

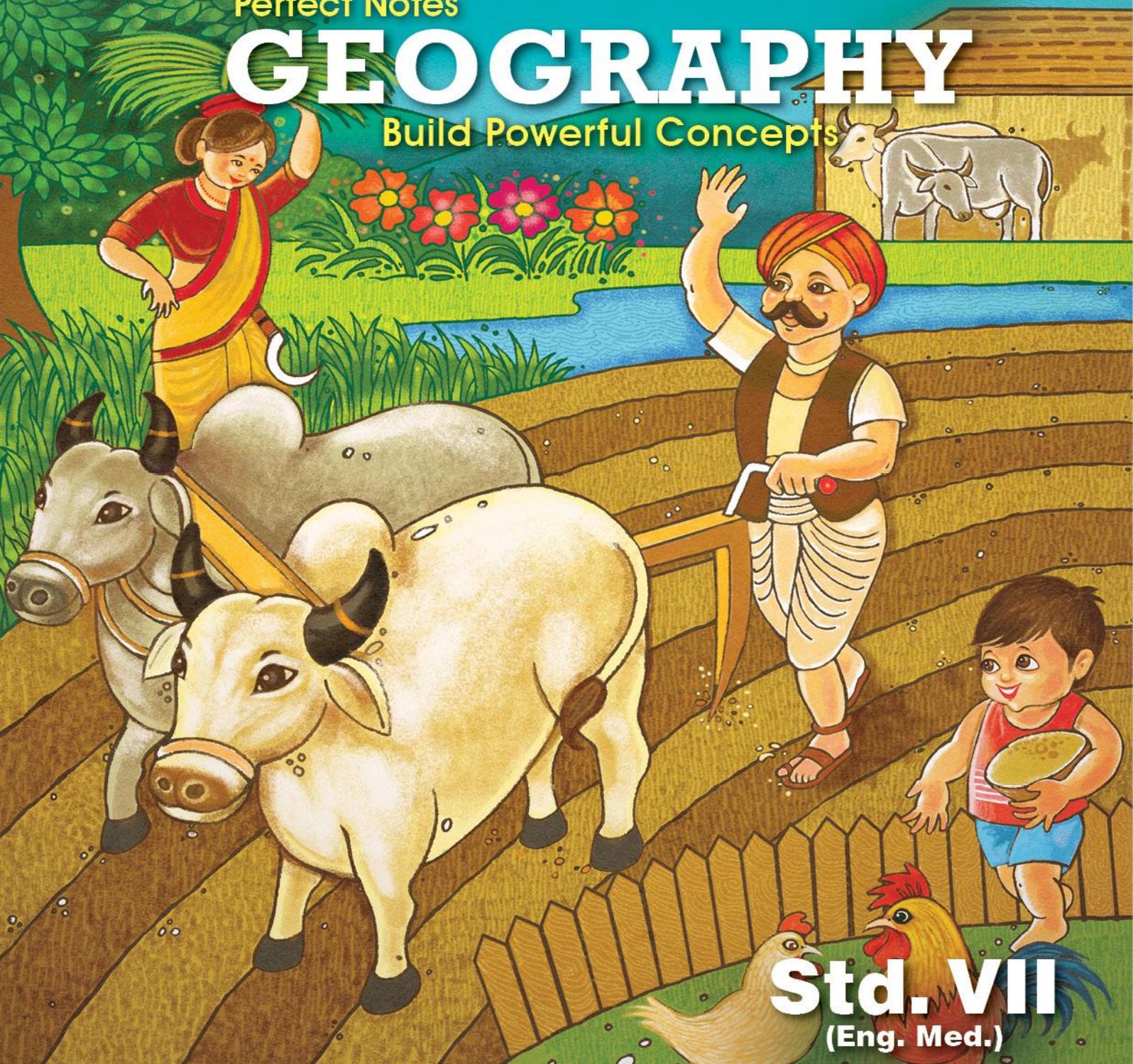
SAMPLE CONTENT



Perfect Notes

GEOGRAPHY

Build Powerful Concepts



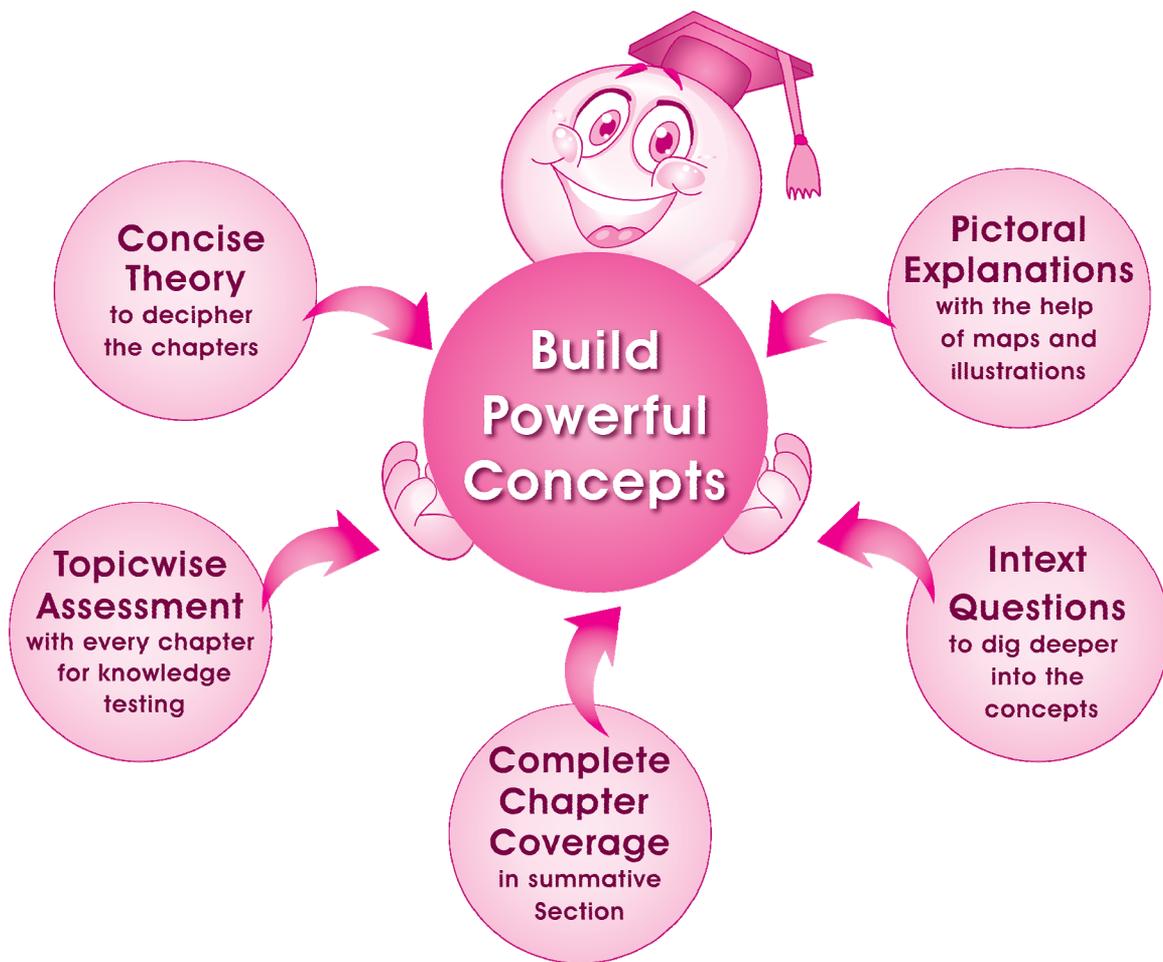
Std. VII
(Eng. Med.)

Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.

Based on the latest syllabus prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau
of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune.

STD. VII

Geography



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PREFACE

Our “**Std VII: Geography**” book has been prepared as per the new ‘Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation’ (CCE) system which is more child-centric and focuses on active learning and making the process of education more enjoyable and interesting. This 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. To provide general and understandable explanation of the difficult terms, ‘**Glossary**’ is included at the end of the book. **Additional information** is added to trigger the students’ thought process.

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

Edition: Second

Disclaimer

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*Note: Textual Questions are represented by * mark.*

