NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 9 – Life In The Temperate Grasslands PDF & Important Questions

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NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 9 Overview

Embarking on an educational journey through the vast, whispering plains of the earth's temperate grasslands can unleash a student's boundless curiosity. That's precisely what we delve into with Physics Wallah's comprehensive NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 9 – Life in the Temperate Grasslands.

Specially curated to encourage young minds to explore the environmental dynamics, the unique wildlife, and the human activities that shape these extraordinary biomes, our solutions are your trusty companions navigating the rich tapestry of knowledge these landscapes offer. Prepare to unlock a world of learning as we provide an overview of life swaying with the grasses under a temperate sky.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 9 Life In The Temperate Grasslands

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 9: Life In The Temperate Grasslands covers various important topics. Here's an overview of the key topics:

1. Introduction to Temperate Grasslands:
- **Geographical Distribution:** The chapter begins by introducing students to temperate grasslands, emphasizing their global distribution. Notable examples

include the prairies in North America, the pampas in South America, and the steppes in Eurasia.

- **Climate:** A detailed exploration of the temperate grassland climate, characterized by moderate rainfall and distinct seasons, is provided. The chapter explains how these climatic conditions shape the landscape.

2. Vegetation and Wildlife:

- **Plant Life:** Students learn about the various types of grasses and other vegetation found in temperate grasslands. The adaptation of plants to the climate and soil conditions is highlighted.
- **Wildlife:** An examination of the diverse wildlife in these regions, including herbivores like bison and antelope, as well as carnivores like wolves, is covered. The interdependence of the grassland ecosystem is emphasized.

3. Human Activities and Settlements:

- **Agriculture:** The chapter delves into the agricultural practices prevalent in temperate grasslands. The cultivation of crops like wheat and maize, and the importance of these grasslands for agriculture, are discussed.
- **Livestock Rearing:** The role of temperate grasslands in supporting livestock, such as cattle and sheep, is explained. The nomadic lifestyle of some communities engaged in livestock rearing is explored.
- **Human Settlements:** Students learn about human settlements in temperate grasslands, the factors influencing settlement patterns, and the impact of human activities on the environment.

4. Conservation of Grasslands:

- **Importance of Conservation:** The significance of conserving temperate grasslands for ecological balance and biodiversity is discussed.
- **Conservation Measures:** The chapter provides insights into various conservation measures adopted to protect these ecosystems. It covers initiatives at local, national, and global levels.

By addressing these key topics, the NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 9 aim to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of life in temperate grasslands. The solutions accompanying the chapter facilitate a thorough grasp of concepts and aid students in their academic endeavors.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 9 Imp Ques and Ans

Here are the NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 9 imp questions with anwers:

Q1: What are the major temperate grasslands of the world, and where are they located?
Answer: The major temperate grasslands include prairies in North America, pampas in South America, and steppes in Eurasia. These grasslands are located in regions with moderate rainfall and distinct seasons.

Q2: How do plants adapt to the climate of temperate grasslands?
Answer: Plants in temperate grasslands adapt to the climate by having deep roots to access water in the dry season. They also have narrow leaves to minimize water loss and can withstand periodic fires.

Q3: Describe the wildlife found in temperate grasslands.
Answer: The wildlife in temperate grasslands includes herbivores like bison, antelope, and rodents. Carnivores like wolves, foxes, and birds of prey are also present. The animals are adapted to the open landscape and often form herds.

Q4: Explain the role of temperate grasslands in agriculture.
Answer: Temperate grasslands are crucial for agriculture, supporting the cultivation of crops like wheat, maize, and other grains. The fertile soil and favorable climate make these grasslands suitable for large-scale farming.

Q5: How do human activities impact temperate grasslands?
Answer: Human activities, such as agriculture and urbanization, can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation. Overgrazing by livestock and conversion of grasslands into cropland can affect the natural balance of the ecosystem.

Q6: Why are temperate grasslands important for conservation?
Answer: Temperate grasslands are important for conservation due to their rich biodiversity, unique ecosystems, and role in supporting agriculture. Conservation efforts are crucial to maintain ecological balance and prevent degradation.

Q7: What conservation measures can be taken to protect temperate grasslands?
Answer: Conservation measures include establishing protected areas, promoting sustainable agriculture practices, and raising awareness about the importance of preserving temperate grasslands. International cooperation is also essential for effective conservation.

Q8: How do nomadic communities adapt to life in temperate grasslands?
Answer: Nomadic communities in temperate grasslands adapt by practicing livestock rearing and adopting a mobile lifestyle. They move with their herds, utilizing different areas for grazing and avoiding overexploitation of resources.

