

Class- 7
Class Test (Life in Deserts)

1. A researcher is studying an arid region where the temperature reaches 57.7 degree Celsius and the landscape features vast gravel plains and rocky plateaus. Which specific area is this researcher most likely visiting?

- (a) The high-altitude Zaskar mountains located in the southern part of Ladakh.
- (b) The lush green plains of the Nile Valley that support settled populations.
- (c) The freezing cold Drass sector which is an inhabited place in North India.
- (d) The Al Azizia region of Libya which is situated within the Sahara Desert.

2. A nomadic group in the Sahara is preparing for a long journey across the dunes. To protect themselves from the intense hot winds and frequent dust storms, what will they most likely choose to wear?

- (a) Lightweight cotton shirts that allow for maximum airflow and sweat cooling.
- (b) Synthetic windbreakers designed to repel sand while remaining very thin.
- (c) Traditional silk scarves wrapped loosely around the head and the shoulders.
- (d) Heavy robes that provide a thick physical barrier against the harsh climate.

3. You are a geographer observing a deep depression in the Sahara Desert where the wind has blown away the sand, allowing underground water to reach the surface. What is the most likely result of this phenomenon?

- (a) The formation of a seasonal salt lake that evaporates during the day hours.
- (b) The development of a rocky plateau that reaches over 2500 meters in height.
- (c) The creation of a nomadic grazing ground used specifically for rearing yak.
- (d) The emergence of a fertile oasis that can support date palms and humans.

4. A traveler in Ladakh decides to sit in the sun during a summer afternoon but keeps their feet tucked away in the deep shade. According to the text, what unique medical risk does this traveler face?

- (a) They may suffer from severe dehydration due to the very thin mountain air.
- (b) They may experience high-altitude sickness from the 8000m peak elevation.
- (c) They may develop a Vitamin D deficiency despite the intense solar radiation.
- (d) They may suffer from sunstroke and frostbite at exactly the same moment.

5. An entrepreneur is looking to start a business in the Sahara Desert that utilizes the local resources provided by nomadic tribes like the Bedouins. Which of the following raw materials would be most available to them?

- (a) Willow wood used for the manufacturing of high-quality professional bats.
- (b) Shahtoosh wool harvested from the endangered species of Tibetan antelope.
- (c) Large quantities of wheat and barley grown in the high-altitude valleys.
- (d) Animal hides used for the production of leather belts and water bottles.

6. The contemporary socio-economic landscapes of both the Sahara and Ladakh are undergoing a profound metamorphosis, transitioning from traditional subsistence-based

paradigms to modernized industrial and service-oriented frameworks. Critically analyze how the 'extractive industry' in the Sahara and the 'burgeoning tertiary sector' in Ladakh have acted as catalysts for this cultural re-engineering with evaluating the environmental stewardship demonstrated by the Ladakhi people in response to resource scarcity, and contrasting this with the physical transformation of the Saharan landscape where superhighways now intersect ancestral nomadic corridors. (5 Marks)