

GRADE 7 GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER 5

REGION

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What is water cycle class 7 chapter 5? Ans: (a) Water cycle is the process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere, and land. (ii) Generally the warm ocean currents originate near. (a) Poles.

What is ocean circulation for class 7th? Ocean Circulation- Unlike. the calm water of ponds and lakes, ocean water keeps moving continuously. This continuous movement is called as ocean circulation. These movements that occur in oceans can be broadly classified as: waves, tides and currents.

What is the name of Chapter 8 of geography? Chapter 8 of “Our Environment,” the NCERT book for Geography, delves into life in two significant regions: the Amazon Basin and the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin.

What is human environment class 7? The human environment is all the external factors and conditions in which we live. That includes the natural and fabricated materials we use for shelter, our food and water, other organisms including other humans, and the weather.

What are the 7 steps in the water cycle?

What are the main stages of the water cycle Class 7? The major 4 steps are evaporation of water, then condensation, precipitation and collection. The sun evaporates water sources and contributes to the formation of water vapor. These water vapour accumulate in the atmosphere as clouds.

Why is ocean water salty class 7? Ocean salt primarily comes from rocks on land and openings in the seafloor. Salt in the ocean comes from two sources: runoff from the land and openings in the seafloor. Rocks on land are the major source of salts dissolved in seawater. Rainwater that falls on land is slightly acidic, so it erodes rocks.

What are the two types of ocean currents class 7? The ocean currents are of two types - the warm currents and the cold currents. The warm currents flow from the equatorial region towards the poles. The cold currents flow from the poles to towards the equatorial regions.

What is the hydrosphere Class 7? The hydrosphere is simply the total of all the water in Earth's atmosphere. A hydrosphere is the total amount of water on a planet. The hydrosphere includes water that is on the surface of the planet, underground, and in the air. A planet's hydrosphere can be liquid, vapor, or ice.

How many chapters are in geography? Geography is a theoretical subject that does reading and taking notes of the chapters easy for students. The CBSE Geography Class 10 Notes comprises a total of seven chapters that deal with the status of India's natural resources and their distribution across the different parts of the country.

What is Chapter 8 into the wild? In Chapter 8 of Into the Wild, author Jon Krakauer tells us about the influx of mail he received from readers after his initial story about Chris McCandless was published in Outside magazine. Many readers were incensed that Chris's story was getting so much press.

What is Chapter 8 of the hiding place about? Summary: Chapter 8: Storm Clouds Gather Corrie witnesses Nollie and one of the girls they are hiding being taken away because Nollie tells the truth when asked if the girl is Jewish.

What are tropical and subtropical regions class 7? The 'tropics,' which are the regions of the Earth around the equator, between the tropics of cancer in the north and the tropics of Capricorn in the south, are among the several zones of the Earth. In both hemispheres, the subtropics are roughly between the tropics of cancer and Capricorn and the 40th parallel.

What is ecosystem class 7? An ecosystem is a geographic area where plants, animals, and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life. Ecosystems contain biotic or living, parts, as well as abiotic factors, or nonliving parts. Biotic factors include plants, animals, and other organisms.

What is the biological environment Class 7? Biological environment consists of living or biotic components. 2. Land, air and water form the physical environment. Human beings, animals, plants, trees and other living creatures form the biological environment.

What are clouds made of? Clouds appear when there is too much water vapour for the air to hold. The water vapour (gas) then condenses to form tiny water droplets (liquid), and it is the water that makes the cloud visible. These droplets are so small that they stay suspended in the air.

How do plants give off water? The water eventually is released to the atmosphere as vapor via the plant's stomata — tiny, closeable, pore-like structures on the surfaces of leaves. Overall, this uptake of water at the roots, transport of water through plant tissues, and release of vapor by leaves is known as transpiration.

What are the 12 parts of the water cycle?

What role do plants play in the water cycle? Plants absorb water from the soil. The water moves from the roots through the stems to the leaves. Once water reaches the leaves, some of it evaporates from the leaves, adding to the amount of water vapor in the air. This process of evaporation through plant leaves is called transpiration.

What happens during precipitation? Along with evaporation and condensation, precipitation is one of the three major parts of the global water cycle. Precipitation forms in the clouds when water vapor condenses into bigger and bigger droplets of water. When the drops are heavy enough, they fall to the earth.

What happens during evaporation? Another process that involves a change of state is evaporation (see figure 7). Evaporation occurs when a liquid changes to a gas. During evaporation, molecules gain enough thermal energy to escape from the

liquid surface into the air as water vapor.

What is the water cycle for 7th grade? Water evaporates from the surface of Earth, rises into the atmosphere, cools and condenses, and falls again to the surface as precipitation. The water falling on land moves along the surface in rivers and streams and collects in bodies of water such as lakes and oceans.

