

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 10 – Life In The Deserts Important Questions & Summary

*Life in the desert is challenging due to extreme temperatures and scarce vegetation. Find all **NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 10**, titled – Life In The Deserts, important questions below!*

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 10: Stepping into the vast expanses of the world's deserts, Chapter 10 of the Class 7 Social Science Geography NCERT textbook unveils the mysteries of arid landscapes and the life that thrives within them.

As the sands of knowledge flow, students often find themselves at a crossroads seeking clarity on important questions and craving concise summaries to cement their understanding.

Fear not, for Physics Wallah extends a lifeline with their expertly crafted NCERT Solutions, catering to the inquisitiveness sparked by the previous exploration of 'Life In The Temperate Grasslands' in Chapter 9. Join us as we embark on an educational journey, quenching your academic thirst with insights just as an oasis would in the heart of a desert.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 10 Overview

Explore the NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Chapter 10 on "Life in the Deserts," which offer clear, step-by-step explanations. These solutions have gained immense popularity among Class 7 students studying Social Science due to their simplicity.

They prove to be valuable resources for efficiently completing homework assignments and preparing for examinations. Free access to all questions and answers from Chapter 10 of the NCERT Book for Class 7 Social Science is provided here. Experience an ad-free learning journey with Meritnation's NCERT Solutions. Rest assured, all solutions for Class 7 Social Science are meticulously crafted by experts to ensure 100% accuracy.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 10 Life In The Deserts

The key topics covered in NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 10, "Life in the Deserts," include:

The chapter "Life in the Deserts" focuses on exploring the unique ecosystems found in arid regions and understanding how plants, animals, and human communities adapt to the challenging conditions of deserts.

1) Introduction to Deserts:

- **Definition and Characteristics:** Deserts are defined by their low precipitation levels, making them arid landscapes. They are characterized by extreme temperatures, both hot and cold, depending on the type of desert.
- **Major Deserts:** The chapter introduces students to major deserts worldwide, such as the Sahara in Africa, the Arabian Desert in the Middle East, the Kalahari in Africa, and the Mojave in North America.

2) Physical Features of Deserts:

- **Landforms:** Deserts exhibit diverse landforms, including sand dunes, plateaus, and rocky terrains. Sand dunes, shaped by wind action, are prominent features.

3) Climate of Deserts:

- **Extreme Temperatures:** Deserts experience extreme temperatures, with scorching heat during the day and cold nights. The lack of cloud cover contributes to rapid heat loss at night.
- **Aridity:** Deserts are characterized by aridity, with low annual rainfall. The chapter explains the challenges posed by water scarcity in deserts.

4) Adaptations of Plants and Animals in Deserts:

- **Plants:** Desert plants have unique adaptations to survive in arid conditions. Deep roots, water storage tissues, and modified leaves are common features. Examples include cacti and succulents.
- **Animals:** Desert animals showcase various adaptations such as nocturnal habits to avoid daytime heat, burrowing to escape extreme temperatures, and efficient water conservation mechanisms.

5) Life of People in Deserts:

- **Nomadic Lifestyles:** Some desert communities follow nomadic lifestyles, moving in search of water and grazing lands for livestock.
- **Traditional Practices:** The chapter explores the traditional practices of desert communities, including their clothing, housing, and reliance on livestock for livelihoods.

6) Oases:

- Importance: Oases play a crucial role in deserts by providing a water source, supporting vegetation, and facilitating human settlement. They often become hubs for economic activities.

7) Conservation of Deserts:

- Challenges: The chapter addresses challenges faced by desert ecosystems, such as overgrazing, depletion of groundwater, and the impact of human activities.
- Conservation Measures: Strategies for conservation, including sustainable land management and the protection of native flora and fauna, are discussed.

8) Desertification:

- Causes and Consequences: Desertification, the process of fertile land turning into desert, is explained. Human activities, climate change, and deforestation contribute to this phenomenon.
- Prevention and Mitigation: The chapter outlines preventive measures and mitigation strategies to combat desertification, emphasizing the importance of sustainable practices.

