.
14. The natives of this area are known as the *Dyaks*.
15. This capital city is called *Jakarta*.
16. This country has about *seven million* people.
17. The name of this city is *Manila*.
18. The chief crop cultivated here is *Rubber*.
19. This part of Borneo belongs to *Indonesia*.
20. This is the *Banda* Sea.

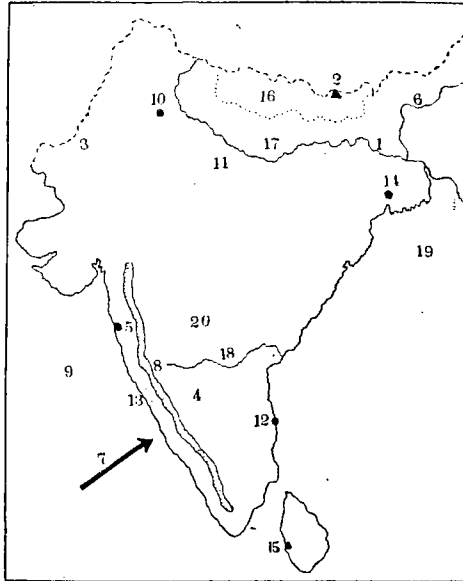
ANSWERS

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Banka | 11. Celebes |
| 2. South-West monsoon | 12. Equatorial |
| 3. Sunda | 13. South China |
| 4. Jakarta | 14. Dyaks |
| 5. Macassar | 15. Medan |
| 6. Petroleum | 16. Seven million |
| 7. Sarawak | 17. Manila |
| 8. Rice | 18. Rubber |
| 9. Sunda | 19. Indonesia |
| 10. Kinabalu | 20. Banda |



PAPER NO. 8

On the map of India provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This sacred river of India is called the
2. This highest mountain in the world is named Mount
3. This is the Desert.
4. The name of the plateau is called
5. The name of this city is
6. This is the River
7. These winds are known as the winds.
8. These western highlands are known as the
9. This is the Sea.

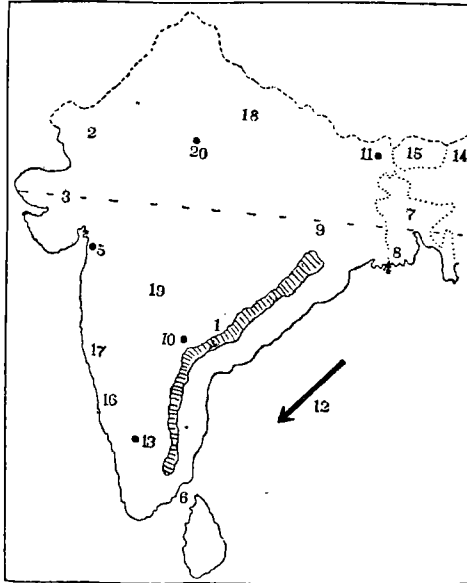
10. The name of this Indian capital is called *New Delhi*
11. The chief cereal grown here is *wheat*
12. This third largest city of India is *Madras*
13. This Portuguese territory which was taken back by India is called
14. This famous city is called
15. The chief port of this island is called
16. This mountain state is called
17. This largest lowland is known as the *Deccan* Plain.
18. This is the *Krishna* River.
19. This is the Bay of *Bengal*
20. The chief crop of this black soil region is

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Ganges | 11. Wheat |
| 2. Everest | 12. Madras |
| 3. Thar | 13. Goa |
| 4. Deccan | 14. Calcutta |
| 5. Bombay | 15. Colombo |
| 6. Brahmaputra | 16. Nepal |
| 7. South-west monsoon | 17. Gangetic |
| 8. Western Ghats | 18. Krishna |
| 9. Arabian | 19. Bengal |
| 10. New Delhi | 20. Cotton |

PAPER NO. 9

On the map of India provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. These mountains bordering the Deccan are known as the Western Ghats
2. The vegetation of this region is Desert
3. This important latitude is known as the Tropic of Capricorn
4. These seaward parts of the Ganges delta are called the Sunderbans
5. The name of this town is Surat
6. This sea separating India and Ceylon is Palk Strait
7. This territory in Eastern India is called Port Blair

8. The chief crop grown here for export is *Jute*.....
9. The mineral mined here is
10. The name of this town is *Hyderabad*.....
11. This town situated on the mountain is called
12. These seasonal winds are known as the *N.E Mon.* winds.
13. The name of this town is *Mysore*.....
14. The important crop grown on the hill slopes of Assam is
- Tea*.....
15. This independent country is called *Bhutan*.....
16. This narrow strip of coastland is known as the *Malabar* Coast.
17. The valuable timber in this region is *Teak*.....
18. The chief crop grown in this area is *wheat*.....
19. The type of irrigation used by the farmers of this region is
- well*.....
20. This town famous for its Taj Mahal is *Agra*.....

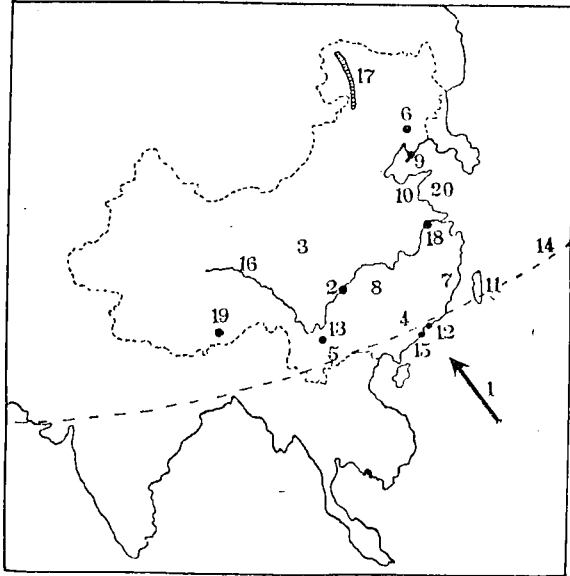
ANSWERS

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Eastern Ghats | 11. Darjeeling |
| 2. Desert | 12. North-east monsoon |
| 3. Tropic of Cancer | 13. Mysore |
| 4. Sundarbans | 14. Tea |
| 5. Surat | 15. Bhutan |
| 6. Palk | 16. Malabar |
| 7. East Pakistan | 17. Teak |
| 8. Jute | 18. Sugar |
| 9. Coal | 19. Tank Irrigation |
| 10. Hyderabad | 20. Agra |



PAPER NO. 10

On the map of China provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. These seasonal winds are known as the S. East mon. wind
2. This commercial centre of Szechwan is called
3. The yellow fine dust found in this region is known as loess
4. The chief cereal grown here is rice
5. The chief metal mined in the Yunnan is tin
6. This largest town in Manchuria is called Mukden
7. This tea producing region is in the Province of Fujian
8. The chief metal mined here is
9. This main port of North-East China is Liaoning