What is water cycle Class 5 short answer? The water cycle is defined as a natural process of constantly recycling the water in the atmosphere. It is also known as the hydrological cycle or the hydrologic cycle. During the process of the water cycle between the earth and the atmosphere, water changes into three states of matter – solid, liquid and gas.

What is the water cycle explained in 5 steps? Of the many processes involved in the water cycle, the most important are evaporation, transpiration, condensation, precipitation, and runoff. Although the total amount of water within the cycle remains essentially constant, its distribution among the various processes is continually changing.

What is water cycle question answer short? Complete answer: The water cycle depicts the continual flow of water on Earth and in the atmosphere. It's a complicated system with many separate processes. Liquid water evaporates into water vapour, condenses into clouds, and precipitates as rain and snow on the ground.

What is the information technology project management? IT project management is the process of managing, planning, and developing information technology projects. Project managers can use software to move through the five phases of the IT project management life cycle and accomplish complex tasks more effectively. IT project managers are adaptable and resourceful leaders.

Why is information technology project management important in today? Project management is important because it helps ensure that projects are completed on time, within budget, and to the expected quality of work. It also helps identify and mitigate risks, manage resources effectively, and ensure stakeholders are well informed and involved throughout the project.

What is an example of an IT project management project?

What do you do in IT project management? As an IT project manager, you could: assess project tasks and risks, and allocate work to team members. use project management software to plan and monitor work. manage a budget, timescales and resources.

What is the difference between IT project management and project management? IT project managers direct IT departments and teams that focus on information technology in their organizations. They oversee software and hardware development and changes, telecommunications strategy and more. In general, a project manager's job is to take a project from an idea to full implementation.

What is the job description of a IT project manager? Manages and oversees large, long range, or multiple complex projects. Develops project scope, cost estimates, human resource requirements, work plans, time schedules, communication plans, and makes work assignments to meet project or program objectives.

Why do we need information technology management? IT is the backbone of many, if not all, enterprise structures. From data management to automation to mere communication, IT is what provides these services. The objective of IT management is to make sure that the technologies that are essential to your business are secure and high-performing.

What is an example of an information technology project? IT project examples include hardware installation or upgrade, network system projects, software development, etc. A well-managed IT project follows the five basic stages of the IT project lifecycle: initiation, planning, execution, monitoring and controlling, and closing.

What are the most common IT projects?

What types of projects would you use IT project management for? Examples of an IT project include web development, software development, mobile app development, network configuration, software implementation, hardware installation, database management, and IT emergency recovery.

What do we do in project management? A project manager is a professional who organises, plans, and executes projects while working within restraints like budgets and schedules. Project managers are in charge of leading teams, defining goals, communicating with stakeholders, and seeing a project through to its closure.

What is an IT project management methodology? A project management methodology is a set of principles and processes for effectively managing projects. Some widely used project management methodologies include waterfall, Agile, Kanban, Scrum, and Lean. When choosing a methodology, consider industry standards as well as the project's size, goals, and risks.

What tasks can an IT management provide?

What is the role of a project manager in information technology? Manages and oversees large, long range, or multiple complex projects. Develops project scope, cost estimates, human resource requirements, work plans, time schedules, communication plans, and makes work assignments to meet project or program objectives.

What does an information technology management do? IT management refers to the monitoring and administration of an organization's information technology systems: hardware, software and networks. IT management focuses on how to make information systems operate efficiently.

What is the difference between IT project management and project management? IT project managers direct IT departments and teams that focus on information technology in their organizations. They oversee software and hardware development and changes, telecommunications strategy and more. In general, a project manager's job is to take a project from an idea to full implementation.

What is required for IT project management? Candidates must have at least four years of relevant IT experience and two years serving in a management position. Familiarity with programming languages is beneficial. Successful applicants should also have a bachelor's degree in information technology, business or a related field.

Is human genetics a hard class? Several studies suggest genetics is difficult because it contains many abstract concepts (i.e. concepts that cannot be seen

directly and are beyond our senses).

What is genetics answers? Genetics is the science of genes and how traits are passed on from one generation to the next. People who study genes are geneticists (juh-net-i-sists). Every living thing has DNA. DNA is an amazing chemical present in every cell. It contains all the information cells need to make a fish a fish, or you YOU.

What is the scope of genetics? Some top career profiles in Genetics include Forensic Scientist, Genetic Counsellor, Assistant Professor, Animal Breeder, Biotech Sales Engineer, etc. AIIMS, Indian Society of Cell Biology, Apollo Hospitals, DNA Labs India, and Datar Cancer Genetics Limited are some of the Genetics top recruiters.

What is genetics and its importance? Genetics is the study of genes, genetic variation, and heredity in organisms. It is an important branch in biology because heredity is vital to organisms' evolution. Gregor Mendel, a Moravian Augustinian friar working in the 19th century in Brno, was the first to study genetics scientifically.