These important questions and answers provide a deeper understanding of the key concepts covered in Chapter 9 of Class 7 Social Science Geography. Students can use these explanations to enhance their knowledge and preparation for examinations.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 9 Long, Short Ques, and Ans

Long Answer Questions:

Q1: Describe the climate of temperate grasslands and its impact on vegetation.
Answer: The temperate grasslands experience a continental climate characterized by distinct seasons. Winters are cold, and summers are warm. The lack of a significant amount of rainfall prevents the growth of large trees, leading to the dominance of grasses. The vegetation adapts to the climate through features like deep roots and narrow leaves.

Q2: Explain the role of grasslands in supporting agriculture.
Answer: Temperate grasslands are vital for agriculture due to their fertile soil and favorable climate. They support the cultivation of crops like wheat, maize, and other grains. The absence of dense vegetation allows for large-scale farming and the use of machinery.

Q3: What are the major occupations in the prairies, and what factors contributed to their industrialization?
Answer: The major occupations in the prairies include agriculture (wheat production) and dairy farming. The region became an industrial hub due to factors like large mineral deposits (coal and iron) and a well-developed network of roads, railways, and canals.

Q4: What activities are performed by the people living in the velds?
Answer: People in the velds are engaged in cattle rearing, agriculture (maize, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, cash crops), sheep rearing for wool, dairy farming, and mining (gold and diamond). Johannesburg is known for gold, and Kimberley for diamond mines.

Q5: What are some common wildlife species found in temperate grasslands?
Answer: Some common wildlife species found in temperate grasslands include bison, antelope, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, and various bird species. The open landscape of grasslands provides suitable habitats for these animals.

Q6: How do temperate grasslands contribute to the global ecosystem?
Answer: Temperate grasslands contribute to the global ecosystem in several ways. They act as carbon sinks, sequestering carbon from the atmosphere. The grasslands also support a diverse range of flora and fauna, contributing to overall biodiversity. Additionally, their fertile soils are crucial for agriculture, playing a significant role in food production.

Q7: What are the challenges faced by nomadic communities in temperate grasslands today?

Answer: Nomadic communities in temperate grasslands face challenges such as changes in land use patterns, encroachment of agricultural activities, and restrictions on traditional grazing areas. These challenges disrupt their traditional way of life and can lead to conflicts over resource use.

Q8: How does fire play a natural role in maintaining temperate grassland ecosystems?

Answer: Fire plays a natural role in maintaining temperate grassland ecosystems by preventing the encroachment of shrubs and trees. Periodic fires clear accumulated dead vegetation, allowing sunlight to reach the ground and promoting the growth of grasses. This process helps maintain the characteristic open landscape of temperate grasslands.

Q9: Explain the economic significance of temperate grasslands.

Answer: The economic significance of temperate grasslands lies in their suitability for agriculture. These regions are important for growing crops like wheat, maize, and barley. The fertile soil and favorable climate make temperate grasslands crucial contributors to global food production. Additionally, they support pastoral activities, including livestock rearing.

Q10: How can sustainable practices be adopted to conserve temperate grasslands?

Answer: Sustainable practices for conserving temperate grasslands include controlled grazing, rotational grazing patterns, and avoiding overexploitation of resources. Conservation efforts should focus on maintaining the balance between human activities and the preservation of the unique ecosystems of temperate grasslands.

Short Answer Questions:

Q1: Name three major temperate grasslands and their locations.

Answer: The three major temperate grasslands are prairies in North America, pampas in South America, and steppes in Eurasia.

Q2: How do animals in temperate grasslands adapt to the open landscape?

Answer: Animals in temperate grasslands, such as bison and antelope, adapt to the open landscape by forming herds and having features like keen eyesight to detect predators. They are well-suited for running across vast expanses of grasslands.

Q3: Mention two human activities that can impact temperate grasslands negatively.

Answer: Overgrazing by livestock and conversion of grasslands into cropland are two human activities that can negatively impact temperate grasslands.

Q4: Why are temperate grasslands important for conservation?

Answer: Temperate grasslands are important for conservation due to their rich biodiversity, unique ecosystems, and their role in supporting agriculture. Conservation efforts are crucial to maintaining ecological balance and preventing degradation.

Q5: How do nomadic communities adapt to life in temperate grasslands?
Answer: Nomadic communities in temperate grasslands adapt by practicing livestock rearing and adopting a mobile lifestyle. They move with their herds, utilizing different areas for grazing and avoiding overexploitation of resources.