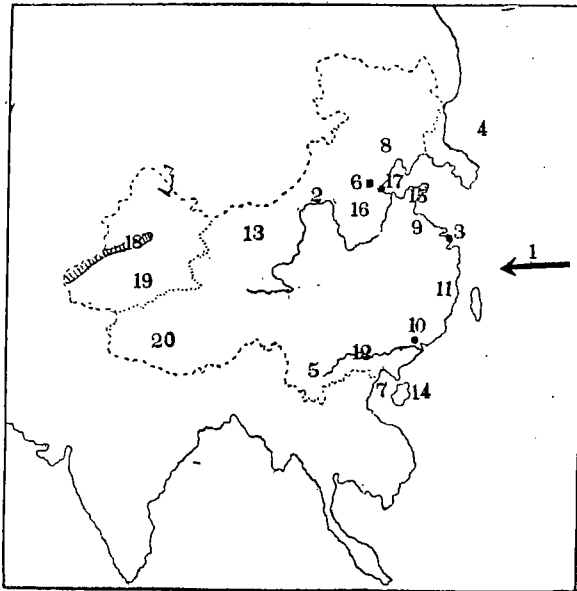
10. The chief mineral mined in the Shantung peninsula is
11. The chief export of this island is
12. This British territory opposite Hong Kong is *to*
13. This chief town in the Yunnan is *Kunming*
14. This important latitude is known as the *T. of Cancer*
15. This Portuguese port is called *Macao*
16. This longest river of China is called the *Yangtze*
17. These are the *Khingian* Mountains.
18. This important port situated on the east is *Nanking*
- 19: This 'Forbidden City' is called *Lhasa*
20. This is the *Yellow* Sea.

ANSWERS

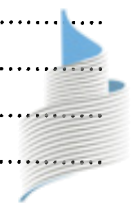
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. South-east monsoon | 11. Sugar |
| 2. Chungking | 12. Kowloon |
| 3. Loess | 13. Kunming |
| 4. Rice | 14. Tropic of Cancer |
| 5. Tin | 15. Macao |
| 6. Shenyang or Mukden | 16. Yangtze |
| 7. Fukien | 17. Great Khingan |
| 8. Antimony | 18. Nanking |
| 9. Darien | 19. Lhasa |
| 10. Coal | 20. Yellow |

PAPER NO. 11

On the map of China provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. These strong tropical cyclones are called *tropical typhoons*
2. This river known as "China's Sorrow" is *Yellow River*
3. This great port of China is *Shanghai*
4. This is the Sea of *Japan*
5. This is the Plateau of *Tibet*
6. This Chinese capital is *Beijing*
7. This is the Gulf of *Tonkin*
8. The chief cereal grown in North China is *wheat*
9. This region has a *temperate* climate.



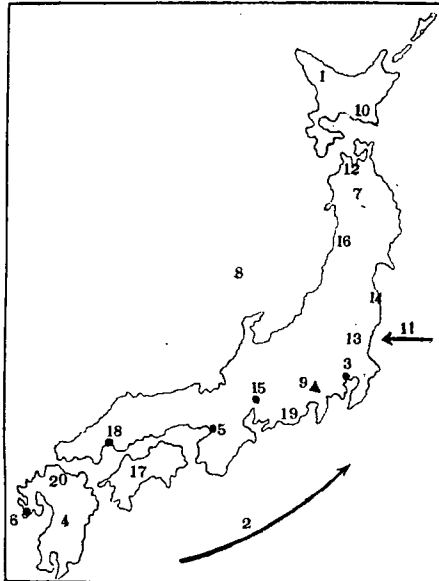
10. This chief town in Southern China is called *Canton*.....
11. The chief beverage crop grown here is *Tea*.....
12. The name of this river is *Si-Kiang*.....
13. This is the *Gobi* Desert.
14. The name of this ^{island} river is *Hainan*.....
15. This is the Peninsula of *Shantung*.....
16. The mineral found here is *coal*.....
17. This chief port of Northern China is *Tientsin*.....
18. This range of mountains in West China is called *Tien Shan*.....
19. This is the State of *Sinkiang*.....
20. This highest plateau in the world is the *Tibetan* Plateau.

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Typhoons | 11. Tea |
| 2. Hwang Ho | 12. Si-Kiang |
| 3. Shanghai | 13. Gobi |
| 4. Japan | 14. Hainan |
| 5. Yunnan | 15. Shantung |
| 6. Peking | 16. Coal |
| 7. Tongking | 17. Tientsin |
| 8. Wheat | 18. Tien Shan |
| 9. Warm temperate | 19. Sinkiang |
| 10. Canton | 20. Tibetan |

PAPER NO. 12

On the map of Japan provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This island of North Japan is called Hokkaido
2. This warm current is known as Kuroshio
3. This Japanese capital city is called Tokyo
4. The name of this island is Kyushu
5. This second largest city of Japan is called
6. This city which was destroyed by an atomic bomb in 1945 is Nagasaki
7. The mineral mined here is
8. This is the Sea of Japan

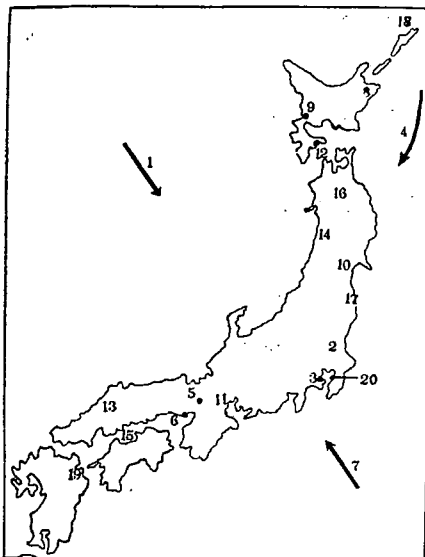
9. This sacred volcanic mountain is called
10. The mineral is mined here.
11. These strong winds which bring great damage to Japan are called *Typhoons*
12. The mineral mined here is
13. The chief cereal crop grown here is
14. The mineral mined here is
15. The name of this town is
16. The mineral product of this area is
17. The name of this island is
18. This town which was also destroyed by an atomic bomb is called.....
19. The beverage crop grown here is
20. The chief product of this region is

ANSWERS

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Hokkaido | 11. Typhoons |
| 2. Kuro Siwo | 12. Manganese |
| 3. Tokyo | 13. Rice |
| 4. Kyushu | 14. Coal |
| 5. Osaka | 15. Nagoya |
| 6. Nagasaki | 16. Petroleum |
| 7. Copper | 17. Shikoku |
| 8. Japan | 18. Hiroshima |
| 9. Fujiyama | 19. Tea |
| 10. Iron | 20. Silk |

PAPER NO. 13

On the map of Japan provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. These prevailing winds are known as the Winds.
2. This densely populated lowland is called the Plain.
3. This outpost for Tokyo is
4. This cold current is known as the Current.
5. This important industrial centre is
6. This port which is one of the greatest in the world is
7. These winds are known as the Wind
8. The mineral mined here is
9. This capital city is called

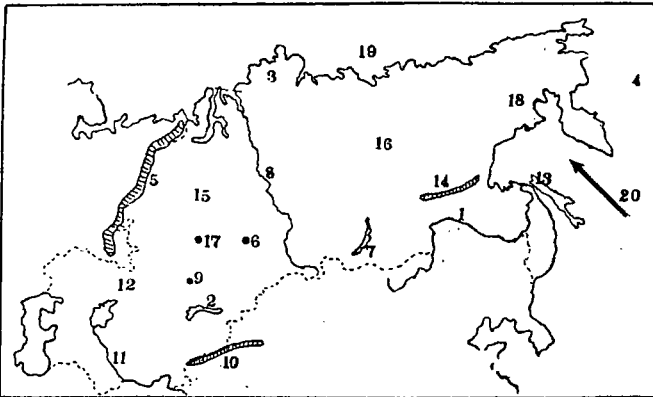
10. The mineral mined here is
11. This lowland is known as the Plain.
12. The name of this port is
13. The chief crop cultivated here is
14. The mineral mined here is
15. This sea is known as the Sea.
16. The mineral mined here is
17. The mineral found in this area is
18. These islands forming a chain are known as the Islands.
19. The mineral mined here is
20. This bay is known as Bay.