6. Natural Regions



Let's Study

1. The availability of sunlight and water keeps on changing from the equator to the poles.
2. This difference in the available sunlight and water results in the differences in terms of landforms, climate, soils, etc. in different parts of the world.
3. This further influences the flora, fauna and the human life which eventually gives rise to biodiversity in different parts of the world.
4. However, there are similarities in climate, vegetation and animal life in different continents that spread between certain latitudes, which stand out as distinctive features of these respective regions.
5. The regions which stand out on the basis of their natural factors are called as natural regions and their environment affects the living world including human beings.
6. The entire land on the earth can be divided into natural regions. These are -
 - i. Tundra Region
 - ii. Taiga Region
 - iii. Grasslands (Steppes and Prairies)
 - iv. Hot Desert Region
 - v. Grasslands (Sudan)
 - vi. Equatorial Region
7. These regions are found in specific latitudinal extents between the equator and the poles.
8. The location and extent of these regions are determined by the availability of water and temperature found.
9. Other regions which stand out on the basis of their local conditions are:
 - i. Monsoon Region
 - ii. Mediterranean Region
 - iii. West European Region
10. The biodiversity reduces as one travels from the equator to the poles and leads to the issue of availability of natural resources. This in turn affects the human occupations.
11. The occupations in some of the important regions are as follows:
 - i. Monsoon region: Agriculture and the allied occupations
 - ii. Equatorial region: Occupations based on forests like gathering of gum, honey, rubber, lac, etc.
 - iii. Taiga region: Lumbering is the main activity in this region, due to availability of softwood forests.
 - iv. Tundra region: Hunting and fishing are the main occupations.
 - v. Grasslands: Extensive farming is carried out in this region.
12. Significant differences are found in the environment and available resources in different natural regions.
13. The progress in science and technology determines the use of these natural resources.
14. Also, the history and cultural organization of a place affects the life of the people dwelling there.

Summative Evaluation



Rewrite the following statements after choosing the correct option:

1. People in Steppes and Prairies live in
 - (A) hide tents
 - (B) tree houses
 - (C) dome shaped huts
 - (D) igloo
2. Dense evergreen forests are found in
 - (A) Taiga Region
 - (B) Grasslands of Sudan
 - (C) Equatorial Region
 - (D) Tundra Region



3. In the Mediterranean region,

(A) it rains in summer	(B) it rains in winter
(C) it rains throughout the year	(D) it rains rarely

4. Greek and Roman civilizations developed in

(A) Monsoon Region	(B) Mediterranean Region
(C) West European Region	(D) Hot Desert Region

Answers:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. hide tents | 2. Equatorial Region |
| 3. It rains in winter | 4. Mediterranean Region |



Match the Following

1. Match the names of the grasslands (Steppes and Prairies) in group 'A' with the names of the regions in group 'B'.

Group 'A'		Group 'B'	
i.	Steppes	a.	North America
ii.	Velds	b.	South America
iii.	Pampas	c.	South Africa
iv.	Prairies	d.	Australia
v.	Downs	e.	Eurasia

Ans: (i - e), (ii - c), (iii - b), (iv - a), (v - d)

2. Match the names of Deserts in group 'A' with the continents in group 'B'.

Group 'A'		Group 'B'	
i.	Sahara	a.	Asia
ii.	Colorado	b.	North Africa
iii.	Atacama	c.	North America
iv.	Kalahari	d.	South America
v.	Thar	e.	South Africa

Ans: (i - b), (ii - c), (iii - d), (iv - e), (v - a)

- 3.

Group 'A'		Group 'B'	
i.	Agriculture and the allied occupations	a.	Equatorial region
ii.	Gathering of gum	b.	Grasslands
iii.	Extensive farming	c.	Taiga region
iv.	Lumbering	d.	Monsoon region

Ans: (i - d), (ii - a), (iii - b), (iv - c)



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

- *1. The prairie region is called the wheat basket of the world.
Ans: Right.

- *2. The camel is an important animal of the hot desert region as it can survive without water and is useful for transport.
Ans: Right.

- *3. Carnivorous animals like tigers and lions are found in large numbers in the equatorial regions.
Ans: Wrong.
Carnivorous animals like tigers and lions are found in large numbers in the grassland regions of Sudan type.



***4. The trees in the Mediterranean region have oily leaves and the bark is quite thick. There is a high rate of transpiration.**

Ans: Wrong.

The trees in the Hot Desert region have oily leaves and the bark is quite thick. There is a high rate of transpiration.

***5. Due to its mild and warm climate, people from the West European region are not energetic.**

Ans: Wrong.

Due to its mild and warm climate, people from the West European region are industrious and enthusiastic.



Answer in one sentence

1. Why do we see differences in terms of landforms, climate, soils, etc. in different parts of the world?

Ans: There are differences in terms of landforms, climate, soils, etc. in different parts of the world based on the availability of sunlight and water in that region of the world.

2. What similarities do we find in different continents that spread between certain latitudes?

Ans: There are similarities of climate, vegetation and animal life in different continents that spread between certain latitudes.

***3. What is the latitudinal extent of the Taiga region?**

Ans: The latitudinal extent of the Taiga region is approximately between 55° and 65° N.

4. What do you mean by kraals?

Ans: The huts of tribes like Zulu, Hausa, Masai, etc. from the grasslands of Sudan type, which are short in height and dome shaped are known as kraals.

5. Which regions stand out due to their local conditions?

Ans: The regions which stand out due to their local conditions include the Monsoon Region, the Mediterranean region and the West European region.

