

NCERT Solutions for 7th Class Geography: Chapter 10- Life in the Deserts









NCERT Solutions for 7th Class Geography: Chapter 10- Life in the Deserts

Class 7: Geography Chapter 10 solutions. Complete Class 7 Geography Chapter 10 Notes.

NCERT Solutions for 7th Class Geography: Chapter 10-Life in the Deserts

NCERT 7th Geography Chapter 10, class 7 Geography Chapter 10 solutions

Page No: 76

Exercises



- 1. Answer the following questions.
- (a) What are the two types of deserts found in the world?

Answer

Two types of deserts found in the world are:

- (i) Cold Desert
- (ii) Hot Desert
- (b) In which continent is the Sahara desert located?

Answer

Sahara desert is located in Africa.

(c) What are the climatic conditions of the Ladakh desert?

Answer

The climate of Ladakh is extremely cold and dry due to high altitude. The air at this altitude is so thin that the

heat of the sun can be felt intensely.

(d) What mainly attracts tourists to Ladakh?

Answer

Natural beauty, the gompas, treks to see the meadows and glaciers, witnessing ceremonies and festivities mainly attracts tourists to Ladakh.

(e) What type of clothes the people of the Sahara desert wear?

Answer

The people of the Sahara desert wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds.

(f) Name the trees that grow in Ladakh.





Answer

Trees that grow in Ladakh are Groves of willows and poplars, fruit trees such as apples, apricots and walnuts bloom.

- 2. Tick the correct answer.
- (i) Sahara is located in which part of Africa
 - (a) eastern
- (b) northern
- (c) western

- √ (b) northern
- (ii) Sahara is what type of desert
 - (a) cold
- (b) hot
- (c) mild

- √ (b) hot
- (iii) The Ladakh desert is mainly inhabited by
 - (a) Christians and Muslims
 - (b) Buddhists and Muslims
 - (c) Christians and Buddhists
- ✓ (b) Buddhists and Muslims
- (iv) Deserts are characterised by
 - (a) scanty vegetation
 - (b) heavy precipitation
 - (c) low evaporation
- √ (a) scanty vegetation
- (v) Hemis in the Ladakh is a famous
 - (a) temple
- (b) church
- (c) monastery



√ (c) monastery

(vi) Egypt is famous for growing

- (a) wheat
- (b) maize
- (c) cotton

√ (c) cotton

NCERT 7th Geography Chapter 10, class 7 Geography Chapter 10 solutions

Page No: 77

3. Match the following.

- (a) Libya
- (i) Oasis
- (ii) Bedouins (b) monastery
- (iii) Oil (c) glacier
- (iv) Gangri (d) depressions with

water

(v) (e) cold desert

Lamayuru

- (f) Sahara

Answer

(d) depressions with

(i) Oasis water

(ii) Bedouins (f) Sahara

(iii) Oil (a) Libya





- (iv) Gangri (c) glacier
- (v) (b) monastery

Lamayuru

- 4. Give reasons.
- (i) There is scanty vegetation in the deserts.
- (ii) People of the Sahara desert wear heavy robes.

Answer

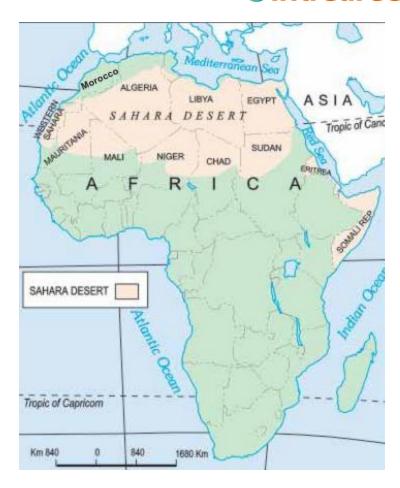
- (i) There is scanty vegetation in the deserts due to unfavourable climatic conditions for the flora world to grow. The desert either have extreme heat or extreme cold climate and receives low rainfall which is not suitable for vegetation to grow.
- (ii) People of the Sahara desert wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds. Sahara is a hot desert therefore dust storms and hot winds of containing sands is common there. It also help them in protection from Sun.
- 5. Map skills.
- (i) On the outline map of Africa, mark the Sahara desert and any four countries around it.
- (ii) On the outline map of India, mark the Karakoram Range, Zanskar Range, Ladakh and Zoji La pass.

Answer

(i)



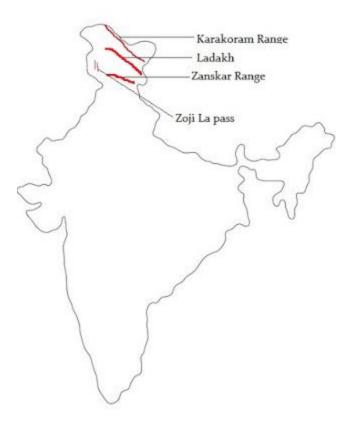
©IndCareer



(ii)







NCERT 7th Geography Chapter 10, class 7 Geography Chapter 10 solutions







Chapterwise NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Geography:

- Chapter 1: Environment
- Chapter 2: Inside Our Earth
- Chapter 3: Our Changing Earth
- Chapter 4: Air
- Chapter 5: Water
- Chapter 6: Natural Vegetation and Wildlife
- <u>Chapter 7: Human-Environment Settlement, Transport and Communication</u>
- Chapter 8: Human-Environment Interactions The Tropical and the Subtropical Region
- Chapter 9-Life in the Temperate Grasslands
- Chapter 10: Life in the Deserts





About NCERT

The National Council of Educational Research and Training is an autonomous organization of the Government of India which was established in 1961 as a literary, scientific, and charitable Society under the Societies Registration Act. The major objectives of NCERT and its constituent units are to: undertake, promote and coordinate research in areas related to school education; prepare and publish model textbooks, supplementary material, newsletters, journals and develop educational kits, multimedia digital materials, etc. Organise pre-service and in-service training of teachers; develop and disseminate innovative educational techniques and practices; collaborate and network with state educational departments, universities, NGOs and other educational institutions; act as a clearing house for ideas and information in matters related to school education; and act as a nodal agency for achieving the goals of Universalisation of Elementary Education. In addition to research, development, training, extension, publication and dissemination activities, NCERT is an implementation agency for bilateral cultural exchange programmes with other countries in the field of school education. Its headquarters are located at Sri Aurobindo Marg in New Delhi. Visit the Official NCERT website to learn more.

