Written as per the syllabus prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune.

STD. VII
Geography

Concise Theory to decipher the chapters

Topicwise Assessment with every chapter for knowledge testing

Build Powerful Concepts

Complete Chapter Coverage in summative Section

Pictoral Explanations with the help of maps and illustrations

Intext Questions to dig deeper into the concepts

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PREFACE

Our Std. VII Geography book comes equipped with Summaries, Maps and Illustrations, Formative and Summative Questions and Answers and of course Assessment Tests. The goal of this book is to simplify the Text Book and break it into smaller chunks so as to make it easier for the students to comprehend the subject.

Every chapter in the book begins with a topic wise concise Summary that gives the readers a snapshot of the chapter. It further covers the Summative Section which includes Questions and Answers based upon the chapters and ensures that no point in the chapter is left uncovered.

The section that follows consists of Formative Assessment. In this segment, we've answered as many Questions as we could and deemed necessary. To be judicious towards the exercise, we've left a few Questions unanswered and have expected the students to answer them on their own. However, this was done either based on the nature of the questions or to prod the students to dig deeper into the given topics.

At the end of every chapter, we've included an Assessment Test. This test gives students a chance to test their knowledge based on what they've learned so far.

We hope this book turns out to be more than a guiding angel for the students of Std. VII.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

Please write to us at: mail@targetpublications.org

A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

From,
Publisher

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Note: Textual Questions are represented by * mark.
1. How Seasons Occur - Part 1

Let’s Revise

1. The earth’s rotation about its own axis is responsible for the occurrence of day and night on earth.
2. The earth rotates from west to east and takes 24 hours to complete one rotation around itself.
3. The period of time that the earth takes to complete one rotation is called as a day.
4. We experience different stages like sunrise, midday, sunset as well as daytime and nighttime during a day.
5. The duration of the daytime and nighttime is different on different days.
6. The position of the sunrise and the sunset also changes every day.

Summative Evaluation

Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternative from the options given

1. The earth’s ................. enables us to measure time in terms of days.
   (rotation, surface, mass, distance)
2. We experience different stages like sunrise, midday, sunset as well as daytime and nighttime during a single .................
   (year, day, month, hour)

Answers:
1. rotation 2. day

Right or Wrong? If Wrong, write the correct sentence.

1. It takes 24 hours for the earth to rotate around itself.
   Ans: Right.
2. The earth rotates from east to west.
   Ans: Wrong.
   The earth rotates from west to east.
3. The position of the sunrise and sunset are constant for the whole year.
   Ans: Wrong.
   The position of the sunrise and sunset keeps on changing everyday during the course of the year.

Formative Evaluation

Let’s recall. (Textbook page no. 01)

1. How do day and night occur on the earth?
   Ans: i. Day and night occur due to the earth’s rotation about its own axis.
   ii. While rotating, the part of the earth which faces the sun receives sunlight and hence, it is said to be day on this part of the earth.
iii. Whereas, the other part which is away from the sun receives no light. Hence, it is dark and it is said to be night on this part.

2. **What term is used to describe the orbital motion of the earth around the sun? How long does the earth take to do so?**

   **Ans:**
   
i. The orbital motion of the earth around the sun is called as the revolution of the earth.
   
   ii. The time taken by earth to complete one revolution around the sun is one year i.e. 365 days and 6 hours.

   **Note:** Generally only 365 days are called as one year and the 6 hours are ignored for convenience. These 6 hours are added every year, over a span of four years to make a day. This day is included in the month of February every fourth year and the year is known as leap year.

3. **In which hemispheres is our country located?**

   **Ans:** Our country, India, is located in the northern and eastern hemispheres of the earth.

4. **Why don’t the sun’s rays fall perpendicular at all the places on the earth?**

   **Ans:**
   
i. The sun’s rays travel in straight line and are parallel to each other.
   
   ii. However, the earth is spherical in shape. Due to this, the sun’s rays are perpendicular in parts of earth near the equator and start slanting as we go further away from the equator towards the north and the south poles.

   Hence, the sun’s rays are not perpendicular at all the places on the earth.

