

Class:-7th

Geography, Chapter:-8

A. Choose the correct answers:-

1. Which is the smallest continent?

b. Australia

2. Potash can be used for.....

a. fireworks

3. Water is used to generate.....

a. hydroelectricity

4. The best fishing in Europe can be found in.....

b. oceans

5. Some plants and bushes have Thorns instead of leaves in the Mediterranean region to prevent:-

a. evapo-transpiration

B. State whether the sentences are true or false:-

1. The mixed forest belt is found in Eastern and Central Europe. **(False)**

2. The Marine West Coast is also known as the British type of climate. **(True)**

3. Intensive and extensive are the only two types of farming methods practiced in Europe. **(True)**

4. North-Western highlands stretch from Urals of Russia to Britain. **(True)**

5. The Apennines lie in Italy and actually resurface as the Atlas Mountains in the continent of Africa. **(True)**

6. The Volga is the longest river in Russia. **(False)**

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:-

1. South of the Great Plains lie the **Central Uplands.**

2. Almost **20%** of the European continent consists of pastures.

3. The Carpathian mountains form a part of the **Alps.**

4. One of the areas with the richest soil is found in the plains of Russia are the **Steppes.**

5. The Arctic summers are **brief** and **cool**.

6. **Finland** is known as the 'Country of Thousand Lakes'.

D. Answer the following questions in 1-2 sentences:-

1. Give the latitudes and longitudes within which Europe is located.

Ans.1 It is located between latitudes 35°N and 73°N and longitudinal extent is from 25°W to 65°E.

2. Name the mountain system that existed before the Alpine System.

Ans.2 Ural Mountain System is existed before the Alpine System.

3. Name two countries where coal can be found in Europe.

Ans.3 United Kingdom and Ukraine.

4. Name two varieties of bushes found in the Mediterranean region.

Ans.4 Laurels and lavender.

5. What are the physical divisions of Europe?

Ans.5 The physical divisions of Europe are:- i. North Western Highlands ii. North European Plains iii. Central Uplands and iv. Alpine System.

E. Answer the following questions in 4-5 sentences:-

1. Describe the climatic condition in Tundra region.

Ans.1 The northern areas of Sweden, Norway, Russia and Finland lie in the Frigid Zone within the Arctic Circle. Summers are brief and cool while winters are long and severe. As a result stunted form of coniferous trees, lichens and mosses grow here.

2. What is peninsula?

Ans.2 Peninsula is an Island surrounded by sea or water bodies on all sides except one.

3. What are fiords?

Ans.3 Glacial action has also led to the formation of fiords, i.e., long and narrow inlets of the sea, particularly in Norway, where they are found between high and steep cliffs, running deep into the coastline.

4. How were the Alps a barrier to commerce? What has been done to overcome that?

Ans.4 The mountains in this system are very steep and high and there are a number of mountain ranges, which run parallel to each other. Like all tall mountains these mountains have acted as barriers in the

past, making it difficult for commerce to flourish. Now people have dug tunnels through the mountains, that are used to connect countries via road and railways; trade between European nations is flourishing.

5. What is evapo-transpiration?

Ans.5 Evapo-transpiration is the combined name for the processes of evaporation and transpiration. Plant transpiration from the Earth's land and Evaporation from ocean surface to the atmosphere. Evaporation accounts for the movement of water to the air from sources such as the soil, canopy interception, and water bodies.

F. Answer the following question in 8-10 sentences:-

1. Give a description of the Central Uplands.

Ans.1 Central Uplands consist of plateaus, valleys and mountains that are formed from old rocks and are not very high. They extend from the Atlantic coast of Spain, through France, Germany and Poland. The highest elevation here is not more than 1,600 m. There are some well known plateaus here that include the Meseta of Spain, the Rhine Highlands, the Bohemian Plateau, the Central Massif and Vosges as well as Ural mountains.

2. Write down the natural resources found throughout Europe and give details on fishing and minerals.

Ans.2 Europe is rich with abundant natural resources like forests, animals, agricultural land, favourable conditions for fishing and various minerals.

Fishing:- The fishing industry in Europe is highly developed. The shallow waters and the warm North Atlantic drift are perfect for fishing. Dogger's Bank and Great Fisher Bank are important fishing grounds, rich in marine life. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, UK, Spain and Portugal are the main fishing countries.

Minerals:-Coal is obtaining from UK, Ukraine, Germany, Poland, Russia, Belgium and France. Coal is an important source of power and used in iron and steel industry.

UK and Norway, the North sea, Romania and Russia are famous for petroleum.

Lead is useful in the manufacture of storage batteries and pipes; also apparatus for X-ray, obtained from Belgium, France, Germany, Poland and Spain

Some other important minerals Bauxite, Sulphur and Potash are also available in a large amount.

3. How are waterways important for the European nations?

Ans.3 Europe's waterways provide a source of transportation, trade, recreational activities, and water power. The Port of Rotterdam is currently the biggest port in Europe and the sixth biggest in the world by annual cargo throughput. The Rhine, which flows in Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany, France and Netherlands, is the most important and busiest waterway in Europe. Other busy waterways include Seine and Loire rivers of France, Danube river of Eastern Europe and Volga river of Russia.

4. How are the mixed forest belt and coniferous forest useful?

Ans.4 The mixed forest belt is found in western and central Europe. These are hardwood deciduous trees which yield timber for construction business, shipbuilding and making Travellers and fishing boats. Mixed forests are of oak, ash, poplar and willow trees.

5. What reasons would you attribute to Europe being so highly developed?

Ans.5 Europe, as one well knows, is amongst the most developed continents. This is because it has plenty of natural wealth, excellent climatic conditions and hardworking resourceful people who make the best possible use of nature's provisions.

H. Complete the table:-

The mixed forest belt is found in	western and central Europe.
Forest resources come from the forests of the Taiga belt in	Norway.
Mont Blanc	is the highest peak of the Alps.
The Pyrenees Mountains stretch between	France and Spain.

I. Name the following:-

1. The warm winds that blow from the southwest.

Ans. Westerlies.

2. The fertile grasslands within the Continental type of climate.

Ans. Steppes.

3. Reclaimed land from the sea by building dykes.

Ans. Polder.

4. Young fold mountains stretching from the Atlantic coast to the Caspian Sea.

Ans. The Alpine System.

5. Busiest river which flows into the North Sea.

Ans. River Rhine.

J. Picture study:-



1. Can you identify the animals?

Ans. Polar bear and Arctic fox.

2. In which climatic regions can we find them?

Ans. Polar Bear:-The Arctic (Tundra) type.

Arctic fox:-The Sub-Arctic (Taiga) type.

3. Can you name some plants that grow in this region?

Ans. The Arctic (Tundra) type:-Coniferous trees, lichens and mosses.

The Sub-Arctic (Taiga) type:-Evergreen, coniferous trees of soft wood such as pine, spruce, fir and cedar.