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. North-West Monsoon | 11. Nobu |
| 2. Kwanto | 12. Hakodate |
| 3. Yokohama | 13. Rice |
| 4. Kurile or Okhotsk | 14. Petroleum |
| 5. Kyoto | 15. Inland |
| 6. Kobe | 16. Copper |
| 7. South-East Monsoon | 17. Coal |
| 8. Sulphur | 18. Kuril |
| 9. Sapporo | 19. Wolfram |
| 10. Wolfram | 20. Tokyo |

PAPER NO. 14

On the map of Soviet Asia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. The name of this river is the River.
2. This body of water is called Lake
3. This region has a Vegetation.
4. The name of this sea is Sea.
5. These mountains are known as the Mountains.
6. The name of this industrial town is
7. The mineral mined in the south-east of Lake Baikal is
8. The name of this river is the River.
9. This coal-mining centre is called
10. These mountains are known as
11. This river flowing into the Aral Sea is

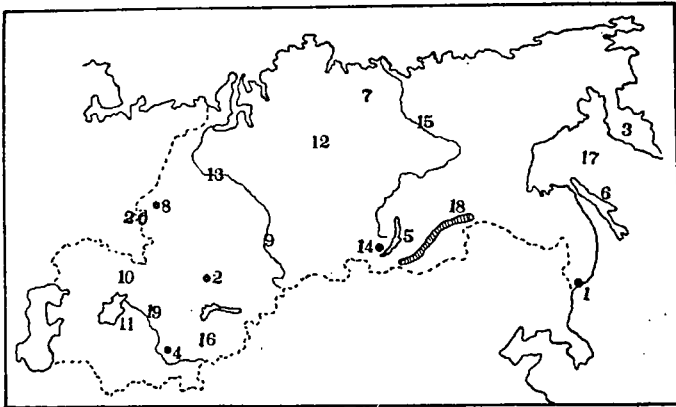
12. The vegetation of this region is
13. The mineral mined in this island is
14. These mountains are known as the Range.
15. This large region of lowland is called the Plain.
16. The vegetation of this region consists of Forests.
17. The name of this industrial town is
18. The mineral mined here is
19. This is the Ocean.
20. These are the Winds.

ANSWERS

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Amur | 11. Amu Darya |
| 2. Balkash | 12. Grassland |
| 3. Tundra | 13. Petroleum |
| 4. Bering | 14. Stanovoi |
| 5. Ural | 15. Siberian |
| 6. Novosibirsk | 16. Coniferous |
| 7. Iron | 17. Omsk |
| 8. Yenisei | 18. Gold |
| 9. Karaganda | 19. Arctic |
| 10. Tien Shan | 20. South-East Monsoon |

PAPER NO. 15

On the map of Soviet Asia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway is called
2. The important mineral mined here is
3. The name of this peninsula is
4. This largest town in Western Soviet Asia is
5. This body of water is known as Lake
6. The name of this island is
7. The chief animals reared in this area are the
8. The name of this great industrial city is
9. This largest coal mining centre is known as

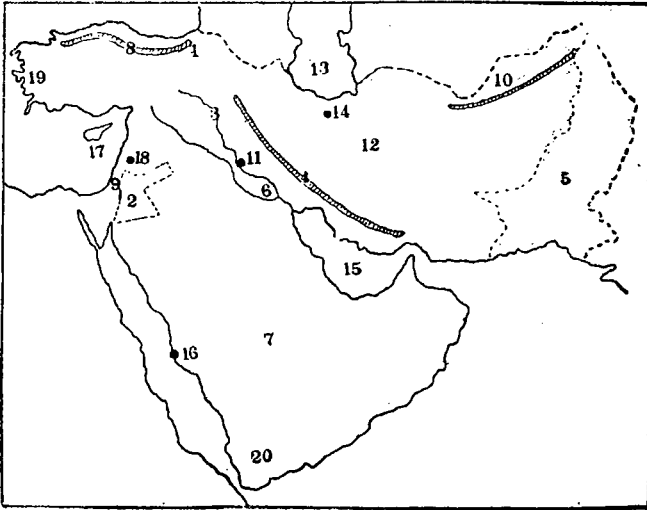
10. This grassland region is known as the
11. This body of water is called the Sea.
12. These coniferous forests are known as the
in Russia.
13. The name of this river is the River.
14. This important industrial town is called
15. This river is called the River.
16. The chief crop cultivated here is
17. This part of the sea is known as the Sea of
18. These mountains are called the Mountains.
19. This river is known as the
20. The most important mineral mined in the Urals is

ANSWERS

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Vladivostok | 11. Aral |
| 2. Coal | 12. Taiga |
| 3. Kamchatka | 13. Ob |
| 4. Tashkent | 14. Irkutsk |
| 5. Baikal | 15. Lena |
| 6. Sakhalin | 16. Cotton |
| 7. Reindeer | 17. Okhotsk |
| 8. Sverdlovsk | 18. Yablonoï |
| 9. Kusbas | 19. Sir Darya |
| 10. Steppes | 20. Iron |

PAPER NO. 16

On the map of Western Asia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This mountain knot is known as the Knot.
2. The name of this state is
3. This is the River.
4. These mountains are called the Mountains.
5. The name of this country is
6. The chief crop cultivated in this area is
7. This country has a type of climate.
8. These are the Mountains.
9. The chief product of this region is
10. This mountain is known as the

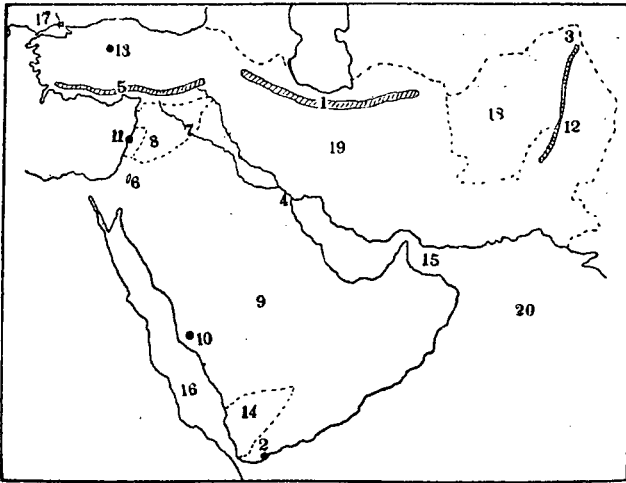
11. The name of this city is
12. The vegetation of this region is
13. This is the Sea.
14. This capital city which is an important route centre is
-
15. This sea is known as the Gulf.
16. This pilgrim port on the Red Sea is
17. The name of this island is
18. This city is called
19. This region has a type of climate.
20. South-Western Arabia receives most of its rain in the
- Season.