In summary, the chapter provides a comprehensive exploration of life in deserts, covering the physical features, climate, adaptations of living organisms, and the intricate relationship between humans and the challenging desert environment. The inclusion of conservation and desertification topics encourages students to understand the significance of preserving these unique ecosystems.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 10 Imp Ques and Ans

Here are some important questions and answers from NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 10 – Life in the Deserts:

Question 1: What are the two types of deserts found in the world?

Answer: The two types of deserts found in the world are Hot Deserts and Cold Deserts.

Question 2: In which continent is the Sahara desert located?

Answer: The Sahara Desert is located in the continent of Africa. It covers a large part of North Africa.

Question 3: What are the climatic conditions of the Ladakh desert?

Answer: Ladakh is a cold desert located in the Great Himalayas. The climate is very cold and dry, with temperatures in winter dropping below -40°C and day temperatures in summer just above zero degrees. The thin air intensifies the sun's heat.

Question 4: What mainly attracts tourists to Ladakh?

Answer: Tourism is a major activity in Ladakh, attracting plenty of tourists from India and abroad. One of the main attractions is the Buddhist monasteries and gompas. Tourists also enjoy trekking to witness meadows, glaciers, and important ceremonies and festivities of Ladakh.

Question 5: What type of clothes do the people of the Sahara desert wear?

Answer: The people of the Sahara Desert wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and dry winds.

Question 6: Name the trees that grow in Ladakh.

Answer: Trees like apple, apricot, and walnut grow during the summer season in Ladakh. Additionally, there are scanty patches of shrubs and grass for animals to graze.

Question 7: Sahara is located in which part of Africa?

Answer: Sahara is located in the Northern part of Africa.

Question 8: Deserts are characterized by what type of vegetation?

Answer: Deserts are characterized by scanty vegetation due to low rainfall and extreme temperatures.

Question 9: What is the major occupation of the people living in the prairies?

Answer: The major occupations of the people living in the prairies are cultivation (farming) and dairy farming. The prairies are known as the 'Granaries of the world' due to surplus wheat production.

Question 10: Why do people in the Sahara wear heavy robes?

Answer: People in the Sahara wear heavy robes to protect themselves from dust storms and dry winds in the scorching heat of the desert.

These questions cover key concepts from the chapter, providing a comprehensive review of the material.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 10 Long, Short Ques, and Ans

Here are some long and short questions along with their answers for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 10 – Life in the Deserts:

Short Answer Questions:

Q1: Name the two types of deserts found in the world.

A: The two types of deserts found in the world are Hot Deserts and Cold Deserts.

Q2: In which continent is the Sahara desert located?

A: The Sahara Desert is located in the continent of Africa, covering a large part of North Africa.

Q3: Describe the climatic conditions of Ladakh.

A: Ladakh is a cold desert with a very cold and dry climate. The altitude varies from 3000m to 8000m, resulting in extremely low temperatures, especially in winter.

Q4: What primarily attracts tourists to Ladakh?

A: Tourists are attracted to Ladakh for its Buddhist monasteries, gompas, trekking opportunities to meadows and glaciers, and witnessing important ceremonies and festivities.

Q5: Why do people in the Sahara wear heavy robes?

A: People in the Sahara wear heavy robes to protect themselves from dust storms and dry winds in the scorching heat of the desert.

Long Answer Questions:

1) Explain the major features of the prairies.

A: The prairies are temperate grasslands of North America. They are flat, gently sloping or hilly lands, mostly treeless, and dominated by tall grasses. Prairies are known for heavy cultivation and are called the 'Granaries of the world.'

2) Q: Discuss the flora and fauna of the Sahara Desert.

A: The Sahara has sparse vegetation, mainly adapted to arid conditions. Animals include camels, desert foxes, and various reptiles. The Tuareg people are known for their nomadic lifestyle in the Sahara.

3) Q: Describe the climate and people of the velds.

A: Velds are temperate grasslands in South Africa. They have a mild climate influenced by the Indian Ocean, with cold and dry winters and short, warm summers. People are engaged in cattle rearing, mining, and agriculture.

