

GEOGRAPHY NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

UV light from this lamp or bulb kills off any bacteria, parasites and viruses present in the water.

Learning Activity

Types of sewage management methods

There are four common ways to waste water.

1. Physical water treatment.
2. Biological water treatment.
3. Chemical treatment.
4. Sludge treatment.
5. Sand filtration is also used.



Unit # 3

Settlements and Land Use

Exercise

1. Choose the Correct Option:

1. The smallest form of human settlement is _____

- a. hamlet b. village
c. town d. Farmstead

Correct answer: a. hamlet

2. Islamabad is an example of a _____ city.

- a. religious b. ancient
c. administrative
d. industrial

Correct answer: c. administrative

3. Karachi can be classified as a _____

- a. city b. megalopolis
c. town d. hamlet

Correct answer: b. megalopolis

4. Which of the following activity dominate in the rural settlements?

- a. Agricultural
b. Industrial
c. Educational
d. Recreational

Correct answer: a. Agricultural

5. The city of Makkah is an example of:

- a. industrial town
b. administrative city
c. religious city
d. educational city

Correct answer: c. religious city

6. Which is the correct order of the settlement pyramid?

- a. Hamlet, village, town, city, metropolis
b. Village, hamlet, town, city, metropolis
c. Town, hamlet, village, city, metropolis
d. City, village, town, hamlet, metropolis

Correct answer: a. Hamlet, village, town, city, metropolis

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7. Most of the population in urban areas is engaged in the following activities

a. farming b. hunting
c. mining d. **industry**

Correct answer: d. industry

8. Which of the following geographic feature helped in the rapid growth of Karachi?

a. sea port b. Indus river
c. fertile land
d. **industry**

Correct answer: d. industry

2. Give Brief Answers to the Following Questions:

1. **Define human settlements.**

Ans: A settlement is a place where people dwell, live together and carry out their social and economic activities. Human settlements can be temporary dwellings or permanent places to live in. They include Huts, hamlets, villages, towns and mega cities.

2. **Describe different types of activities people live in urban areas.**

Ans: **Activities of the people of urban area**

1. People of urban area are engaged in secondary and tertiary economic activities such as
- (a) Manufacturing
(b) Trading

(c) Business on large scale

2. **Services offered:**

(a) Banks
(b) Higher education
(c) Entertainment

3. **What are the major types of settlements in Pakistan?**

Ans: Types of settlements in Pakistan.

(1) Rural settlement
(2) Urban settlement
(a) Towns
(b) Cities
(c) Conurbation
(d) Megalopolis

4. **How many types of linear settlements are found in Pakistan? Give some examples.**

Ans: **Linear Settlements**

A linear settlement can be seen along rivers, channels, roads and coastlines. Swat valley of Pakistan provides an impressive scene of linear settlement for a long distance along the river. There are two types of linear settlement.

(i) Rural settlement
(ii) Urban settlement

3. **Give Detailed Answers to the Following Questions:**

1. **Draw a pyramid of settlement hierarchy and explain the main types of settlements.**

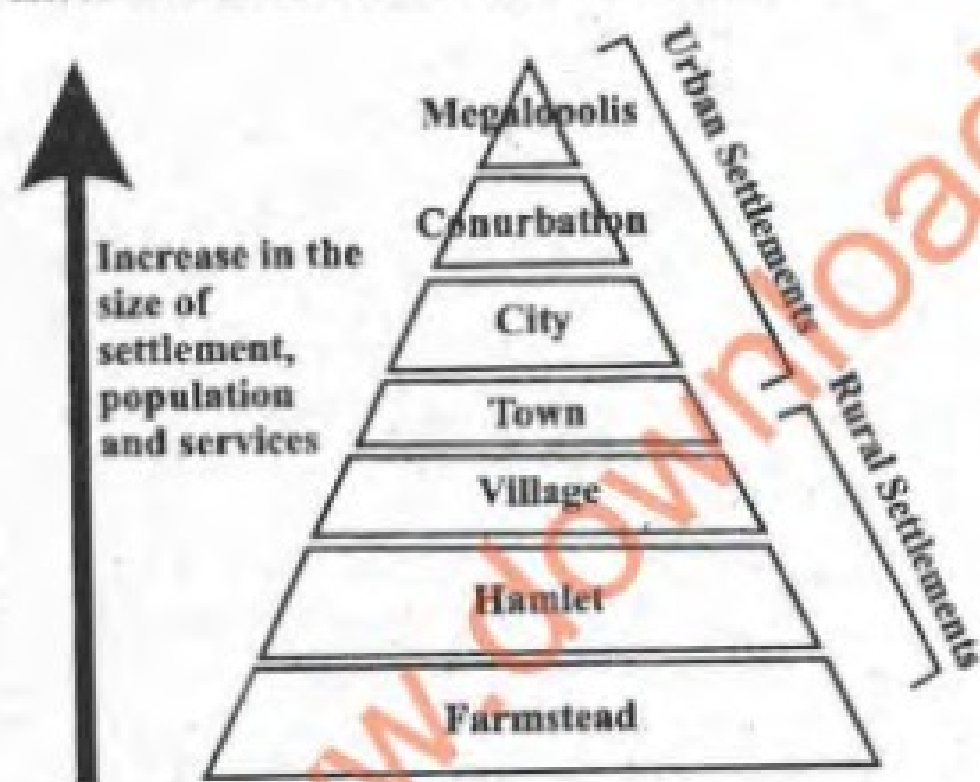
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Ans: Main Types of settlement

Human settlements can be divided into two types i.e., urban and rural. Generally, we classify the settlements on the basis of population size, occupation, facilities and services being provided there.

