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**Weekly lesson plan**

**Subject – Social Studies ( history )**

**Class- VII**

**February 2021**

**Topic- period-3**

**Sub topics are-**

**Market around us**

**The Mughal Empire**

**Human environment**

**Natural vegetation**

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**Instructional Aid: MS Word, NCERT Pdf, YouTube video, Concept Map, Dictionary of Geography**

**https://ncert.nic.in/pdf/publication/otherpublications/tidog101.pdf**

[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k8usCffya7उ**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k8usCffya7उ)

**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PL\_oDWeUMbA**

**Learning Outcomes: Each student will be able to:**

** Classify natural vegetation into three broad categories: forest, grasslands and shrubs.**

** Identify characteristics of different types of forest.**

** Develop concern towards depletion of forest and develop sensitivity towards environment.**

** Indicate vegetation as an index of the climatic conditions of an area.**

**Reference Book: Our Environment (NCERT Geography book class VII)**

**Chapter Link:**

**GUIDELINES: Read the notes and the Chapter 6 of Geography- ‘Natural Vegetation and Wildlife’**

**and follow the instructions given below. All the questions given below are to be done in the Social**

**Science Notebook.**

**Block 1: Lesson Development**

**Natural vegetation**

**Natural Vegetation means the plants that have not been grown by humans.**

**With the change in height, the climate changes and that changes the natural vegetation. The growth**

**of vegetation depends on temperature and moisture. It also depends on factors like slope and**

**thickness of soil. The type and thickness of natural vegetation varies from place to place because of the variation in these factors.**

**Natural vegetation is generally classified into three broad categories as follows:**

**(a) Forests: Grow where temperature and rainfall are plentiful to support a tree cover. Depending**

**upon these factors, dense and open forests are grown.**

**(b) Grasslands: Grow in the region of moderate rain.**

**(c) Shrubs: Thorny shrubs and scrubs grow in the dry region.**

**The changes in the type of natural vegetation occur mainly because of the changes of climatic**

**condition.**

**Different types of natural vegetation of the world**

**FORESTS**

**Tropical Evergreen Forests**

**These forests are also called tropical rainforest. These thick forests occur in the regions near the**

**equator and close to the tropics. These regions are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the**

* **year. As there is no dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves altogether. This is the reason they**
* **are called evergreen. The thick canopies of the closely spaced trees do not allow the sunlight to**
* **penetrate inside the forest even in the daytime. Hardwoodtrees like rosewood, ebony, mahogany**

**are common here.**

**Tropical Deciduous Forests**

**Tropical deciduous are the monsoon forests found in the large part of India, northern Australia and in**

**central America. These regions experience seasonal changes. Trees shed their leaves in the d**

**Tropical deciduous are the monsoon forests found in the large part of India,northern Australia and in**

**central America. These regions experience seasonal changes. Trees shed their leaves in the dry**

**season to conserve water. The hardwood trees found in these forests are sal, teak, neem and**

**Temperate Evergreen Forests**

**The temperate evergreen forests are in the mid latitudinal coastal region. They are**

**commonly found along the eastern margin of the continents, e.g., in South East USA,**

**South China and in South East Brazil. They comprise both hard and soft wood trees like**

**oak, pine, eucalyptus, etc. Temperate Deciduous Forests As we go towards higher latitudes, there are more temperate deciduous forests. These are found in the north eastern part of USA, China, New Zealand, Chile and in the coastal regions of Western Europe. They shed their leaves in the dry season. The common trees are oak, ash, beech, etc. Deer, foxes, wolves are the animals commonly found. Birds like pheasants, monals are also found here.Mediterranean Vegetation Mediterranean regions are known as ‘Orchards of theWorld’ because of there.**

**Tropical grasslands**

**These occur on either side of the equator and extend till the tropics. This vegetation grows in**

**the areas of moderate to low amount of rainfall. The grass can grow very tall, about 3 to 4 metres in**

**height. Savannah grasslands of Africa are of this type. Elephants, zebras giraffes, deer, leopards are**

**common in tropical grasslands.**

**Temperate grasslands Different names of Temperate**

**Grasslands**

**Argentina- Pampas**

**N. America- Prairie**

**S. Africa- Veld**

**C. Asia- Steppe**

**Thorny bushes: These are found in the dry desert like regions. Tropical deserts are located on the western margins of the continents. The vegetation cover is scarce here because of scanty rain and scorching heat. In the polar region due to extreme cold, the growth of natural vegetation is very limited.Only mosses, lichens and very small shrubs are found here. It grows during the very short summer. This is called Tundra type of vegetation. This vegetation is found in the polar areas of Europe, Asia and North America. The animals have thick fur and thick skin to protect themselves from the cold climatic conditions. Seal, walruses, muskoxen,Arctic owl, Polar bear and Snow foxes are some of the animals found here.**

**Assignment:**

**Q1. Tick the correct answer.**

**(i) Mosses and Lichens are found in:**

**(a) Desertic Vegetation (b) Tropical evergreen forest (c) Tundra vegetation**

**(ii) Thorny bushes are found in:**

**(a) Hot and humid tropical climate (b) Hot and dry desertic climate (c) Cold polar climate**

**(iii) In tropical evergreen forest, one of the common animals is:**

**a) Monkey (b) Giraffe (c) Camel**

**(iv) One important variety of coniferous forest is:**

**(a) Rosewood (b) Pine (c) Teak**

**(v) Steppe grassland is found in**

**(a) S. Africa (b) Australia (c) Central Asia**

**Q2. Match the following:**

**(i) Walrus (a) Soft wood tree**

**(ii) Cedar (b) An animal of tropical deciduous forest**

**(iii) Olives (c) A polar animal**

**(iv) Elephants (d) Temperate grassland in Australia**

**(v) Campos (e) Tropical grassland of Brazil**

**(vi) Downs (f) A citrus fruit**