4) What are the characteristics of deserts, and why is vegetation scanty in deserts?

A: Deserts are characterized by low rainfall, extreme temperatures, and scanty vegetation. The lack of suitable conditions for plant growth, such as water scarcity and high temperatures, contributes to the scanty vegetation in deserts.

5) Discuss the significance of Ladakh as a tourist destination.

A: Ladakh attracts tourists due to its Buddhist monasteries, unique landscapes, trekking opportunities, and cultural festivities. The region's beauty and cultural richness make it a popular destination for both Indian and international tourists.

6) Climate of the Sahara Desert:

A: The Sahara desert experiences an intense and arid climate characterized by scorching heat and extreme dryness. The rainy season is short-lived, and the sky remains cloudless and clear. Daytime temperatures can soar as high as 50°C, while nights can be freezing cold with temperatures approaching zero degrees.

7) Summer and Winter Activities in Ladakh:

A: During the summer season in Ladakh, people are engaged in agricultural activities, cultivating crops such as barley, potatoes, peas, beans, and turnips. As winter sets in with harsh conditions, festivities and ceremonies become prominent. Women manage households and fields efficiently during winters and also handle small businesses and shops.

8) Flora and Fauna of the Sahara Desert:

- **Flora:** The Sahara desert is home to vegetation like cactus, date palms, and acacia. Oases, where green islands with date palms can be found, are scattered throughout.
- **Fauna:** Various animals inhabit the Sahara, including camels, hyenas, jackals, foxes, scorpions, and diverse snake and lizard species.

9) People of the Sahara Desert and Their Activities:

A: Despite the harsh climate of the Sahara, nomadic tribes like the Bedouins and Tuaregs continue to live here. Engaging in various activities, they rear animals such as goats, sheep, camels, and horses for milk, hides, and hair. Leather from these animals is used to create belts, slippers, and water bottles.

The people wear heavy robes for protection against dust storms and hot winds. Settlements near oases like those in the Nile valley support agriculture, where crops like date palms, rice, wheat, barley, and beans are cultivated. The Sahara is undergoing rapid changes, with nomadic tribes like the Tuaregs now serving as guides for foreign tourists. Many nomadic herdsmen are migrating to cities, seeking employment in oil and gas operations.

10) Flora and Fauna of Ladakh Desert:

- **Flora:** Vegetation is sparse in the Ladakh desert, with scanty patches of grasses and shrubs. Valleys may have groves of willows and poplars. During the summer, fruit trees such as apples, apricots, and walnuts thrive.
- **Fauna:** Ladakh is home to various bird species, including robins, redstarts, Tibetan snowcock, ravens, and hoopoes. Wild goats, wild sheep, yaks, and distinct kinds of dogs are also found in this region.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 10

Exercise Questions

1) What are the two types of deserts found in the world?

Answer: There are two types of deserts in the world:

1. Hot Desert
2. Cold Desert

2) In which continent is the Sahara desert located?

Answer: The Sahara Desert is located in the continent of Africa. It covers a large part of North Africa.

3) What are the climatic conditions of the Ladakh desert?

Answer: Ladakh is a cold desert situated in the Great Himalayas. The altitude of Ladakh ranges from 3000m to 8000m, resulting in a very cold and dry climate. The thin air at this altitude intensifies the heat from the sun. Winter temperatures drop below -40°C , while summer day temperatures hover just above zero degrees.

4) What mainly attracts tourists to Ladakh?

Answer: Tourism is a major activity in Ladakh, drawing numerous visitors from India and abroad each year. The main attractions include Buddhist monasteries and gompas. Tourists also engage in trekking to explore meadows and glaciers, and witness important ceremonies and festivities unique to Ladakh.

5) What type of clothes do the people of the Sahara desert wear?

Answer: The people of the Sahara Desert typically wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and the dry winds prevalent in the region.

6) Name the trees that grow in Ladakh.

Answer: In Ladakh, trees such as apple, apricot, and walnut grow during the summer season. Additionally, there are sparse patches of shrubs and grass for animal grazing. Due to the cold climate, the flora in this region is limited.