1. Rural Settlement

A rural settlement is relatively small in area and population size with socially homogeneous people that know one another. Rural settlements are mostly close to nature. It could be nucleated, dispersed or linear. Farmsteads, hamlets and villages are the three types of rural settlements. In rural settlements, people are bound together by strong relationships, common interests and share basic facilities.



2. Types of Rural Settlement

There are three main types of rural settlements. These are;

Farmstead: A type of settlement consisting of one house.

Hamlet: Small rural settlements consisting of few houses.

Village: Large rural settlements having a small market and mud or semi cemented houses. Its population can be of 5000 people.

2. Urban Settlements

Urban settlements are relatively large densely populated settlements with socially heterogeneous people who do not know each other. Urban settlements are usually compact in nature and have nucleated settlements. They have developed infrastructure.

Types of Urban Settlement

There are four main types of urban settlements and these are;

Town

A town is larger than a village but smaller than a city. It provides a higher levels of services such as banks, post offices, hospitals and schools. A town has a population in 1 to 20,000 people.

City

A city is greater in size than a town and has more specialized functions like commercial centres, housing societies, colleges, universities, recreational centers and transportation. The population of cities ranges from 1 lac to 10 lacs.

Conurbation

This is made up of several towns joined together but each town still maintains its identity. Such as Rawalpindi-Islamabad.

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Megalopolis

This is the largest type of Urban settlement. Areas larger than cities are megalopoleis. Usually its population is more than 10 million. Karachi, Calcutta, Mumbai and New York are examples.

2. Discuss the disadvantages of rural and urban settlement by using an organogram.

Ans: Life in both rural and urban areas has its benefits and problems. One is quite different from the other. Some or important disadvantages of living in rural settlement are:

Disadvantages of Rural Settlements

1. Fewer job opportunities and small businesses.
2. Less access to utilities.
3. Lack of public transportation.
4. Less use of technology
5. Distance from services (education, medical facility)

Disadvantages of Urban Settlements

1. Fast and stressful lifestyle.
2. High cost of living.
3. Overcrowded and compact settlement.
4. More crime rate.
5. Small houses or apartments.
6. High level of pollution.
7. Traffic congestion and noise.

3. Compare urban-rural settlements on the basis of functions performed there.

Ans: **Functions of rural settlements**

People are engaged in primary activities such as agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing and craft work. There are few commercial activities, mostly in petty trades, using their small shops and local markets for daily use. Simple services like school and post office can be found here. Rural areas with Masajid are involved in religious activities.

Functions of urban settlements

Towns and cities perform a number of functions;

- People are engaged in secondary and tertiary economic activities such as manufacturing, trading, and business on large scale.
- Services like banking, medicine, higher education and entertainment are also offered here.
- Urban settlements are usually well laid out on geometrical pattern.
- Lifestyle of people living here is more advanced and faster than people living in rural setting.
- In some cities, one particular activity is predominant and the city is known for that function. For example:
 1. Educational towns like Oxford and Lahore.

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2. Administrative cities like Islamabad and Washington D.C.
3. Religious centers like Makah and Medina.
4. Defence towns like Cantt. Garrisons and naval bases.

Learning Activity

Mark ✓ and ✗ in front of the services providing in rural and urban settlements.

Service	Rural Settlements
Health	Dispensary/ Clinic ✓
Education	College & University ✗
Shopping	Shopping mall ✗
Finance	Moneylender ✗
Transport	Airport ✗
Recreation	Fairs ✓

Service	Urban Settlements
Health	Hospital ✓
Education	Only primary school ✗
Shopping	Farming ✗
Finance	Bank ✓
Transport	Bull cart ✗
Recreation	Playground, Amusement Park ✓



Unit # 4

Agriculture

Exercise

1. Choose the Correct Option:

1. Agriculture is the practice of cultivating _____ and livestock.
 - a. Trees
 - b. crops
 - c. herbs
 - d. worms

Correct answer: b. crops

2. A system to grow many plants of different species in the same area is called _____.
 - a. Agro-forestry
 - b. crop rotation
 - c. Mixed crops
 - d. Polyculture

Correct answer: d. Polyculture

3. Which one of these considered the backbone of Pakistan's economy?
 - a. Trees
 - b. Fishing
 - c. Agriculture
 - d. Imports

Correct answer: c. Agriculture

4. In rural areas of Pakistan families raise animals for _____ purposes.
 - a. social
 - b. cultural
 - c. commercial
 - d. recreational

Correct answer: c. commercial