6. Which regions receive rainfall throughout the year?

Ans: The West European region and Equatorial region receive rainfall throughout the year.



Answer in short

1. Explain the climate of the hot desert regions.

Ans: i. The mean summer temperature of hot desert region is 30° to 45° C, while the mean winter temperature is 20° to 25° C.
ii. The rainfall in these regions is very low.
iii. While there is tremendous heat in these regions, the nights are very cold.

***2. Name any three herbivorous animals from the Sudan region. What has nature endowed them with for self-protection?**

Ans: i. Zebra, giraffe and kangaroo are three herbivorous animals from Sudan region.
ii. As they stay along with carnivorous animals, nature has endowed them with speedy legs as well as skin with colorful spots or bands or stripes.

3. Explain the type of houses in grasslands of Sudan type.

Ans: i. The houses in the Sudan type grasslands are simple, with mud walls and thatched roofs.
ii. These houses do not have windows.
iii. Also, there are huts known as kraals which are short in height and dome shaped.

4. How is the rainfall in the West European Region?

Ans: i. The rainfall in the West European Region is in the form of cyclones and is associated with Westerlies.
ii. The mean rainfall is between 500 and 2500 mm.
iii. It rains throughout the year in the West European Region.



5. What do you mean by sand dunes?

- Ans:**
- Strong winds blowing in the desert lift and deposit sand to make sandy hills known as sand dunes.
 - These sand dunes can be as high as 200 m.
 - They do not remain stationary and keep moving slowly under the influence of winds.
 - They can also bury entire villages under them.



Answer in brief

*1. What are the characteristics of the Monsoon region?

Ans: The characteristics of Monsoon region are as follows:

- It lies between 10° and 30° N and S parallels and includes areas of Indian subcontinent, Philippines, West Indies, North Australia, East Africa, Central America, etc.
- The summer temperature of this region ranges between 27° and 32° C; whereas the winter temperature is around 15° to 24° C.
- This region receives rain from the south-western monsoon in specific seasons.
- The rainfall in this region is around 250 to 2500 mm and is highly variable with uneven distribution.
- The vegetation in this region depends on the rainfall and semi-evergreen and deciduous forests with trees like banyan, peepal, teak, sal, sheesham, sandalwood, cinchona, bamboo, acacia, shrubs, grasses, etc. are found here
- Several wild animals like tigers, lions, leopards, cheetahs, elephants, wolves, boars, monkeys, snakes, peacocks, cuckoos, etc. are found here. Also domestic animals like cattle, goats, horses, etc are reared.
- The human life consists of small hamlets and people are mostly involved in primary occupations. However, the main occupation is agriculture.
- Considerable difference is found in the diet and costumes of people of this region.



Write Short Notes

1. Taiga region

- Ans:**
- Taiga region lies approximately between 55° and 65° N. parallel. Taiga region extends from Alaska to the Atlantic coast and in some parts of Eurasia.
 - The summer temperature in this region is about 15° to 20° C while the winter temperature is below 0° C.
 - It rains in summer and the mean annual rainfall is around 300 to 500 mm. It snows in winter in this region.
 - Vegetation here consists of coniferous forests, with trees having narrow and pointed leaves, branches leaning towards the ground and light and soft wood. Spruce, fir, pine, redwood, etc. are some of the trees found in this region.
 - Animals with soft and thick fur like caribous, elks, ermine, beavers, silver fox, minks, bears, etc. are found in this region.
 - The population of this region is less and hunting and lumbering are major occupations. Few agrarian activities are also carried out.

2. Animal life and human life in hot desert region

- Ans:**
- The climate of hot desert region consists of tremendous heat and very low rainfall. Also the nights are very cold. Due to such climatic conditions, animals like camel which can survive without water for many days are found here.
 - The number of animals living on ground is less. Animals live inside the ground during daytime. These include snake, rats, lizards, scorpions, etc.
 - Domesticated animals like horse, donkeys, sheep, oxen, etc. are also found.
 - People in this region fulfill most of their requirement from animals and agriculture is carried out only near river valleys and oases.
 - Bedouins from Sahara desert, Bushmen from Kalahari and Aborigines from Australia are some of the tribes found in hot desert region.

**Give reasons*****1. Vegetation is short-lived in the Tundra region.**

- Ans:**
- The climate in the Tundra region is very cold.
 - The mean summer temperature is 10°C , whereas the mean winter temperature is approximately between -20° to -30°C .
 - Since plants cannot survive for long period in such cold climate, vegetation is short-lived in the Tundra region.
 - Natural vegetation like short grass, small shrubs, flowers, lichens, moss is found in this region.