**Can you tell? (Textbook page no. 01)**

Note the timings of sunrise and sunset in your area, for the following period by direct observation, or using calendars, newspapers or the Internet. A specimen table has been given below. Record the entries for the month of June, find the answers to the following questions and discuss them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Sunrise</th>
<th>Sunset</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Source of Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Day</td>
<td>Night</td>
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<tr>
<td>19th June</td>
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<td>20th June</td>
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<td>21st June</td>
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<tr>
<td>28th June</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. **Among the records in the table which is the longest day?**

   *(Students are expected to answer the above question based on their observations.)*

2. **What difference do you notice in the duration of the nights day by day?**

   **Ans:** The duration of the nights decreases slightly for first few days, remains stable for the next few days and then starts increasing.

3. **Guess the reason behind it.**

   **Ans:** The length of the day and night are not equal on all the days because of the earth’s inclined axis and its revolution around the sun.

4. **How did you find out the duration of the night?**

   **Ans:** The time between the sunset and the following sunrise was recorded as the duration of the night or the nighttime.
5. Which two dates had days and nights of the same duration?
   (Students are expected to answer the above question based on their observations.)

6. With the help of the table, you saw how the duration of the day and night changes. Do you think such a change occurs everywhere on the earth?
   Ans: The change in the duration of the day and night occurs on all places of the earth. However, it is almost stable on the equator.

7. Use the above format to record the duration of daytime from the 19th to 28th of every month from September to December.
   (Students are expected to note down the duration of the daytime for the specified days of the month on their own.)

Try this. (Textbook page no. 02)

Paste a large white paper on one side of the table. Place a torch in front of the table in such a way that it wouldn’t move. Stand a rod or a candle between the white paper and the torch as shown in figure 1.1 of your textbook. Direct the light beam of the torch in such a way that the shadow of the rod/candle falls on the paper. Mark the position of the shadow on the paper. Move the table along with the rod/candle from one side to the other slowly. Observe and mark the position of the shadow that falls on the paper. Note the change in the location of the shadow.
   (Students are expected to attempt the above activity on their own.)

Observation: After performing the activity, it can be observed that as the table, along with the rod/candle, is moved from one side to the other, the location of the shadow on the wall shifts in the opposite direction.

Try this. (Textbook page no. 02)

(For teachers: This activity is to be conducted throughout the year. Start this within eight days after the school reopens. Continue it till the end of December. Make observations once in a week at the time of sunrise or sunset as per your convenience)

Take a thick stick of about 1.5 to 1.7 m long. Keeping some distance, fix the stick near a wall that receives sunlight at the time of sunrise or sunset throughout the year. (Remember that the stick has to be fixed at this spot for a period of about one year.)
1. After the observation, mark the position of the shadow for that date.
2. If the position of the shadow changes, measure and note the distance between the earlier and the changed position.
3. During the period of this activity, observe the place of sunrise and the sunset on the horizon as well.
   (Students are expected to attempt the above activity on their own with the help of their respective teachers.)
4. Study the duration of daytime and nighttime on the basis of observations from the table for the month of September.
5. What was the direction of the shadow of the stick in the month of September?
6. On which day was the duration of the day and the night the same?
   (Students must answer the questions 4, 5 and 6 after performing this activity in the month of September)

Think about it. (Textbook page no. 02)

If the position of the shadow on the wall moves towards the north, in which direction does the location of sunrise or sunset appear to shift?
   Ans: If the position of the shadow on the wall moves towards the north, the location of the sunrise or sunset will appear to shift towards the south direction in each case.
Std. VII

AVAILABLE SUBJECTS:
- English Balbharati
- हिंदी सुलभभारती
- मराठी सुलभभारती
- Mathematics
- General Science
- History & Civics
- Geography

SALIENT FEATURES:
- Based on the latest syllabus of Maharashtra State Board
- Extensive coverage of textual questions as well as additional question for practice
- Coverage of textual activity based questions to widen the knowledge spectrum of students
- Provision of Chapter wise Assessment in Mathematics, Social Studies and General Science for self-assessment
- A detailed glossary, Summary and Paraphrase is provided for all Chapters and Poems in languages

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