ANSWERS

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Armenian | 11. Baghdad |
| 2. Jordan | 12. Desert |
| 3. Tigris | 13. Caspian |
| 4. Zagros | 14. Tehran |
| 5. Pakistan | 15. Persian |
| 6. Dates | 16. Jidda |
| 7. Hot Desert | 17. Cyprus |
| 8. Pontic | 18. Damascus |
| 9. Citrus Fruits | 19. Mediterranean |
| 10. Hindu Kush | 20. Summer |

PAPER NO. 17

On the map of Western Asia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. These mountains are called the Mountains.
2. This coaling port belonging to Britain is
3. This mountain knot is known as theKnot.
4. The chief mineral product of this area is
5. These mountains are called the Mountains.
6. This body of water is called the Sea.
7. This river is known as the River.
8. The name of this state is
9. The vegetation of this region is
10. This famous place of worship is called
11. This capital city and sea-port is

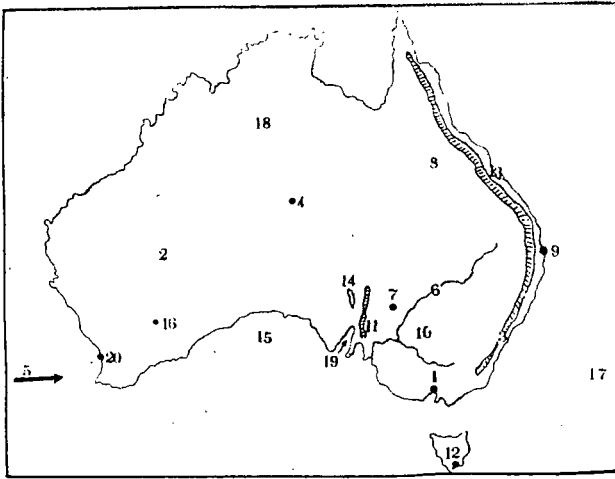
12. These mountains are called the Mountains.
13. The name of this capital city is
14. This territory is named
15. The name of this sea is the Gulf of
16. This is the Sea.
17. This old Turkish capital is
18. The name of this country is
19. This tableland is known as the Plateau.
20. This sea is known as the Sea.

ANSWERS

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Elburz | 11. Beirut |
| 2. Aden | 12. Sulaiman |
| 3. Pamir | 13. Ankara |
| 4. Petroleum | 14. Yemen |
| 5. Taurus | 15. Oman |
| 6. Dead | 16. Red |
| 7. Euphrates | 17. Istanbul |
| 8. Syria | 18. Afghanistan |
| 9. Desert | 19. Persian |
| 10. Mecca | 20. Arabian |

PAPER NO. 18

On the map of Australia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. The name of this city is
2. The vegetation of this region is
3. These eastern highlands are also known as the
4. This town in the centre of Australia is called
5. These prevailing winds blow in the Season.
6. This is the River.
7. This important mining centre is
8. The chief animals reared here are
9. This city in Eastern Australia is called

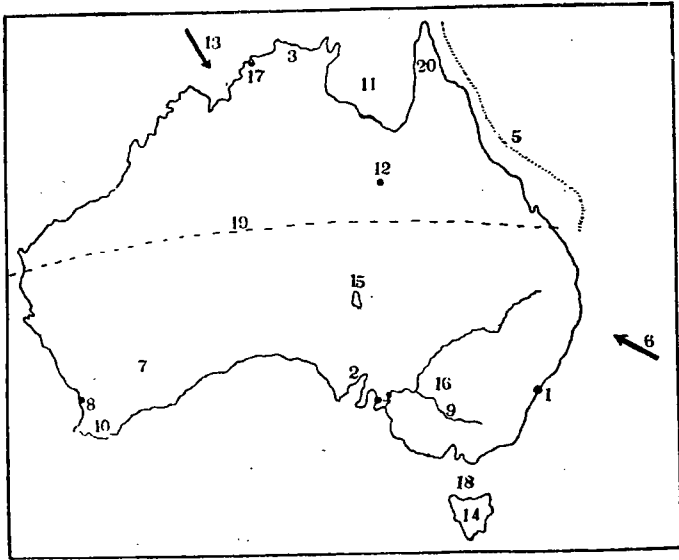
10. The vegetation of this region consists of
11. These mountains are known as the
12. The name of this port is
13. The chief crop cultivated here is
14. This body of water is called Lake
15. This part of the sea is known as the
16. This gold-mining town is
17. This is the Sea.
18. These tropical grasslands are known as
19. This gulf is known as Gulf.
20. This outport of Perth is called

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Melbourne | 11. Flinder's Range |
| 2. Desert | 12. Hobart |
| 3. Great Dividing Range | 13. Sugar Cane |
| 4. Alice Springs | 14. Torrens |
| 5. Winter | 15. Great Australian Bight |
| 6. Darling | 16. Kalgoorlie |
| 7. Broken Hill | 17. Tasman |
| 8. Cattle | 18. Savana |
| 9. Brisbane | 19. Spencer's |
| 10. Temperate Grassland | 20. Fremantle |

PAPER NO. 19

On the map of Australia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This largest city in Australia is
2. The chief mineral mined here is
3. The vegetation of this region is Forests.
4. The name of this city is
5. This chain of coral islands is known as the
6. These prevailing winds are known as the Winds.
7. The mineral mined here is
8. This city in South-West Australia is
9. The name of this river is the River.
10. This region has a type of climate.

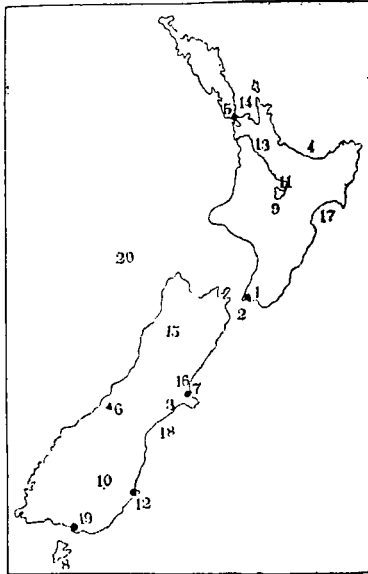
11. This is the Gulf of
12. This mining centre is called
13. These winds blow to Australia in the Season.
14. The name of this island is
15. This body of water is called Lake
16. The chief cereal crop cultivated here is
17. This northern town is called
18. This sea is known as the Strait.
19. This latitude is known as the
20. This piece of land is known as the Peninsula.

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sydney | 11. Carpentaria |
| 2. Iron | 12. Mount Isa |
| 3. Tropical | 13. Summer |
| 4. Adelaide | 14. Tasmania |
| 5. Great Barrier Reef | 15. Eyre |
| 6. South-East Trade | 16. Wheat |
| 7. Gold | 17. Darwin |
| 8. Perth | 18. Bass |
| 9. Murray | 19. Tropic of Capricorn |
| 10. Mediterranean | 20. Cape York |

PAPER NO. 20

On the map of New Zealand provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This capital city of New Zealand is called
2. This sea separating North Island and South Island is called Strait.
3. This eastern lowland is known as the Plain.
4. This is the Bay of
5. This largest city of New Zealand is
6. This highest mountain in New Zealand is called Mount
7. This largest city in South Island is called
8. The name of this island is Island.

