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**Session: 2025-2026**

<b>CLASS: VII</b>	<b>SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>TOPIC: Geography</b>	<b>CH-6</b>
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**Life in the Tropical and Subtropical Region**

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

1. Which of the following countries is a part of the Amazon basin? **(iii) Peru**
2. Due to dense growth, \_\_\_\_\_ is not possible in the Amazon forests.  
**(ii) lumbering**
3. Bromeliads is a \_\_\_\_\_. **(iii) plant parasite**
4. Blind dolphin is found in the river \_\_\_\_\_. **(i) Ganga**
5. The rainy season lasts from \_\_\_\_\_ to September. **(ii) June**

**B. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.**

1. The climate of the Amazon basin is quite hospitable. **False**
2. The Subtropical region extends from  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N to  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N in Northern Hemisphere. **True**
3. A major part of the Amazon basin lies in Brazil. **True**
4. Ganga–Brahmaputra basin is very fertile. **True**
5. Brahmaputra river originates from Gangotri glacier in Himalayas. **True**

**C. Match the following:**

1. Lianas – **iii) Woody vines**
2. Piranha – **iv) Fish**
3. Delta – **i) Ganga-Brahmaputra basin**
4. Sundarbans – **ii) Triangular-shaped**

**D. Short answer questions.**

**1. In which continent is the Amazon basin located?**

Amazon basin is located in South America.

**2. Which type of agriculture is practiced by the people in the Amazon basin?**

Type of agriculture that is practiced by the people in the Amazon basin are- Slash and Burn agriculture and Shifting Cultivation.

**3. Name the countries which are covered by the Amazon basin.**

The alluvial plains formed by the river Amazon and its tributaries cover six countries of South America. These are half of Brazil, parts of Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.

**4. What type of forests are found in the Ganga–Brahmaputra basin?**

Tropical Deciduous forests, Mangrove Forests and Coniferous Forests are found in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

**5. Name the states of India that are covered by the Ganga–Brahmaputra basin.**

The states of India that are covered by the Ganga–Brahmaputra basin are- Uttarakhand, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.

**6. Which type of farming is done in the hills of Assam and West Bengal?**

Terrace Farming is done in the hills of Assam and West Bengal.

**E. Long answer questions.**

**1. Explain the location and climatic conditions of the Amazon basin.**

A major part of the Amazon basin lies in Brazil, between the Guiana Highlands in the northwest and Brazilian Highlands in the southeast.

Climatic Conditions of the Amazon basin-

- a. Equatorial climate is experienced in the Amazon basin. It has hot and wet climatic conditions almost throughout the year.
- b. The temperatures remain uniformly high. The day and night temperatures do not differ much. There is little variation in temperature.
- c. Rainfall is usually heavy. It is uniformly distributed throughout the year and is experienced almost every day.
- d. There is no dry season. No seasonal variations are also experienced here.

e. Very high humidity and heat throughout the year make this region almost unbearable to live in.

## **2. How is the life of people in the Amazon basin changing?**

The life of people in the Amazon basin is slowly changing. The Trans-Amazon Highway has made all parts of the rainforest accessible. Aircrafts and helicopters are also being used to reach various places. The indigenous population was pushed out from the area and forced to settle in new areas where they continued to practice their primitive ways of farming.

## **3. Describe the physical features of Ganga–Brahmaputra basin.**

The plains of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, the mountains and the foothills of the Himalayas, and the Sundarban delta are the main features of this basin. It has a varied topography due to the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers. These rivers have made natural embankments, flood plains, meanders and oxbow lakes that dot the plain. This basin also provides the most suitable land for human settlement as the soil is very fertile here. The delta formed by these rivers i.e., the Sundarban delta is the largest and fastest growing delta in the world. Millions of tons of silt brought by these two rivers gets deposited to form the great Northern Plains of India.

## **4. Describe the flora and fauna of delta region of the Ganga–Brahmaputra basin.**

### **Flora-**

The forests found in this region are tropical deciduous forests. The valuable wood obtained from trees such as teak, sal, peepal and bamboo is used for various purposes. In the Sundarban region, mangrove forests are found. Coniferous forests like pine, deodar and fir are found in the states of Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

### **Fauna-**

The Ganga–Brahmaputra basin is full of a wide variety of wildlife. Elephants, tigers, deer and monkeys are commonly found here. The unique one-horned rhinoceros is found in the Brahmaputra plain. In the delta region, Bengal tigers, crocodiles and alligators are found. Aquatic life abounds in freshwater lakes and the Bay of Bengal. The most popular varieties of fish are the rohu, catla and hilsa. In the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers, a species of dolphin, called susu also known as blind dolphin, is found.

### **5. How are people of the Ganga–Brahmaputra basin adapting to city life?**

Most of the people live in villages. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people here. Apart from agriculture, small-scale and cottage industries are important occupations of people here. But people now are adapting to city life by migrating from rural areas to major cities like Kanpur, Prayagraj, Patna, Kolkata and Guwahati. They are settling there, earning better incomes, and improving their lifestyle.