Q6: What are the major features of the prairies?
Answer: The major features of the prairies include being temperate grasslands in North America, flat or gently sloping terrain, almost treeless landscape (though woodlands can be found near low-lying plains), dominated by tall grass resembling a "sea of grass."

Q7: Briefly describe the climate of the prairies.
Answer: The prairies have a continental climate with extreme temperatures. Summers are warm (around 20°C), while winters can be cold (as low as -20°C). The region experiences moderate rainfall, and a local wind called Chinook, a hot wind in winter, affects the climate.

Q8: What are the effects of Chinook?
Answer: Chinook, a hot wind in winter, raises temperatures rapidly. It leads to the melting of snow, making pasturelands available for animal grazing.

Q9: Describe the climate of the velds.
Answer: The velds have a mild climate influenced by the Indian Ocean. Winters are cold and dry, with temperatures between 5°C and 10°C. Summers are short and warm, with rainfall occurring mainly from November to February. Drought may occur if winter rainfall is poor.

Q10: What is the flora and fauna of the prairies?
Answer: Prairies have sparse tree cover, with willows, alders, and poplars near water sources. Fertile areas grow crops like maize, potatoes, soybean, cotton, and alfa-alfa, while less rainfall areas have short grasses. Bison, rabbits, coyotes, gophers, and Prairie dogs are part of the fauna.

Q11: Describe the flora and fauna of the velds.
Answer: Velds are dominated by grasses, with red grass in bush velds and acacia and maroola in high velds. Fauna includes lions, leopards, cheetahs, and Kudu.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 9 PDF Download

As we wrap up the exploration of Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 9, it's clear that having access to comprehensive NCERT solutions can immensely benefit students' learning experiences.

These solutions not only aid in understanding complex geographical concepts but also in securing a stronger foundation for future academic pursuits. For those who are keen on taking their study game to the next level, Physics Wallah solutions come highly recommended.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 9 Summary

Grasslands cover almost a quarter of the Earth's land surface and are characterized by dominant plant life in the form of grasses. These are broadly categorized into temperate grasslands and tropical grasslands based on climate conditions.

The Prairies:

- **Location:** The Prairies are temperate grasslands found in North America, bounded by the Rocky Mountains in the West and the Great Lakes in the East.
- **Climate:** They have a continental climate with extreme temperatures, featuring warm summers and very cold winters. Annual rainfall is moderate, ideal for grass growth.
- **Flora and Fauna:** Prairies are largely treeless but may have woodlands near low-lying areas. Bison or the American buffalo is a significant animal. Fertile areas are known as the 'Granaries of the world' for surplus wheat production.
- **People:** Large-scale cattle farms called ranches are managed by cowboys. The region is known for large-scale farming with modern technology.

The Velds:

- **Location:** The Velds are temperate grasslands in South Africa, bounded by the Drakensberg Mountains in the East.
- **Climate:** Velds have a mild climate influenced by the Indian Ocean, with short and warm summers and cold, dry winters. Rainfall mainly occurs from November to February.
- **Flora and Fauna:** Sparse vegetation dominated by grasses like red grass, acacia, and maroola. Fauna includes lions, leopards, cheetahs, and Kudu.
- **People:** Known for cattle rearing and mining. Main crops include maize, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. Rich mineral reserves contribute to the development of the iron and steel industry, with Johannesburg being the gold capital and Kimberley known for diamond mines.

In summary, grasslands, whether the Prairies in North America or the Velds in South Africa, play crucial roles in agriculture, cattle rearing, and mining. These regions showcase the resilience and adaptability of people and ecosystems in diverse geographical settings. The rich resources and unique ecosystems contribute to the economic prosperity and cultural identity of these grassland regions.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 9 FAQs

Q1: What are temperate grasslands, and where can we find them?
Answer: Temperate grasslands are regions dominated by grasses, and one example is the Prairies. They are found in North America, bounded by the Rocky Mountains and the Great Lakes.

Q2: What is the climate like in the Prairies, and how does it impact vegetation?
Answer: The Prairies have a continental climate with extreme temperatures. Summers are warm, winters very cold. Moderate rainfall supports grass growth, making Prairies treeless, except in areas with abundant water.

Q3: Why are the Prairies known as the 'Granaries of the world'?
Answer: The Prairies are known for surplus wheat production, making them essential for global grain supply.

Q4: Who are the stewards of large cattle farms in the Prairies, and what are they called?
Answer: Cowboys are the sturdy men who look after large cattle farms known as ranches in the Prairies.

Q5: What significant animals are found in the Prairies?
Answer: Bison or the American buffalo is a crucial animal in the Prairies.