

Grade VII

Lesson 8. Human Environment-Intersection: The Tropical and the Subtropical Region

Geography

I Multiple choice questions

1. The staple food of Amazon Manioc is also known as:
a. Coco b. Cassava c. Coriander d. Potato
2. Kaziranga wildlife sanctuary is located in:
a. Assam b. Karnataka c. Kerala d. None of these
3. The climate of Amazon Basin is:
a. Hot and dry b. Cold and dry c. Hot and wet d. None of these
4. Main occupation of the people living in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin:
a. Hunting b. Shop-keeping c. Agriculture d. None of these
5. Bromeliads are special plants that store water in their:
a. Stem b. Leaves c. Root d. None of these
6. Catla is a variety of:
a. Snake b. Fish c. Sloth d. None of these
7. One-horned rhinoceros is found in:
a. Brahmaputra b. Amazon basin c. Ghaghra plain d. None of these
8. Deodars and fire are a type of:
a. Coniferous trees b. Deciduous trees c. Shrubs d. Herbs

1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (b)	6. (b)	7. (a)	8. (a)
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II Multiple choice questions

1. Bengal tiger is found in [NCERT]
a) mountains b) delta area
c) Amazon d) none of these
2. Which explorer discovered the Amazon river?
a) Portuguese b) Spanish c) British d) None of these
3. Marioc is also called.
a) cassava b) seres c) maize d) none of these
4. Tea gardens are found in
a) Assam b) Kashmir c) Punjab d) none of these
5. Taj Mahal is found in
a) Mathura b) Agra c) Lucknow d) none of these
6. Kolkata is an important port on the
a) river Kosi b) river Yamuna
c) river Hooghly d) none of these

1. b	2. b	3. a	4. a	5. b	6. c	7. a
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III Multiple choice questions

1. Which is the largest river basin in the world?
a) The Ganga - Brahmaputra Basin b) The Amazon Basin
c) The Hooghly Basin d) None of these
2. The climate of the Amazon Basin is.
a) Extremely hot b) hot c) Hot and wet d) Extremely cold
3. Which one river is not a tributary of the river Ganga.
a) Indus b) Son c) Gandak d) Kosi
4. The staple diet of the people living in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin is.
a) Manioc b) Maloca c) Razma-chawal d) Fish and rice

5. Kolkata is an important port on the river.

- a) Hooghly b) Brahmaputra c) Son d) Indus

1. b	2. c	iii. a	iv. d	v. a
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I Fill in the Blanks

- The place where a river flows into another body of water is called the _____.
- _____ are small rivers that join the main river.
- _____ are special plants that store water in their leaves.
- _____ is a way of cultivating land where farmers clear a piece of land by slashing or cutting down trees and bushes.
- The tributaries of rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra together form the _____ in the Indian subcontinent.
- The one-horned rhinoceros is found in the _____.
- In the fresh water of River Ganga and River Brahmaputra, a variety of dolphin locally called _____ is found.
- I mambara is located in _____.
- Paddy is grown in the _____.

1. River's mouth	2. Tributaries
3. Bromeliads	4. Slash and Burn
5. Ganga-Brahmaputra basin	6. Brahmaputra
7. Susu	8. Lucknow
9. Ganga-Brahmaputra plains.	

II Fill in the Blanks

1. The tropical region lies closer to the _____.
2. The Amazon basin is characterised by _____.
3. _____ fish is also found in Amazon river.
4. People of Amazon basin practice _____.
5. Ghaghra is a tributary of _____.
6. Jute is a _____.

1. equator	2. hot and wet climate
3. Piranha	4. slash and burn agriculture
5. River Ganga	6. cash crop

III Fill in the Blanks

- i. The Ganga - Brahmaputra basin is dominated by _____ climate.
- ii. The people of the Amazon Basin practise _____ and _____ agriculture.
- iii. Bromeliads are special plants that store water in their _____.
- iv. The Amazon river basin drains portions of Brazil, part of _____, Bolivia, _____ Columbia and a small part of _____.
- v. Less number of people live in the _____ area in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

i. monsoon	ii. Slash, burn	iii. leaves	iv. Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela	v. mountain
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I Match the following

1. Cotton textile	a) Assam
2. Maloca	b) Sericulture
3. Piranha	c) Slanting roof
4. Silk worm	d) Ganga plain
5. Kaziranga	e) Fish
6. Equador	f) 880 persons/ sq.km
7. Tapirs	g) Maloca
8. Apartment-like houses	h) Ant-eating
9. Bihar	i) Amazon basin

1. d	2. c	3. e	4. b	5. a	6. i	7. h	8. g	9. f
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II Match the following

i. The Amazon river	a) Susu
ii. Orchids, bromeliads	b) Tea is grown in plantations
iii. Manioc	c) Thick bamboo groves
iv. West Bengal and Assam	d) They grow as plant parasites
v. Dolphin	e) Popular varieties of fish
vi. Brahmaputra basin	f) It is also known as cassava
vii. Catla and hilsa	g) Spanish explorers discovered it

i. g	ii. d	iii. f	iv. b	v. a	vi. c	vii. e
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I True or False

1. Thick mud walled houses with thatched roofs are very common in areas of hot climate.
2. Waterways are the cheapest for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances.
3. Helicopters are useful in plain areas.
4. Satellites have made communication slower.
5. Aeroplanes have made travel faster

1. true	2. true	3. false	4. false	5. true
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II True or False

1. The rainforest is rich in fauna.
2. The top soil is washed away by the rainfall.
3. Son is a tributary of Ganga.
4. The basin area has only rugged topography.
5. Alligator is a fish.