What's the hardest college class? 1. Organic Chemistry: Often a requirement for pre-med, biology, and chemistry majors, Organic Chemistry is reputed to be extremely rigorous due to the need to memorize numerous complex reactions and mechanisms. Many students also find the subject matter to be abstract and unintuitive.

What biology class is the hardest?

What does DNA stand for? Deoxyribonucleic acid (abbreviated DNA) is the molecule that carries genetic information for the development and functioning of an organism. DNA is made of two linked strands that wind around each other to resemble a twisted ladder — a shape known as a double helix.

What is genetics class 12 biology? Genetics is the branch of biological sciences which deals with the study of genes, genetic variation, and heredity in living organisms. Heredity is the transfer of characters from one generation to the other.

What genes will my baby have? Your baby inherits genes from both parents. Some of them will be dominant and some recessive. How does that apply to eye color? For example, if you have brown eyes and mostly everyone in your family has

brown eyes, that points to a strong or dominant version of a brown eye color gene or set of genes.

What is called an allele? "Allele" is the word that we use to describe the alternative form or versions of a gene. People inherit one allele for each autosomal gene from each parent, and we tend to lump the alleles into categories. Typically, we call them either normal or wild-type alleles, or abnormal, or mutant alleles.

What are three types of genes?

How many chromosomes do humans have? It is the building block of the human body. Chromosomes also contain proteins that help DNA exist in the proper form. Humans typically have 23 pairs of chromosomes, or 46 chromosomes in total. Chromosomes are made up of long strands of DNA, which contain all the body's genes.

What do mutations cause? Genetic mutations are changes to your DNA sequence that happen during cell division when your cells make copies of themselves. Your DNA tells your body how to form and function. Genetic mutations could lead to genetic conditions like cancer, or they could help humans better adapt to their environment over time.

What are genes made up of? Genes are made up of sequences of DNA and are arranged, one after another, at specific locations on chromosomes in the nucleus of cells.

What is an example of genetics? Genetics is the study of genes. Our genes carry information that gets passed from one generation to the next. For example, genes are why one child has blonde hair like their mother, while their sibling has brown hair like their father.

What class is failed the most?

Is a C in college passing? A grade of C or better is required to earn a Passed; a C- or below will earn a Not Passed grade. A grade of C- may satisfy many requirements (e.g., General Education, elective) but a Not Passed grade will not earn any credit or satisfy requirements.

What is the hardest class on earth?

What is the hardest degree? 1. Medicine: According to studies, the medical field is considered one of the toughest degrees to pursue. Medicine remains at the forefront of our list, known for its rigorous training, extensive study hours, and demanding clinical rotations.

What is the hardest question in biology?

What's the hardest science?

Is it difficult to study the genetics of humans? In addition, human generations are on the order of 20 to 40 years, much too slow to be useful in classic breeding experiments. All of these limitations made identifying and studying genes in humans both tedious and slow.

What is the difficulty in studying human genetics? This is because it is the most advanced species which has gone through a vast process of evolution as compared to other species. The complexity of the species makes it difficult to carry out any biological studies on it. Human subjects are not ethically possible in many countries, even for minute processes.

What to expect in genetics class? Course Topics Discover the basis of inheritance. Explore the differences between DNA and RNA, transcription and the stages of mitosis. Get an overview of genetics. Learn about Mendel's laws, independent assortment, simple dominance, epistasis.

What is the hardest pre-med class? However, there are definitely some classes that get a bad reputation among premeds. Among the hardest premed classes, and the most hated, is organic chemistry.

The Plant Book by D. J. Mabberley: A Comprehensive Guide to the Plant Kingdom

Q: What is the Plant Book?

A: The Plant Book is a comprehensive encyclopedia of plants, providing detailed information on over 30,000 plant species from around the world. It covers a wide

range of topics, including plant identification, classification, distribution, and ecology.

Q: Who is the author?

A: The Plant Book was written by D. J. Mabberley, a renowned botanist and professor of plant science at the University of Oxford. His extensive research and vast knowledge of the plant kingdom make him an authority on the subject.

Q: What are the features of the book?

A: The Plant Book includes:

- Stunning photographs and detailed illustrations
- Comprehensive descriptions and identification keys for each species
- Up-to-date taxonomic information based on molecular studies
- Maps showing the global distribution of plants
- Cross-references to related species and genera

Q: Who is the target audience for the book?

A: The Plant Book is suitable for various audiences, including:

- Botanists and plant enthusiasts
- Students of botany and related fields
- Gardeners and horticulturists
- Conservationists and ecologists
- Anyone interested in the diversity and wonder of the plant kingdom

Q: How can I obtain the book?

A: The Plant Book is available in both print and digital formats. It can be purchased from various bookstores, online retailers, and the author's website (www.djmabberley.com).

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