

GREENLAWNS SCHOOL, WORLI
TERMINAL EXAMINATION 2017
GEOGRAPHY

Std. – VII

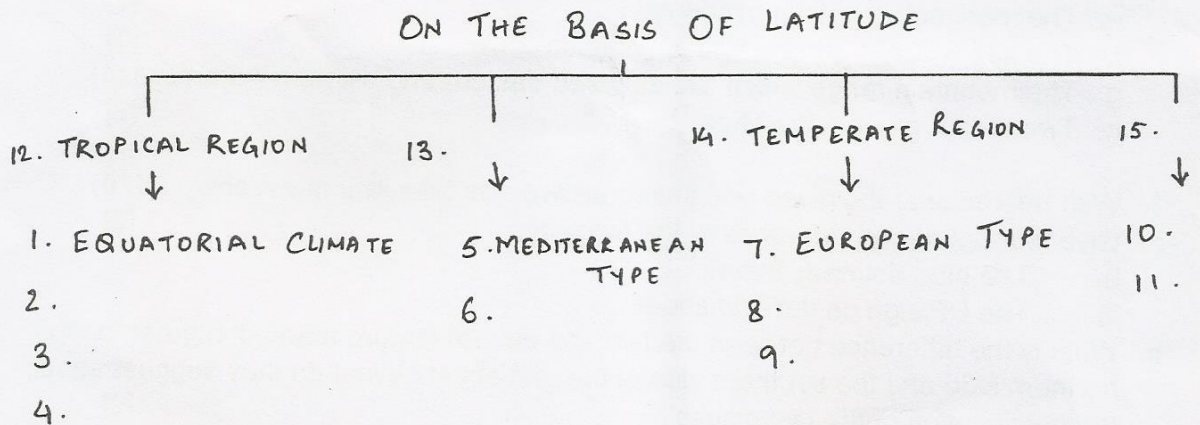
Date: 28.09.17

Marks 80

Time: 1½ Hrs

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1. On the given map of Africa, mark, shade and label the following: (12)
- a. The two seas that the Suez Canal connects. [1]
 - b. A special physical feature of the southern plateau. [1]
 - c. A river that has its mouth in Lake Chad. [1]
 - d. The country whose capital is Maputo. [1]
 - e. The country of Uganda. [1]
 - f. The executive and legislative capitals of South Africa. [1]
 - g. The place through which the line of Prime Meridian passes. [1]
 - h. A lake which covers an area of 69490 sq. km. [1]
 - i. The country which gained independence in July 2011. [1]
 - j. The mountain range which is named after 'dragon's teeth'. [1]
 - k. R. Congo. [1]
 - l. Ahaggar plateau. [1]
2. On the given map of Antarctica, mark shade and label the following: (9)
- a. Antarctic Circle. [1]
 - b. The highest point in this continent. [1]
 - c. The ice pack region of the continent. [1]
 - d. The prime meridian. [1]
 - e. The most active volcanic mountain. [1]
 - f. The sea which is closest to the Antarctic circle. [1]
 - g. The mountain range which lies between eastern and western Antarctica. [1]
 - h. Two Indian research centres. [2]
3. With reference to the given grid sheet, answer the following questions: (10)
- a. Give four-figure grid reference of the following: [2]
 - i) The blue dot near Sitori.
 - ii) The RF sign on the grid sheet.
 - b. What is the difference between the two: the natural feature marked in green on the northern side and the southern side of the grid sheet? What do they suggest about the precipitation of the two places? [2]
 - c. What does the black arrow suggest on the south-western side of the grid sheet? [1]
 - d. What is the difference between the two waterbodies on the grid sheet? [2]
 - e. What is the difference between the two types of red boxes on the given sheet? [1]
 - f. Why are the boxes on the south-eastern side hollow? (suggest any one reason) [1]
 - g. Other than the red boxes, name any two man-made features that can be seen on the grid sheet. [1]
4. Define the following terms: (12)
- a. Survey of India. [1]
 - b. Scale. [2]
 - c. Lapse rate. [1½]
 - d. Greenhouse effect. [3]

- e. Relative humidity. [2]
 f. Oases. [1½]
 g. Blizzards. [1]
5. State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Correct the false statements (if any): (5½)
- Africa receives direct rays of the Sun atleast once a year.
 - Black and alluvial soils are ideal for cocoa cultivation.
 - There is no bird in the continent of Antarctica.
 - Palms are found in the desert regions.
 - Scale is one of the most important elements of a map.
 - Global warming can also lower the temperature of certain places.
 - Ground temperature need not necessarily be below the freezing point during a snowfall.
6. Give geographical reasons for the following: (7)
- An arrow is generally drawn inside a river on a topographical map. [1]
 - Water vapour is a potent greenhouse gas. [1]
 - Hail is the most destructive form of precipitation. [2]
 - Ghana is often referred to as 'cocoa land'. [1]
 - Human habitation is limited in Antarctica. [2]
7. Complete the following climatic chart by correctly numbering the answers: (5)