1. True	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. False
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III True or False

1. Catla is a variety of fish.
2. The rainforests provide a lot of wood for the houses,
3. The area of Ganga - Brahmaputra Basin is characterised by hot and wet climate.
4. The Taj Mahal is situated on the River Ganga in Agra.
5. Thick bamboo groves are common in the Ganga plain.

i) True	ii) True	iii) False	iv) False	v) False
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Very Short Answer Questions

1. What do you mean by Tributaries?

Tributaries are small rivers that join the main river. For example Son, Yamuna are the tributaries of Ganga.

2. What do you mean by 'terrace farming'?

Terraces are built on steep slopes to create flat surfaces on which crops are grown. This is called terrace farming.

3. Define the term 'population density'.

Population density means the number of persons that live in one square kilometre of area.

4. Name the cash crops grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

Sugarcane and jute are the cash crops grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin.

5. Which is the largest river basin in the world?

The Amazon River basin is the largest basin in the world.

6. Name some tributaries of the Ganga River.

Some tributaries of the Ganga River are: the Ghaghra, the Son, the Chambal, the Gantok, the Kosi.

7. What is the main occupation of the Ganga Brahmaputra basin?

Agriculture is the main occupation of the Ganga Brahmaputra basin.

8. Name the different types of houses that people live in rainforests.

People in rainforests live in:

- (i) Thatched houses shaped like beehives,
- (ii) Large apartment-like houses called 'Maloca'.

9. What is population density?

Population density means the number of persons that live in one sq. km. of area.

10. In the fresh waters of which rivers is a variety of dolphin locally called Susu (also called blind dolphin found).

Ganga and Brahmaputra.

Short Answer type Questions

1. Define the Slash and Burn method of cultivation.

Slash and Burn is a way of cultivating land where farmers clear a piece of land by slashing or cutting down trees and bushes. These are then burnt, which releases the nutrients into the soil. Now crops are grown in this cleared field for a few years.

2. Write a short note on the climate of the Amazon Basin.

- (i) The Amazon Basin is characterized by hot and wet climate throughout the year. It rains almost every day, that too without much warning.
- (ii) The day temperatures are high with very high humidity.
- (iii) At night the temperature goes down but the humidity remains high.

3. How does the topography of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin affect the distribution of population there?

The basin area has varied topography which plays a dominant role in the distribution of the population:

- (i) The mountain areas with steep slopes have inhospitable terrain. Therefore less number of people live in the mountain areas of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. The plain area provides the most suitable land for human habitation.
- (ii) The density of population of the plains is very high.

4. How can you say that the life of the people of Amazon basin is changing?

Life of the people of the Amazon basin is changing in the following ways:

- (i) In the olden days the heart of the forest, could be reached only by navigating the river.
- (ii) In 1970 the Trans-Amazon highway made all parts of the rainforest accessible. Aircrafts and helicopters are also used for reaching various places.
- (iii) The indigenous population was pushed out from the areas and forced to settle in new area.

5. Explain the vegetation of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

- (i) The vegetation cover of this area varies according to the type of landforms. In the Ganga and Brahmaputra plain, tropical deciduous trees grow, along with teak, sal and peepal.
- (ii) Thick bamboo groves are common in the Brahmaputra plain. The delta area is covered with the mangrove forests.
- (iii) In parts of Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh, coniferous trees like pine, deodar and fir can be seen because the climate is cool and the slopes are steep.

6. Describe the tourism in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

The Ganga-Brahmaputra plain has several towns and cities such as Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Lucknow, Patna and Kolkata. All these places are important from tourism point of view.

The Taj Mahal on the banks of River Yamuna in Agra, Allahabad on the confluence of the Rivers Ganga and Yamuna, Buddhists S3tupas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Lucknow with its I mambara, Assam with Kaziranga and Manas wildlife sanctuaries, and Arunachal Pradesh with a distinct tribal culture are some of the places worth a visit.

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Long Answer type Questions

1. How is the rainforest of the Amazon Basin rich in fauna?

Birds such as toucans, humming birds, bird of paradise with their brilliantly coloured plumage, oversized bills for eating are found here. These birds also make loud sounds in the forests.

Animals like monkeys, sloth and ant-eating tapirs are found here. Various species of reptiles and snakes also thrive in these jungles. A large number of Crocodiles, snakes, pythons are found here. Anaconda and boa constrictor are some of the species.

Besides, the basin is home to thousands of species of insects.

Several species of fishes including the flesh eating Piranha fish is also found in the river. This basin is thus extraordinarily rich in the variety of life found there.

2. Describe the life of people of the rainforests.

- (i) People grow most of their food in small areas after clearing some trees in the forest. Work is distributed among men and women. Men hunt and fish along the rivers and women take care of the crops.
- (ii) They mainly grow tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato. Cash crops like coffee, maize and cocoa are also grown. They practise "slash and burn agriculture".
- (iii) As hunting and fishing are uncertain it is the women who keep their families alive by feeding them the vegetables they grow.
- (iv) The staple food is manioc, also known as cassava, that grows under the ground like the potato. They also eat queen and egg sacs.
- (v) The rainforests provide a lot of wood for the houses. Some families live in thatched houses shaped like beehives. There are other large apartments-like house called Maloca with a steeply slanting roof.

3. Give the details of wildlife of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

There is a variety of wildlife in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin:

- (i) Elephants, tiger, deer and monkeys are common here.
- (ii) The one-horned rhinoceros is found in the Brahmaputra plain.
- (iii) In the delta area, Bengal tiger, crocodiles and alligator are found.
- (iv) Aquatic life abounds in the fresh river waters, the lakes and the Bay of Bengal. The most popular varieties of the fish are the rohu, catla and hilsa.

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