***2. Trees in equatorial forests grow tall.**

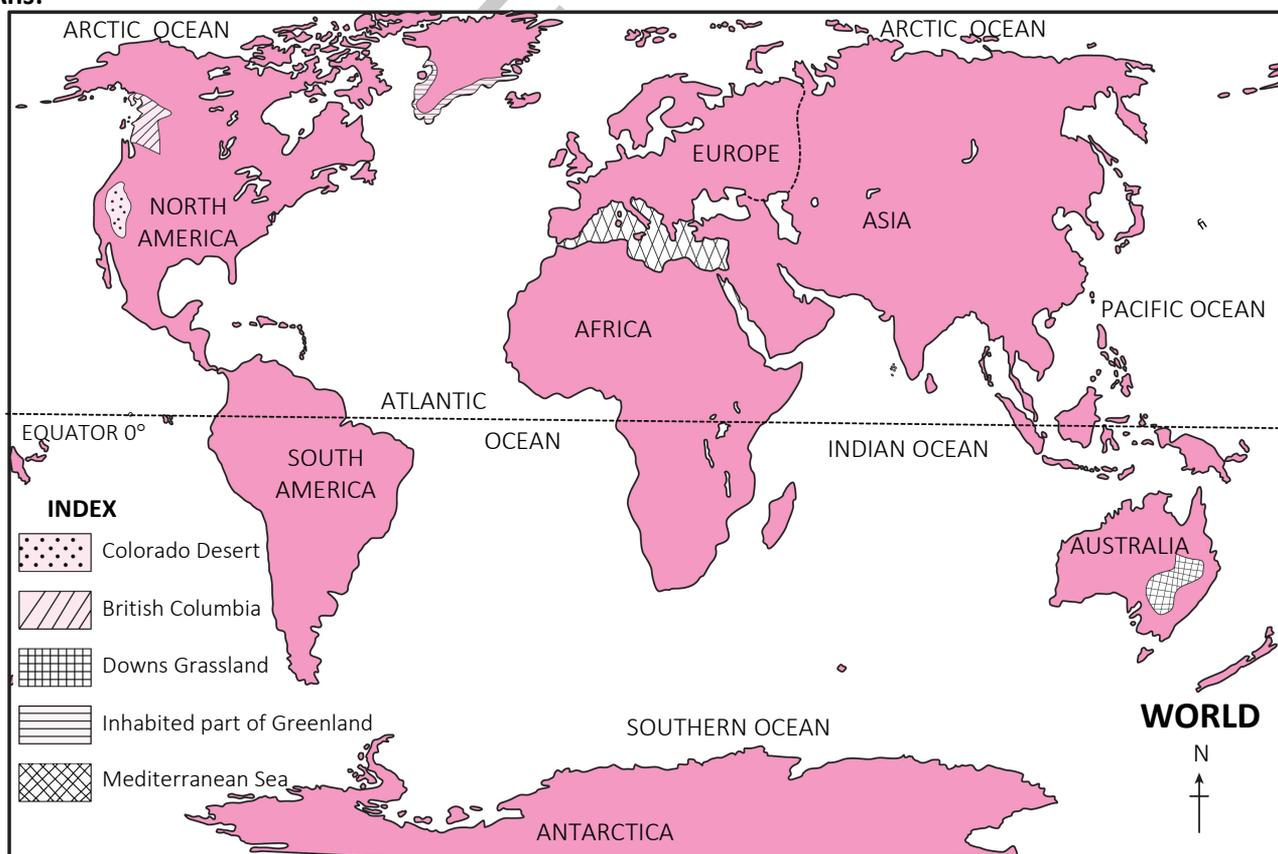
- Ans:**
- The climate in equatorial region is very hot. The summer temperature is around 30°C .
 - Also, this region receives rainfall throughout the year. As a result, there are dense evergreen forests in this region.
 - However, due to dense forests, the sunrays do not reach the ground.
 - Since, the plants require sunlight for making their food, trees in equatorial forests grow taller in search of sunlight.

***3. People in monsoon region are mainly engaged in agriculture.**

- Ans:**
- Timely rainfall is an important requirement of agriculture.
 - In monsoon regions, it rains in specific seasons from the south-western monsoon.
 - The rainfall is around 250 – 2500 mm.
 - As it rains in specific season, it is possible to plan and undertake agriculture. Hence, people in monsoon region are mainly engaged in agriculture.

**Show the following items on an outline map of the world. Prepare the index.**

- Colorado Desert
- British Columbia
- Downs Grassland
- Inhabited part of Greenland
- Mediterranean Sea

Ans:



Formative Evaluation



Can you tell? (Textbook page no. 30)

Tick the boxes in the pictures shown, according to the index given on page 31 of your textbook.

