GREENLAWNS SCHOOL, WORLI

STD – VII FINAL EXAMINATION – 2020 MARKS 80

DATE – GEOGRAPHY TIME 2 Hrs.

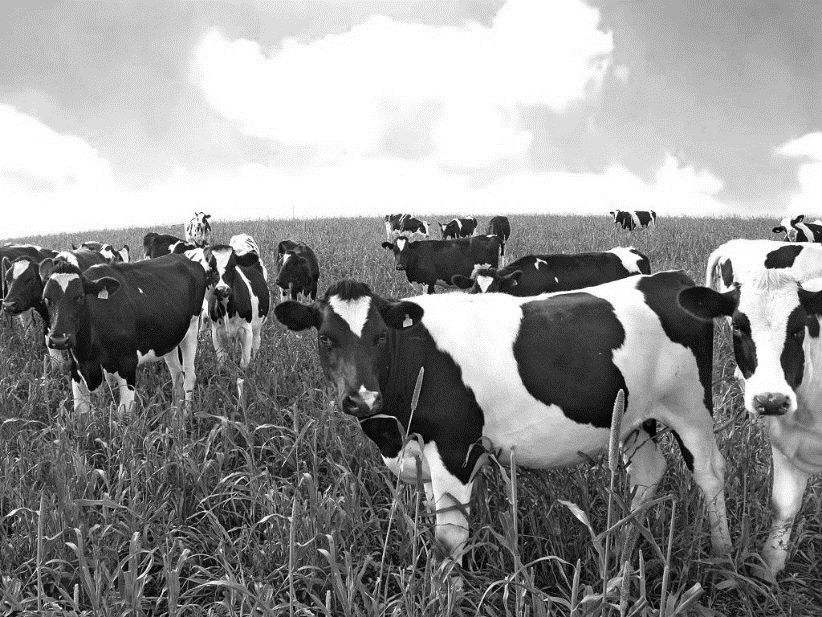
1. On the outline map of Europe provided to you, mark, shade and label the following: [12]
2. Capitals of :

Norway, Germany

1. Countries whose capitals are:

Lisbon, Moscow

1. The Alps
2. Spanish Plateau
3. R. Dneiper
4. L. Onega
5. Mediterranean Sea
6. Bay of Biscay
7. On the outline map of Antarctica provided to you, mark, shade and label the following: [8]
8. Transantarctic Mountains
9. Ross Ice Shelf
10. South Pole
11. Antarctic Circle
12. Amundsen Sea
13. Antarctic Peninsula
14. American Highland
15. Queen Maud land
16. Define the following terms: [9]
17. Gradation (1)
18. Granular disintegration (2)
19. Agro-based industry (1)
20. Fjord (1)
21. Conifers (2)
22. Katabatics (2)
23. State whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false statements, if any: [7]
24. Rift valleys require a short span of time to form.
25. Due to the effect of carbonation, feldspar decomposes and becomes a powdery substance.
26. Availability of raw materials is one of the factors affecting the location of industries.
27. Benelux is another name for the Highland countries.
28. Steppe grassland is home to animals like antelopes and wolves.
29. Antarctica is also known as the ‘Southern Continent’.
30. Antarctica has recorded the lowest temperature ever in anywhere in the world.
31. Give geographical reasons for the following: [16]
32. Gully erosions are harmful for land. (1)
33. Crop rotation is required to retain the fertility of the soil. (3)
34. Maruti Suzuki can be termed as a joint sector industry. (2)
35. The area to the south of the Great plains of Europe is called Central Uplands. (1)
36. Caspian Sea is also considered a lake. (1)
37. The North Atlantic Drift is the most important ocean current in the northern hemisphere. (2)
38. Western Europe is a densely populated region. (2)
39. The Taiga and Tundra regions of Europe are sparsely populated. (1)
40. The soil of the Tundra region is useless for agriculture. (1)
41. Temperatures are very low in Antarctica. (2)
42. Differentiate between the following with respect to the pointers given in brackets: [7]
43. Oxidation and carbonation (one rock each where they take place) (1)
44. Sub soil and bedrock (content) (1)
45. Large scale and small scale industry (one example each) (1)
46. The Cantabrian and the Sierra Nevada Mountains (countries where they are located) (1)
47. Continental and Mediterranean Climate (summers) (1)
48. Alpine and Nordic people (complexion) (1)
49. Intensive and Extensive farming (regions of Europe where they are practised) (1)
50. Answer the following questions in brief: [14]
51. State two ways by which earthworms and other insects prove beneficial to soil. (2)
52. What are the different stages of production that iron ore goes through from the ore to steel? (3)
53. Mention three significant features of the rivers of Europe. (3)
54. Mention two uses of sugar beet in Europe. (2)
55. What are the achievements made by India in the expeditions to Antarctica? (3)
56. What is the defensive mechanism adapted by penguins in order to survive in the bitter cold of the Antarctica? (1)
57. Picture Study: [7]



1. Identify the above farming. (1)
2. Where is such farming practised in Europe? Why is this farming practised in such areas? (2)
3. How are the cooperatives proved to useful in such type of farming? (2)
4. Name the products the following animals are farmed for: (2)
5. Goat , ii) Pigs, iii) Poultry, iv) Reindeer.