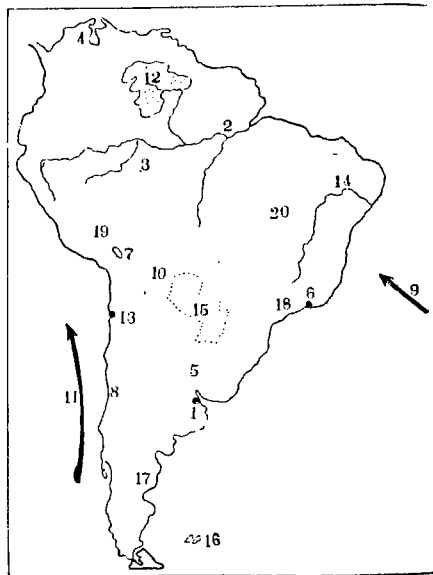
9. The natives of this region are called
10. This highland region is called the Plateau.
11. This body of water is called Lake
12. The name of this town is
13. This is the River.
14. This is the Gulf.
15. The chief metal mined here is
16. The vegetation of this region is
17. This bay is known as Bay.
18. This part of the sea is known as the
19. The name of this town is
20. This is the Sea.

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Wellington | 11. Taupo |
| 2. Cook | 12. Dunedin |
| 3. Canterbury | 13. Waikato |
| 4. Plenty | 14. Hauraki |
| 5. Auckland | 15. Gold |
| 6. Cook | 16. Temperate Grassland |
| 7. Christchurch | 17. Hawkes |
| 8. Stewart | 18. Canterbury Bight |
| 9. Maoris | 19. Invercargill |
| 10. Otago | 20. Tasman |

PAPER NO. 21

On the map of South America provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This largest and most important city in South America is
2. This longest river in South America is the River.
3. The vegetation of this region is Forests.
4. The mineral product of this area is
5. This temperate grassland region is known as the
6. This city is called
7. This lake which is the highest in the world is Lake
8. This region has a type of climate.

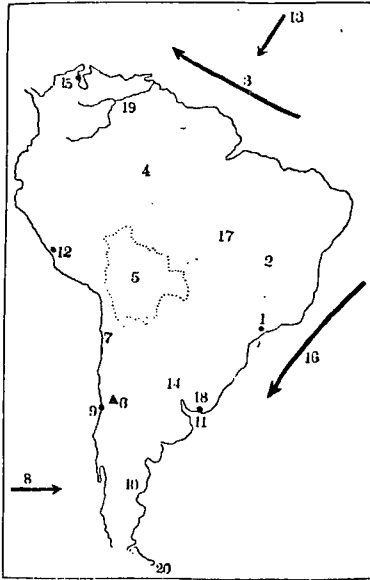
9. These prevailing winds are known as the Winds.
10. The chief mineral mined in this place is
11. This cold current is known as the Current.
12. These highlands are called the Plateau.
13. The name of this port is
14. This river is known as the River.
15. The name of this republic is
16. These are the Islands.
17. The vegetation of this region is
18. The chief crop cultivated here is
19. The animals used for transport on the Andes are called
20. The vegetation of this region is

ANSWERS

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Buenos Aires | 11. Peruvian |
| 2. Amazon | 12. Guiana |
| 3. Equatorial | 13. Antofagasta |
| 4. Petroleum | 14. Sao Francisco |
| 5. Pampas | 15. Paraguay |
| 6. Rio de Janeiro | 16. Falklands |
| 7. Titicaca | 17. Semi-desert |
| 8. Mediterranean | 18. Coffee |
| 9. South-East Trade | 19. Llamas |
| 10. Tin | 20. Hot Grasslands |

PAPER NO. 22

On the map of South America provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This city which is the centre of the coffee industry is
2. These highlands are called the Plateau.
3. This warm current is known as the Current.
4. These equatorial forests are known as the
5. The name of this republic is
6. This highest peak on the Andes is Mount
7. This dry region is called the Desert.
8. These prevailing winds are called the Winds.
9. The name of this port is

10. This dry region is known by the name of
11. The name of this estuary is
12. This capital city is called
13. These prevailing winds are called the Winds.
14. The South American cowboys of this region are known as
15. This oil-exporting port is called
16. This warm current is the Current.
17. These hot grasslands are called
18. The name of this port is
19. This is the River.
20. The name of this island is

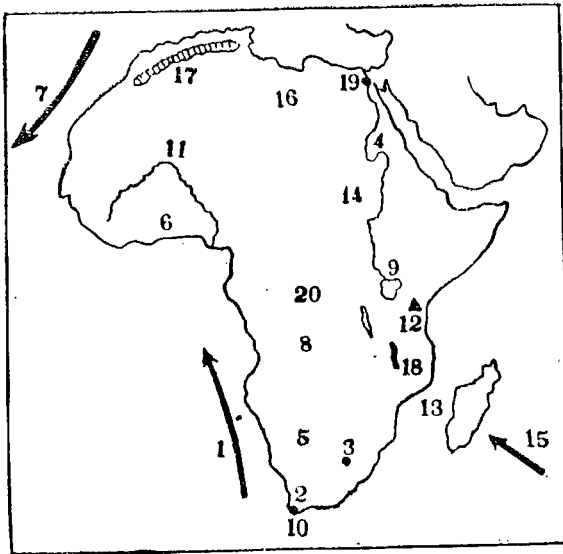
ANSWERS

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. Sao Paulo | 11. Rio de la Plata |
| 2. Brazilian | 12. Lima |
| 3. Equatorial | 13. North-East Trade |
| 4. Selvas | 14. Gauchos |
| 5. Bolivia | 15. Maracaibo |
| 6. Aconcagua | 16. Brazilian |
| 7. Atacama | 17. Campos |
| 8. Westerly | 18. Montevideo |
| 9. Valparaiso | 19. Orinoco |
| 10. Patagonia | 20. Tierra del Fuego |



PAPER NO. 23

On the map of Africa provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This cold current is known as the Current.
2. This region has a type of climate.
3. The name of this gold-mining city is
4. This longest river in Africa is the River
5. This dry region is known as the Desert.
6. The chief export of this country is
7. This cool current is known as the Current.
8. The vegetation of this region consists of
9. This body of water is called Lake

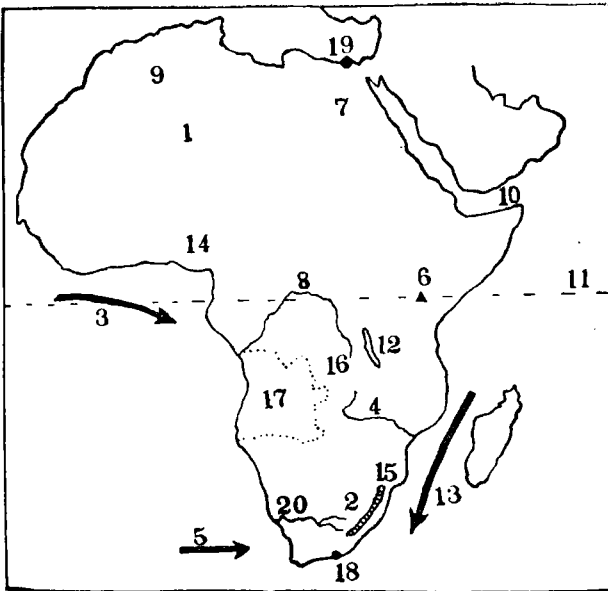
11. The name of this river is the River.
12. This highest African mountain is called Mount
13. This sea separating Africa and Madagascar is called the
..... Channel.
14. The name of this country is
15. These prevailing winds are called the Winds.
16. The name of this country is
17. These mountains in North Africa are known as the
..... Mountains.
18. This body of water is called Lake
19. This city which is a route centre is called
20. The name of this newly independant country is