[Students are expected to put a tick mark against the pictures on their own]

On the basis of the selection you have done and the questions given below, arrange a discussion in the class.

1. Why are all the house types shown in the pictures not seen in our surroundings?

Ans: The types of houses depend on the climate of a region.

Hence, the different types of houses shown in the pictures cannot be seen in our surroundings.

2. Which are the regions where such types of houses are found?

Ans: Starting from left to right, the regions where the type of houses given in the pictures can be found are monsoon region, cities, tundra region, developed village, snow clad region, Indian desert region and Sudan type grassland region and India rural region.

3. Would you like to stay in a house built of ice? Why don't we build such houses?

Ans: I would like to stay in a house built of ice.

But, it is not possible to build houses of ice in Maharashtra, because the climate here is hot and humid.

Houses built of ice will not sustain in such type of climate.

4. What brings about differences in people's clothing?

Ans: The clothing of people in a given region depends upon the climate of that region.

Hence, due to the differences in the climate of different regions, there are differences in people's clothing.

5. Where do you think khubz, insects and ants also form a part of the diet of the people?

Ans: Khubz is a foodstuff which is consumed by people in some regions of Southeast Asia.

Insects and ants might be consumed by people in tribal or less developed regions of the world.

6. Can the animals from polar regions like polar bears and penguins be kept in tropical zoos?

Ans: Animals from polar regions like polar bears and penguins are adapted to live in regions of cold climate.

They cannot survive in climate of tropical regions.

However, if climate similar to that of polar region is created artificially in tropical zoos, these animals can be kept in such zoos.

[Good to know: In Mumbai, seven Humboldt penguins were brought and kept in Veermata Jijabai Bhosale Udyan, a zoo in Byculla Mumbai, in enclosures where climate like that of polar regions was maintained artificially.]

7. Are all the plants shown in the pictures found in our surroundings? If not, where do you think they can be found?

Ans: All the plants shown in the pictures are not found in Maharashtra.

The tree shown in picture one and seven are generally found in coastal regions, the plants shown in second and ninth picture in monsoon regions, those shown in picture five in desert regions and those in picture eleven are found in mountainous regions.



Let's play (Textbook page no. 33)

Prepare cards for each of the cells in the table shown in your textbook. Distribute the cards among students and play the game of finding other members of the family of natural regions.

[Note: Students are expected to attempt the above activity on their own.]



Make friends with map! (Textbook page no. 35)

Answer the following questions after studying the map shown in figure 6.1 of your textbook.

1. Which natural regions are found in India?

Ans: The natural regions found in India are Monsoon region, Hot desert region and Mountainous region.

2. Which continent comprises a major portion of the hot desert type region?

Ans: African continent comprises a major portion of the hot desert type region.

3. Which continent has the highest diversity in terms of natural regions?

Ans: The highest diversity in terms of natural regions is found in the Asian Continent.

4. Why are there fewer natural regions in the southern hemisphere than those in the northern hemisphere?

Ans: There is lesser land region in southern hemisphere as compared to northern hemisphere. Hence natural regions in the southern hemisphere are lesser than those in the northern hemisphere.

5. Which natural region occupies the largest area in the world?

Ans: The Taiga region occupies the largest area in the world.

6. Where else do we find conditions similar to the continent of Antarctica?

Ans: Conditions similar to the continent of Antarctica are found on islands near the Arctic circle.

7. Through which natural regions does the Prime Meridian pass?

Ans: The Prime Meridian passes through West European Type Climate Region, Mountainous Region, Mediterranean Region, Hot Desert Region and Grassland in the Torrid Zone (Savanna).

Intext Question. (Textbook page no. 36)

Answer the following questions:

1. Which natural region consists of short-lived vegetation?

Ans: The Tundra region consists of short-lived vegetation.

2. In which natural region, will you find the kraals?

Ans: Kraals are found in Sudan Type Grassland region.

3. Which region has winter rains?

Ans: The Mediterranean Region has winter rains.

4. In which natural regions are gorillas and chimpanzees found?

Ans: Gorillas and chimpanzees are found in Equatorial region.

5. In which natural region is the land surface in the forests devoid of vegetation?

Ans:

- In the Equatorial Region, due to the dense evergreen forests, the sunlight cannot reach the ground. Hence, only those trees which can grow taller survive in this area.
- Also, due to the continuous rainfall, the land in this region is swampy.
- As the sunlight does not reach the ground and the land is swampy, the land surface in these forests is devoid of vegetation.