8. With reference to the following picture, answer the questions that follow: (8½)



- a) Identify the tree in the picture and define the term 'fermentation' in this context. [1½]
- b) Why is fermentation necessary in this industry? [2]
- c) Why is availability of cheap labour a key factor of this industry? [2]
- d) State three reasons for the decline of production in this industry. [1½]
- e) What are the by-products used for? [1½]
9. Why is the South Pole colder than the North Pole? (7)
10. What are the characteristics of the Nimbus clouds? State its significance. [2]
11. How can we contribute towards the reduction of global warming by making changes in our daily life? (State any two points) [2]
12. State the significance of Nitrogen in the atmosphere. [1]
13. Draw the following diagrams with the correct colour schemes where necessary and name them: (4)
- a. The instrument which is used to measure the relative humidity of a place. [3]
- b. The topographical symbol that is used when the water from under the ground comes naturally to the surface. [1]



AFRICA POLITICAL

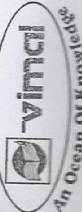
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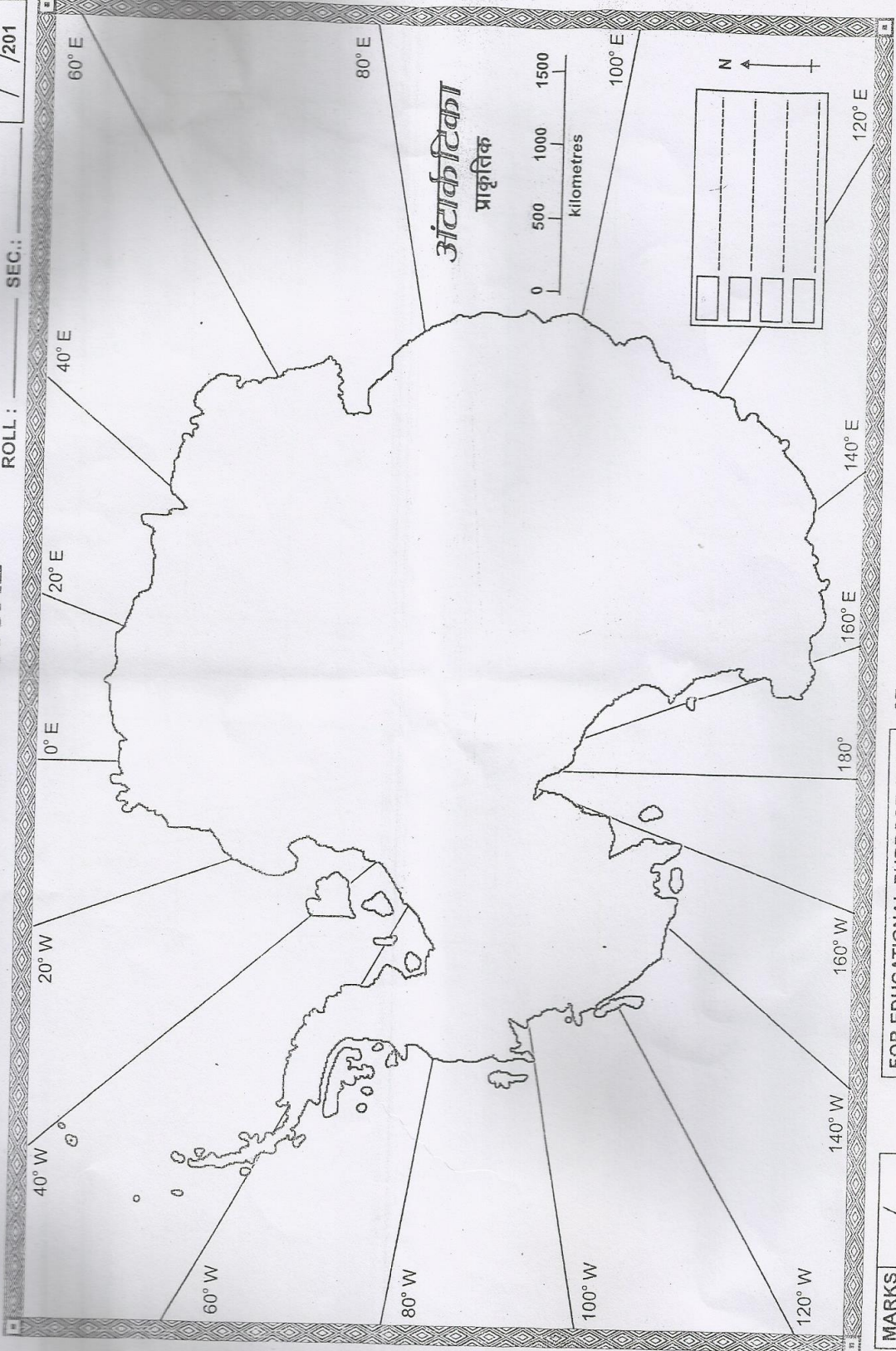


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