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Benguela | 11. Niger |
| 2. Mediterranean | 12. Kilimanjaro |
| 3. Johannesburg | 13. Mozambique |
| 4. Nile | 14. Sudan |
| 5. Kalahari | 15. South-East Trade |
| 6. Cocoa | 16. Libya |
| 7. Canaries | 17. Atlas |
| 8. Hot Grasslands | 18. Nyasa |
| 9. Victoria | 19. Cairo |
| 10. Cape Town | 20. Congo |

PAPER NO. 24

On the map of Africa provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This largest desert in the world is known as the Desert.
2. The mineral mined here is
3. This warm current is known as the Current.
4. The name of this river is the River.
5. These prevailing winds are known as the Winds.
6. This second highest mountain in Africa is called Mount
7. The chief export of this country is

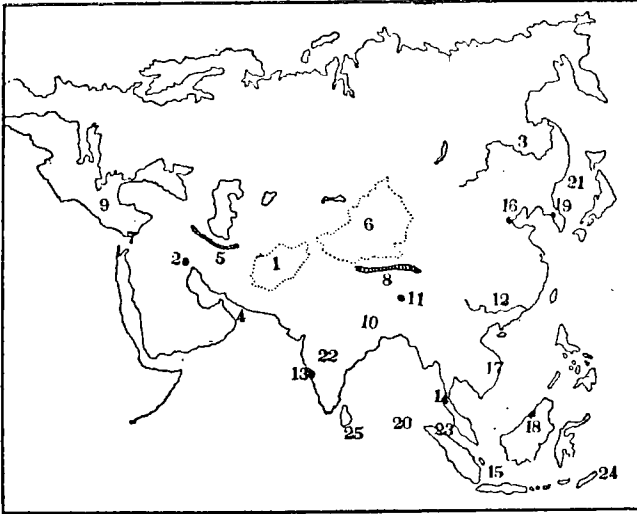
8. This is the River.
9. This country is called
10. This is the Gulf of
11. This latitude is known as the
12. This body of water is called Lake
13. The name of this warm current is Current.
14. The chief product of this country is
15. These mountains are called the Mountains.
16. The chief mineral mined in the Katanga is
17. The name of this country is
18. This port is called Port
19. The name of this port is
20. This is the River.

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sahara | 11. Equator |
| 2. Gold | 12. Tanganyika |
| 3. Guinea | 13. Mozambique |
| 4. Zambezi | 14. Palm Oil |
| 5. Westerly | 15. Drakensberg |
| 6. Kenya | 16. Copper |
| 7. Cotton | 17. Angola |
| 8. Congo | 18. Elizabeth |
| 9. Algeria | 19. Alexandria |
| 10. Aden | 20. Orange |

PAPER NO. 25

On the map of Asia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. The name of this country is
2. This chief port of Iraq is called
3. This is the River.
4. This is the Gulf of
5. These mountains are called the Mountains.
6. This Chinese territory in the heart of Asia is
7. The people of this country are called
8. These are the Mountains.
9. This is the Sea.
10. The chief crop cultivated here is



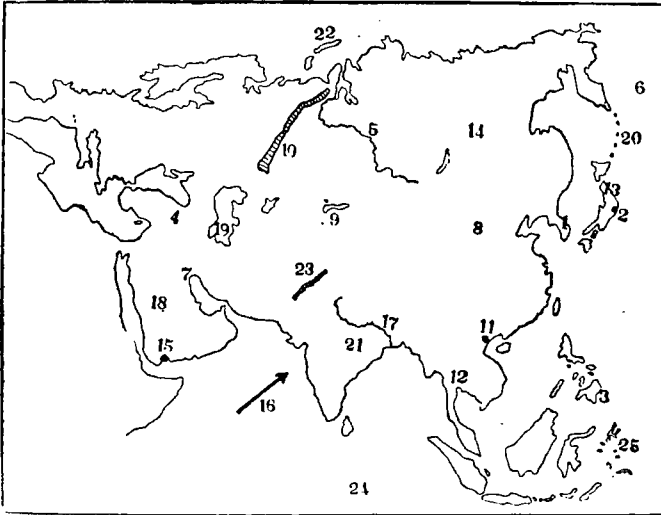
11. This Tibetan capital is called
12. This Southern Chinese river is called
13. This territory in West India formerly belonged to
14. This is the Isthmus of
15. This is the Sea.
16. This chief port of Northern China is
17. The chief crop grown here is
18. This small state under British control is called
19. This South Korean capital is
20. This is the Island.
21. This is the Sea of
22. The chief crop grown on this black soil region is
23. The mineral product of North West Sumatra is
24. This is the Island of
25. The beverage crop grown in this island is

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 10. Sugar-cane | 19. Seoul |
| 2. Basra | 11. Lhasa | 20. Nicobar |
| 3. Amur | 12. Si-kiang | 21. Japan |
| 4. Oman | 13. Portugal | 22. Cotton |
| 5. Elburz | 14. Kra | 23. Oil |
| 6. Sinkiang | 15. Java | 24. Timor |
| 7. Jews | 16. Tientsin | 25. Tea |
| 8. Kun Lun | 17. Rice | |
| 9. Mediterranean | 18. Brunei | |

PAPER NO. 26

On the map of Asia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. The people of this country are known as
2. This chief Japanese port is called
3. This island of the Philippines is called
4. This mountain knot is known as the Knot.
5. This is the River
6. This is the Sea.
7. This oil-producing country is called
8. The chief cereal grown in North China is
9. This is Lake
10. These mountains separating Europe and Asia are the
..... Mountains.

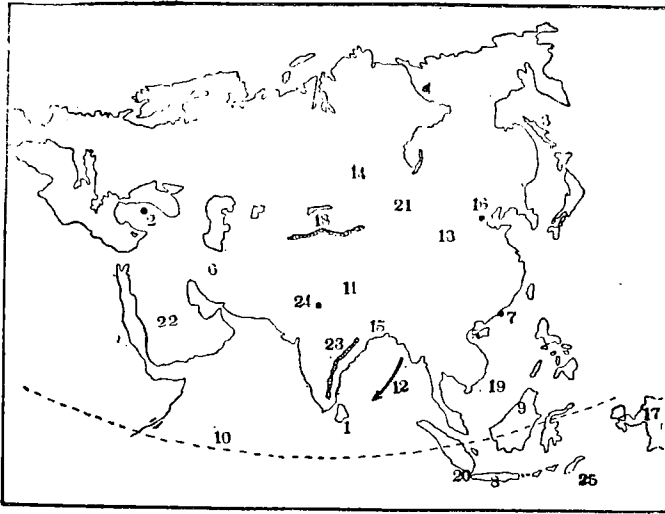
11. This city in North Vietnam is
12. The people of this country are known as
13. The mineral mined here is
14. The vegetation of this region is forests.
15. This refuelling station in the southern tip of Arabia is
16. These winds blow in the season.
17. This holy river of India is known as the River.
18. This region has a type of climate.
19. This is the Sea.
20. These islands are called the Islands.
21. The mineral found here is
22. This Russian island in the Arctic ocean is known as
23. This range of mountains is known as the Range.
24. This is the Ocean.
25. The chief products of these islands are