6. Which regions favour dairy farming?

Ans: The West European Region are favourable for dairy farming.

7. Which region is favourable for fruit production?

Ans: The Mediterranean Region is favourable for fruit production.



Think about it. (Textbook page no. 36)

1. Why are animals like lions not found in equatorial forests?

- Ans:**
- As it rains throughout the year in Equatorial regions, the land there is swampy.
 - Due to the dense evergreen forests, the sunlight does not reach the ground and hence trees in these regions are tall.
 - Also, animals living in marshy lands like crocodiles, anaconda and hippopotamus as well as those living on trees like chimpanzees and gorillas are found in this region.
 - The herbivorous animals that are prey of animals like lions are not found here.
- Thus, this environment is not suitable for survival of animals like lions. Hence, they are not found in equatorial regions.

2. Why are the hot deserts mainly located along the western side of the continents?

- Ans:**
- The Hot Desert Region lies between 20° and 30° north and south parallels.
 - The Mid-litudinal high pressure belts are found in the Northern and the Southern Hemispheres between 25° and 35° parallels. Also, they oscillate by 5° to 7° towards north or south during Uttarayan and Dakshinayan.
 - The Easterlies winds blow from these regions towards the Equatorial low pressure belt and enter the continents from the east.
 - Therefore, they are dry when they reach the western part of the continents. As a result, this part receives very less rainfall.

Hence, the hot deserts are mainly located along the western side of the continents.

3. Why are people in the hot deserts engaged mostly in animal rearing?

- Ans:**
- The climate in the hot deserts is not conducive for occupation of agriculture.
 - Most of the requirements of the people are fulfilled by animals.
- Hence, people in the hot deserts are engaged mostly in animal rearing.

4. Why do people in hot deserts live a nomadic life?

- Ans:**
- The climate in hot desert region is dry and rainfall is scarce.
 - The people in this region are dependent on animal rearing to meet their requirements. Since, the water is available only near the river valley or oases, people in this region have to keep moving in search of water.
 - Also the sand dunes keep moving due to the blowing winds and sometimes can bury entire villages underneath.

Due to the above reasons, the people in hot deserts live a nomadic life.

5. Why are carnivorous animals found in the grasslands?

- Ans:**
- Due to tall and thick grass in the grassland region, there are several herbivorous animals in these regions.
 - These animals are food for the carnivorous animals.
- Hence, carnivorous animals are found in the grasslands



Activity.

- *1. Using the Internet, check the information given in this lesson. Collect pictures of the flora and fauna and the human life of the various natural regions. Make a collage by pasting these pictures on the world map.**

(Students are expected to attempt the above activity on their own.)



- *2. **Till now, we have studied many geographical concepts. For example, latitude, longitude, graticule, climate of a region, its physical setup, flora and fauna, etc. Now, let us do a project related to all of these. Using the internet and other sources, choose one country each from any two natural regions. Collect some information, photographs, images, etc. regarding these countries. Then make a collage using the following points.**

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| i. Name of the country | ii. Location and Extent |
| iii. Climate | iv. Flora |
| v. Fauna | vi. Human Life |
| vii. Costumes | viii. Occupations |
| ix. Special features | |

Name of the country: India (Monsoon Region)

Location and Extent: Northern and Eastern hemisphere, to the south of Asia.

Latitude : From 8° 4' 28" North to 37° 6' 53" North. Longitude – From 68° 7' 33" East to 97° 24' 47" East. The Tropic of cancer passes through India. Total Area – 32, 87, 263 sq km. Land frontier – 15,200 km, coastline – 7517 km.

Climate – India receives rains mainly from the South-West monsoons. In view of the geographical spread, the climatic conditions are different at different locations. The climate of the coastal regions is hot and humid, Rajasthan has extremely hot climate, the climate in the plains is hot and dry. The regions like Assam, Meghalaya, etc. in the North-eastern part of India receive heavy rainfall; in the mountainous regions the climate is very cold towards north whereas it is mild towards the foothills of Himalayas.

Flora: The difference in the climatic conditions has given rise to variations in the biodiversity in India. We find a variety of trees like evergreen, deciduous, dry and thorny, coniferous, mangroves etc. in various parts of India.

Fauna: Along with the domestic animals, a variety of wild animals are found in the interior parts of Indian forests. Animals like lions in Gir, White Tigers in West Bengal, One-Horned rhinoceros in Assam, deers, bears, etc. are found in India.

Human Life: The human life in India has lot of diversity on account of the differences in climate and soil. Few Tribes are found in the forest regions. The rural life-style differs from region to region. People of various religions and races live together in the urban areas.