7) Tick the correct answer.

- (i) Sahara is located in which part of Africa?

- (b) Northern
- (ii) Sahara is what type of desert?
- (b) Hot
- (iii) The Ladakh desert is mainly inhabited by
- (b) Buddhists and Muslims
- (iv) Deserts are characterised by
- (a) Scanty vegetation
- (v) Hemis in Ladakh is a famous
- (c) Monastery
- (vi) Egypt is famous for growing
- (c) Cotton

8) Match the following.

- (i) Oasis (d) Depressions with water
- (ii) Bedouins (f) Sahara
- (iii) Oil (a) Libya
- (iv) Gangri (c) Glacier
- (v) Lamayuru (b) Monastery

9) Give reasons.

(i) There is scanty vegetation in the deserts.

Answer: A desert is an area characterized by low rainfall, scanty vegetation, and extreme temperatures. These climatic conditions are not conducive to plant growth, leading to scanty vegetation in deserts.

(ii) People of the Sahara desert wear heavy robes.

Answer: The climate in the Sahara Desert is scorching hot, and the wind is dry. To protect themselves from dust storms and the dry wind, people in the Sahara wear heavy robes.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 10 Summary

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 10 – Life in the Deserts explore the distinct characteristics of hot and cold deserts, focusing on the Sahara Desert and the cold desert of Ladakh. Here is a detailed summary:

The Hot Sahara Desert:

a. Climate:

The Sahara Desert, located in North Africa, is characterized by an extremely hot climate. It experiences scorching temperatures during the day, making it one of the hottest places on Earth. The climate is arid, with very little rainfall. The scarcity of water contributes to the harsh living conditions.

b. Flora and Fauna:

The Sahara's flora is adapted to arid conditions, consisting mainly of drought-resistant plants such as cacti and acacia. Fauna includes animals like camels, adapted to survive in the desert environment. Despite the harsh conditions, life in the Sahara has adapted to the extreme climate.

c. People:

The people living in the Sahara Desert have adapted their lifestyles to the challenging environment. Nomadic communities, such as the Bedouins, are known for their traditional ways of life, including herding camels and engaging in trade. Oasis settlements are vital for providing water and supporting agriculture in this arid region.

The Cold Desert – Ladakh:**a. Flora and Fauna:**

Ladakh, situated in the Great Himalayas, is a cold desert with unique flora and fauna. Despite the cold climate, certain trees like apple, apricot, and walnut thrive during the summer. Sparse vegetation includes shrubs and grasses, offering limited grazing for animals.

b. Climate:

Ladakh experiences a cold and dry climate due to its high altitude, ranging from 3000m to 8000m. Winters are extremely cold, with temperatures dropping below -40°C , while summers have day temperatures just above zero degrees. The thin air intensifies the sun's heat.

c. People:

The people of Ladakh have adapted to the challenging climate through traditional practices. The region attracts tourists, mainly due to its Buddhist monasteries and gompas. The inhabitants, predominantly Buddhists and Muslims, engage in activities like agriculture and tourism. Ladakh's unique cultural heritage and festivals also contribute to its appeal.

Physics Wallah **NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 10** provide a comprehensive understanding of life in these contrasting deserts, covering their climatic conditions, flora and fauna, and the resilient people who call these deserts home.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 10 FAQs

1) What mainly attracts tourists to Ladakh?

Answer: Tourism is a major activity in Ladakh, with attractions including Buddhist monasteries, gompas, trekking opportunities to meadows and glaciers, and participation in important ceremonies and festivities.

2) What type of clothes do the people of the Sahara desert wear?

Answer: The people of the Sahara Desert wear heavy robes for protection against dust storms and hot winds.

3) Name the trees that grow in Ladakh.

Answer: Trees such as apple, apricot, and walnut grow during the summer season in Ladakh. However, due to the cold climate, vegetation is limited.

4) Sahara is located in which part of Africa?

Answer: Sahara is located in the northern part of Africa.

5) The Ladakh desert is mainly inhabited by which communities?

Answer: Ladakh is mainly inhabited by Buddhists and Muslims.