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Koreans | 14. Coniferous |
| 2. Yokohama | 15. Aden |
| 3. Mindanao | 16. Summer |
| 4. Armenian | 17. Ganges |
| 5. Ob | 18. Desert |
| 6. Bering | 19. Caspian |
| 7. Kuwait | 20. Kuril |
| 8. Wheat | 21. Manganese |
| 9. Balkhash | 22. Novaya Zemlya |
| 10. Ural | 23. Sulaiman |
| 11. Hanoi | 24. Indian |
| 12. Thais | 25. Spices |
| 13. Copper | |

PAPER NO. 27

On the map of Asia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. The beverage crop cultivated in this island is
2. This capital city is called
3. The name of this Russian island is
4. This is the River
5. This is the Gulf of
6. This country is called
7. This is the British Colony of
8. The people of this country are called
9. The mineral mined in this region is
10. This latitude is known as the

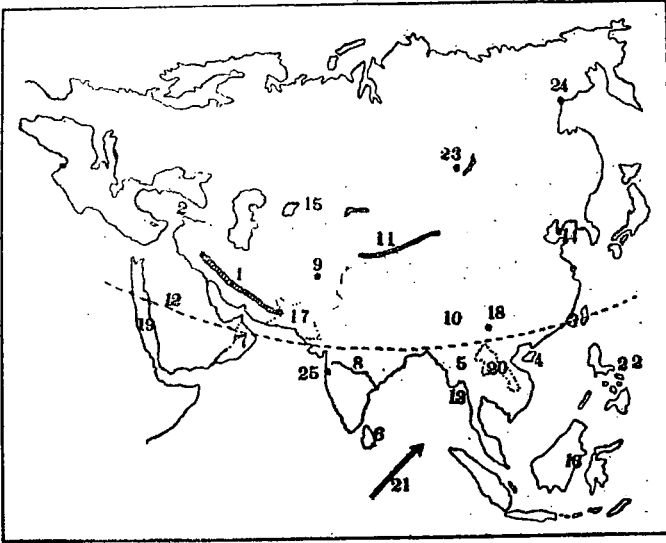
11. This country referred to as the "Roof of the World" is
12. These winds are known as the winds.
13. The fine yellow dust found in this region is known as
14. The mineral found in this area is
15. The chief export of this area is
16. The capital of the Chinese Republic is
17. The name of this island is
18. The name of this mountain is
19. This is the Sea.
20. This volcanic island between Java and Sumatra is called
21. The vegetation of this region is
22. The animals which are used for transport in this country are
23. These highlands in the east of the Deccan are known as the
24. This Indian capital is called
25. This is the Sea.

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Tea | 9. Petroleum | 17. New Guinea |
| 2. Ankara | 10. Equator | 18. Tien Shan |
| 3. Sakhalin | 11. Tibet | 19. South China |
| 4. Lena | 12. North-east | 20. Krakatoa |
| 5. Tongking | monsoon | 21. Semi-desert |
| 6. Persia | 13. Loess | 22. Camels |
| 7. Hong Kong | 14. Iron | 23. Eastern Ghats |
| 8. Javanese or
Indonesians | 15. Jute | 24. Delhi |
| | 16. Peking | 25. Timor |

PAPER NO. 28

On the map of Asia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. These are the Mountains.
2. This is the River.
3. The name of this sea is Strait.
4. This is the Island of
5. The valuable timber of this area is
6. The people of this island are called
7. This territory is called
8. This is the River.
9. The name of this city is
10. This tea-growing district is called

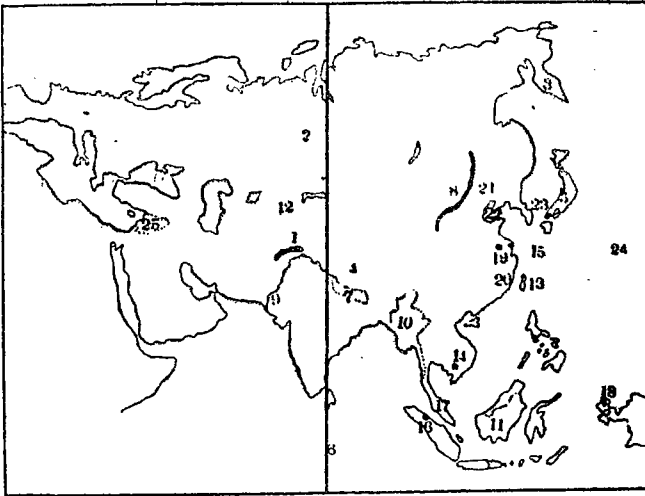
11. This range of mountains is known as the
12. This latitude is called
13. This is the Gulf of
14. The name of this port is Port
15. The mineral mined here is
16. The mineral product of this area is
17. This country is called
18. The name of this Chinese town is
19. This is the Sea.
20. The name of this country is
21. These winds are known as the
22. These are the Islands.
23. This Russian town is called
24. The name of this port is called
25. This chief Indian port is known as

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Zagros | 10. Assam | 18. Kunming |
| 2. Euphrates | 11. Altyn Tagh | 19. Red |
| 3. Formosa | 12. Tropic of | 20. Laos |
| 4. Hainan | Cancer | 21. South-west |
| 5. Teak | 13. Martaban | Monsoon |
| 6. Ceylonese | 14. Arthur | 22. Philippines |
| 7. Oman | 15. Copper | 23. Irkutsk |
| 8. Godavari | 16. Oil | 24. Okhotsk |
| 9. Kabul | 17. Pakistan | 25. Bombay |

PAPER NO. 29

On the map of Asia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This mountain is called
2. This area of lowland is known as the Plain.
3. The name of this peninsula is
4. The beasts of burden used in this country are known as
5. is the name of this Japanese island.
6. This longitude is E.
7. This mountain state is called
8. These are the Mountains.
9. This is the River.
10. The name of this country is
11. This part of Borneo is also known as

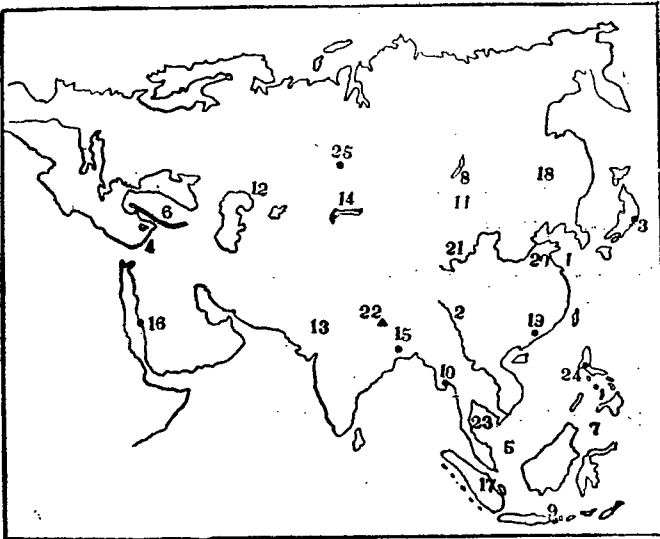
12. The chief crop of this area is
13. The chief export of this island is
14. is the name of this city.
15. This part of the sea is known as the Sea.
16. This town in North-West Sumatra is
17. The vegetation of this region is forests.
18. The mineral product of Western New Guinea is
19. This town situated on the River Yangtze is called
20. This tea-growing province in China is
21. Wheat is grown here in the season.
22. This is the Gulf of
23. This Japanese town which was destroyed by an atomic bomb is
24. This is the Ocean.
25. This state in Western Asia is called