Costumes: The costumes of people differ from region to region based on the climatic conditions.

Occupations: Agriculture is the main occupation in India. In addition to this, various primary occupations such as animal rearing, forestry, etc, and secondary occupations based on the natural resources are undertaken. The tertiary sector as also the service industry is flourishing in India.

Special features:

- i. **Location** – Located in the monsoon region in the Torrid Zone. The Indian subcontinent has ocean on the tree sides whereas the northern side is covered by Himalayan mountain ranges.
- ii. **River system** – Ganga is the longest and Brahmaputra is the largest river in India. Godavari is considered to be the Ganges of South India.
- iii. **Climatic condition** – India receives rains from the South-West monsoon winds. The rains are highly variable and unevenly distributed.
- iv. **Flora** – A variety of flora is found in Western Ghat regions. Efforts are being made for its conservation on the international level.
- v. **Fauna** – Animals such as white tigers, one-horned rhinoceros, wild squirrel are the specialities of this region.
- vi. **Cultural Heritage** – India has a rich cultural heritage. Tajmahal is internationally acclaimed monument. Also, places like Jaipur, Allahabad, Rameshwaram and Madurai are famous tourist attractions.



Chapter Assessment

1. Fill in the blanks.

- i. The availability of sunlight and water keeps on changing from the to the poles.
- ii. The vegetal life in region is short lived.
- iii. The equatorial regions comprise of dense forests.
- iv. In Mediterranean Region it rains in

2. Match the following.

	Group 'A'		Group 'B'
i.	Grasslands (Steppes and Prairies)	a.	Rains in winter
ii.	Hot Desert Region	b.	Rains throughout the year
iii.	Mediterranean Region	c.	Very low rainfall
iv.	West European Region	d.	Rainfall mostly during summers

3. Give reasons.

- i. Animals like snakes, rats, lizards, scorpions, etc. are found in hot desert regions.
- ii. A great variety in animals is found in equatorial region.

4. Write short note on.

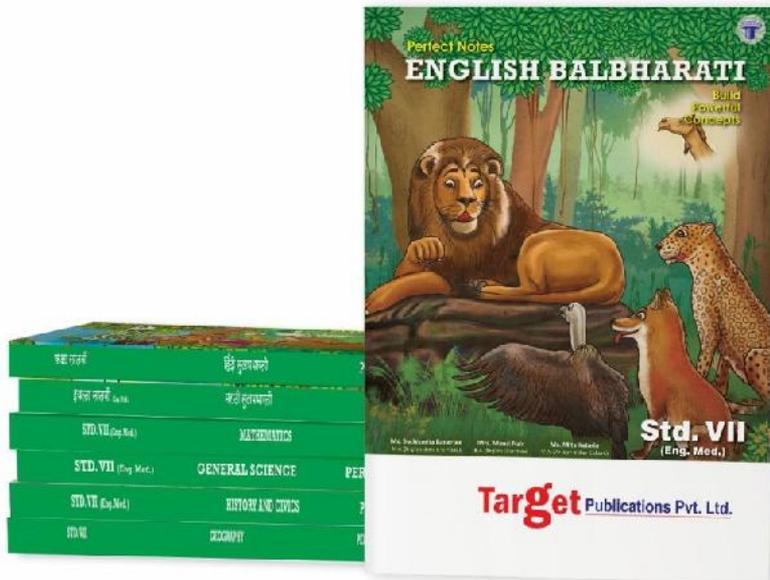
Natural vegetation and animal life in West European Region.

Answers:

1. i. equator ii. Tundra iii. evergreen iv. winter
2. (i - d), (ii - c), (iii - a), (iv - b)
3. i. a. The hot desert regions have tremendous heat and get very low rainfall.
 b. Due to such climatic conditions, the number of animals living on the ground is less.
 c. The animals live inside the ground during the daytime.
 Hence, animals like snakes, rats, lizards, scorpions, etc. are found in hot desert regions.
- ii. a. The equatorial region receives rainfall throughout the year.
 b. As a result, there are dense evergreen forests in these regions.
 c. Also there are variety of trees and bushes.
 Due to these reasons, great variety in animals is found in equatorial region
4. i. The climate in West European Region is mild and it rains throughout the year.
 ii. Due to such climatic conditions, green grasses are found throughout the year. Also the trees shed their leaves in winter.
 iii. Short grasses and Coniferous trees like oak, beech, maple, elm, pine, spruce, poplar, etc. are found in this region.
 iv. Domesticated animals are found in large numbers and animal husbandry is carried on in large scale.
 v. Wild animals like wolves, foxes, bears etc. are also found in West European Region.



Std. VII



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