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Hindu Kush | 10. Burma | 19. Nanking |
| 2. Siberian | 11. Kalimantan | 20. Fukien |
| 3. Kamchatka | 12. Cotton | 21. Spring |
| 4. Yaks | 13. Sugar | 22. Pohai or Chihli |
| 5. Honshu | 14. Phnom Penh | 23. Nagasaki |
| 6. 80° | 15. East China | 24. Pacific |
| 7. Nepal | 16. Medan | 25. Syria |
| 8. Khingan | 17. Equatorial | |
| 9. Indus | 18. Oil | |

PAPER NO. 30

On the map of Asia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This is the Sea.
2. The name of this river is
3. This Japanese capital city is called
4. This region has aclimate.
5. These shallow seas are known as thePlatform.
6. This range of mountains is called theRange.
7. This is the Sea.
8. This is Lake
9. This little island is called
10. This capital city is named

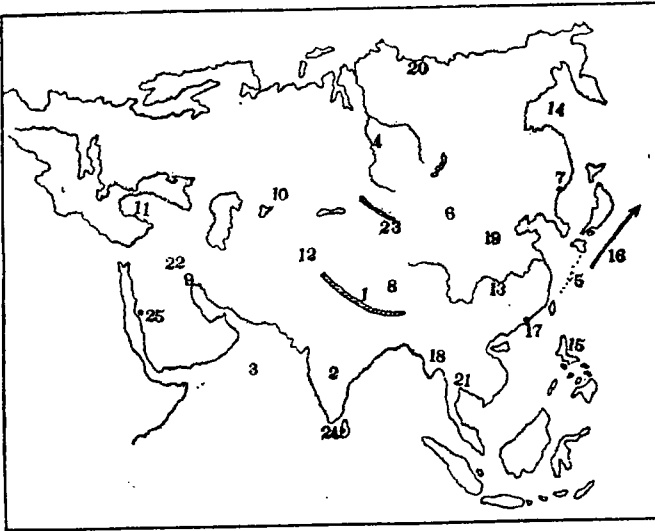
11. The people of this country are called
12. The mineral product of this region is
13. The vegetation of this region is
14. The mineral found here is
15. This is the city of
16. This pilgrim port on the Red Sea is
17. The chief crop cultivated here is
18. This state is called
19. This large town in South China is
20. This large area of lowland is called
21. This Chinese river is named
22. This highest mountain in the world is Mount
23. This is the Gulf of
24. This is the city of
25. This town in Western Siberia is

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Yellow | 10. Rangoon | 19. Canton |
| 2. Mekong | 11. Mongolians | 20. Great Plain of
China |
| 3. Tokyo | 12. Oil | 21. Hwang Ho |
| 4. Mediterranean | 13. Desert | 22. Everest |
| 5. Sunda | 14. Copper | 23. Siam |
| 6. Taurus | 15. Calcutta | 24. Manila |
| 7. Celebes | 16. Jidda | 25. Omsk |
| 8. Baikal | 17. Rubber | |
| 9. Bali | 18. Manchuria | |

PAPER NO. 31

On the map of Asia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This range of mountains is known as the
2. This is the Plateau.
3. This sea is called the Sea.
4. This is the River.
5. These islands are known as the Islands.
6. The name of this desert is
7. This Russian port on the Pacific is
8. The Buddhist priests here are known as
9. The mineral product of this state is
10. The vegetation of this region is known as the

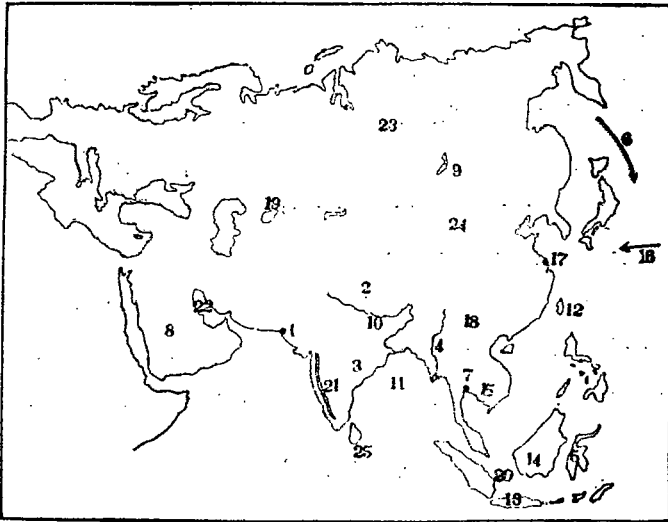
11. This country is called
12. This great mountain knot is known as the Knot.
13. The name of this great Chinese river is
14. This is the Sea of
15. The name of this largest Philippine island is
16. This warm ocean current is known as
17. This Portuguese port is called
18. The people of this country are called
19. The mineral found in this area is
20. This region has a climate.
21. The chief crop grown in this area is
22. The name of this country is
23. These are the Mountains.
24. This chief port of Ceylon is
25. This place where Prophet Mohammed was born is

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Himalaya | 10. Steppes | 19. Coal |
| 2. Deccan | 11. Turkey | 20. Tundra |
| 3. Arabian | 12. Pamir | 21. Rice |
| 4. Yenisei | 13. Yangtze Kiang | 22. Iraq |
| 5. Ryukyu | 14. Okhotsk | 23. Altai |
| 6. Gobi | 15. Luzon | 24. Colombo |
| 7. Vladivostok | 16. Kuro Siwo | 25. Mecca |
| 8. Lamas | 17. Macao | |
| 9. Oil | 18. Burmese | |

PAPER NO. 32

On the map of Asia provided, certain numbers have been marked. These numbers refer to the missing items in the statements below. For each statement write down the missing word or words in your answer paper and not on this sheet. Only the missing words need be written in your answer.



1. This main outlet for West Pakistan is
2. The people of this country are called
3. The vegetation of this region is forests.
4. This is the River.
5. The name of this island is
6. This cold current is called Current.
7. This capital city is
8. The people of this country are called
9. The mineral of this area is
10. This is the River.

11. This is the Bay of
12. The name of this island is
13. The chief cereal grown in this island is
14. The vegetation of this region is forests.
15. The name of this country is
16. These strong winds which bring great damage to Japan are called
17. This Chinese city in the east is
18. This is the Plateau.
19. This lake is called the Sea.
20. The mineral mined in this island is
21. These western highlands in India are known as the
22. This is the Gulf.
23. This region has a climate.
24. The vegetation of this region is
25. This island is called

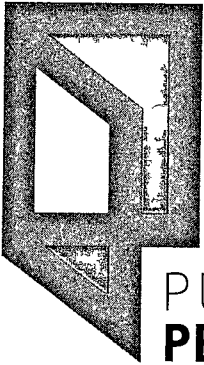
ANSWERS

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Karachi | 10. Brahmaputra | 18. Yunnan |
| 2. Tibetans | 11. Bengal | 19. Aral |
| 3. Monsoon | 12. Formosa or | 20. Tin |
| 4. Irrawaddy | Taiwan | 21. Western Ghats |
| 5. Celebes | 13. Rice | 22. Persian |
| 6. Okhotsk | 14. Equatorial | 23. Cool temperate |
| 7. Bangkok | 15. Cambodia | 24. Desert |
| 8. Arabs | 16. Typhoons | 25. Ceylon |
| 9. Iron | 17. Shanghai | |





PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA



PUSTAKA
PERDANA
LIBRARY



PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

Printed by United Book Co., (Printing Dept.) Penang.



PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA