Assignment - Class- VII Sub - SST (Geography)
Ch - 12 (Our Environment : Natural and Human)
(Book Exercise)

Q I MCQ's

1 The density of the atmosphere ___ with height. = decrease
2 The Sial is the ___ layer of the earth's crust = Outer
3 The chief cooling agent of the atmosphere is the = Hydrosphere
4 ___ of the earth is covered with water = 71%

Q II Write True/false :-

1. We should protect the environment. (T)
2 Sima is the outer layer of the crust (F)
3 Lithosphere is the source of various minerals. (T)
4. Earth is sometimes called a watery planet. (T)
5. Biosphere is a very important part of the environment. (T)

Q III Fill in the blanks :-

1. The environment can be divided into 4 spheres.
2 The envelop of air that surrounds the earth is called the atmosphere
3 The average thickness of the lithosphere is 100 kilometres.
4. The part of the earth which is covered by water is called hydrosphere
5. The narrow belt of living organisms is called the biosphere.

Q IV Answer these questions :-

IV Answer these questions :-

1. Why do we study natural environment ? what is its importance ?

Ans We study natural environment because all humans are influenced by the physical or natural environment. Not only human beings but also plants and animals are influenced by the environment. Natural environment is very important because it provide us with various necessities of life such as air to breathe, water to drink, food to eat and land to live. Not only this, it provides us different

natural resources like plants, fuel, minerals and energy. All our industrial activities depend upon different raw materials provided by the natural resources.

2 what is atmosphere? why is it important for us?

Ans The envelop of air that surrounds the earth is called the atmosphere. The atmosphere is very important to us for many ways —

(1) The atmosphere acts like a blanket. It receives the radiation of the sun but does not allow the insulation to escape. As such, it keeps the earth warm.

(2) Water vapours and carbondioxide present in the lower layers of the atmosphere absorb the heat radiated by the earth's surface and keep the atmosphere warm even during night.

3) It keeps the temperature of the earth constant so that it is suitable to support life.

4) It protects the earth from smaller meteors.

3 why should we protect our environment?

Ans We should protect our environment because it provide us with various necessities of life such as air to breathe, water to drink, food to eat and land to live. Not only this, it provides us different natural resources like plants, wood, fuel, minerals and energy. All our industrial activities depend upon different raw materials provided by the natural resources.

Hence, we should be very careful in using our natural resources and be very particular in protecting our environment.

4 In which ways do the humans influence the environment?

Ans Humans influence the environment in a number of ways; —

1 If they go on cutting the jungles and trees mindlessly, they would soon cause the depletion of oxygen in the atmosphere. It is only plants which use up carbondioxide and give us oxygen which is life for all of us.

2 If we go on using our minerals wealth indiscriminately, soon we would be deprived of this great gift of nature. Our coming generations would be deprived of the natural resources because of our selfishness.

5 Why is the earth considered a unique planet?

Ans The earth is considered to be a unique planet in the solar system due to the following factors; —

1) The distance of the earth from sun results in a climate which is best suited for the development of man and other forms of life on the earth.
2) It is a habitable planet. It supports man and other forms of life by providing all necessities of life.
3) Its atmosphere is rich in oxygen that makes life possible on this planet.
4) Its atmosphere acts as a large cover to protect its surface from extreme cold and heat.
5) On this planet water occurs in vast quantities which makes life possible on the earth, as water is essential for all forms of life.
6) The earth is neither hot like Mercury nor cold like Neptune.

Q V Answer briefly :-

1 What do you mean by environment ?

Ans Environment means surrounding or conditions in which a person or a thing exists and develops his/its characteristics.

2 Name the major spheres of environment.

Ans The major spheres of environment are - (1) Atmosphere (2) Lithosphere (3) Hydrosphere (4) Biosphere

3 Describe the composition of atmosphere.

Ans Pure air consists of nitrogen (78%), oxygen (21%), argon (0.9%) and carbondioxide (0.33%) etc.

4 What is biosphere ?

Ans The narrow belt of living organisms both, plants and animals is called biosphere.

5 What do you mean by ecological balance ?

Ans A proper interaction or balance between the natural environment and the human environment is quite necessary for the information of favourable conditions for the survival of man. Such a balance is termed as the ecological balance.

Q VI Distinguish between - -

Sial	Sima
1) It is the outer layer of earth's crust	1) It is the layer of earth's crust below sial
2) It is composed of rocks rich in silica and aluminium	2) It is composed of layer having materials rich in silica and magnesium
3 Its density is lower than Sima	3) Its density is higher than Sial.

(4)

Q VII) Give Reason :-

1) Desert areas are sparsely populated

Ans Desert areas are spassely populated because of harsh climatic conditions and less fertile soil.

2) We should be very careful in using our natural resources.

Ans Because irrational use of our natural resources like forests, farms, pastures and minerals etc. would harm us to such an extent that no reform measures later on would do anything to repair the loss already done. Not only we but our coming generations would be put to a great loss.

3) The (a) biosphere (b) hydrosphere (c) Lithosphere — are important for us.

Ans (a) The biosphere is the unique feature of our planet earth. No other planet as yet has been found to have a biosphere. The narrow belt of the biosphere makes it possible for millions of beings - organisms, both plants and animals - to survive and vary in size and shape. Thus biosphere is very important part of the environment.

(b) Hydrosphere :- The hydrosphere comprising oceans, lakes, rivers and other water bodies has great importance of its own. All these water bodies are quite necessary for the existance of life on this earth. Without water life is quite imposible.

c) Lithosphere - The outer covering or crust of the earth, which is called lithosphere, is of great importance to us. Its soil cover is indispensable for the growth of plants. Moreover, lithosphere is a source of various mineral resources including those of coal and oil. The various landforms of the lithosphere can be put to various uses depending upon the economic factors and human needs.

Q Extra Q/Ans

1) Write the main natural components of environment.

Ans (1) Biotic environment (2) Abiotic environment

2) What is hydrosphere ?

Ans It is the part of the earth's surface covered with water.

3) What is biodiversity ?

Ans The wide range of numerous species is known as biodiversity.

Assignment, class VII sub-SST (Geography)

Ch-13 (Land and Interior of the Earth) (Book Exercise)

Q I MCQ's

1 The earth's crust is made up of — Plates — Tectonic

2 Basalt is a — rock = Volcanic

3 The upfolds of the earth's crust are called — anticlines.

4 The point where the vibrations originate is called the — of the earthquake = Focus

5 Volcanoes that erupt different types of lava in successive series are known as = composite Volcanoes.

Q II fill in the blanks :-

1 The crust is the solid outer covering of the earth.

2 The asthenosphere is a solid layer of the earth composed of the crust and the mantle.

3 The Igneous rocks are formed by the cooling of the magma.

4. Plain is an expanse of low and level land.

5 The neck through which the lava gushes out is called the shaft.

Q III Match the following

A	B
1 Hawaii Island	a) composite volcano (3)
2 Tibetan	b) Plains (4)
3 Mt. Fujiyama	c) Plateau (2)
4 Ganga and Brahmaputra	d) Cindar-cone volcano (5)
5 Mexico	e) Shield volcano (1)

Q IV Answer these questions :-

1 Describe the interior of the earth.

Ans Just like an onion, the earth is made up of several layers with one inside another. The upper most layer of earth's surface is called crust. It is the thinniest layer.

Just beneath the crust is the mantle which extends up to a depth of 2900 km.

The innermost layer is core with a radius of about 3500 km. The central core has very high temperature and pressure.

2 Explain the major components of the core of the earth.

Ans The major components of the core of the earth are nickel and Iron is called nife. (Ni - nickel and Fe means Ferrous ie iron)

3 What are igneous rocks ?

Ans The rocks that are formed by the cooling of the hot molten matter called magma which is abundantly found in the earth's interior.

4 What are minerals ?

Ans Minerals are those natural resources which are obtained from rocks

5 What is an earthquake and how does it originate ?

Ans The sudden mild or violent shaking of a part of the earth is called an earthquake. It is generally accompanied by a rumbling sound and tremors. One of the cause of earthquakes is the movement of the molten rock inside the earth's crust. Sometimes molten rock is thrown out and volcanoes are caused. This erruption also causes earthquakes.

Q V Give brief answers :-

1 Name the commonly found elements in the lithosphere.

Ans Iron and silicon, oxygen, aluminium, calcium.

2 Name the groups into which the rocks are classified.

Ans The rocks are classified into three groups - Igneous rocks, Sedimentary rocks, Metamorphic rocks.

3 Name three major landforms.

Ans The three major landforms are mountains, Plateaus and Plains.

4 What is tectonic activity ?

Ans The tectonic activities which bring about horizontal movement of the earth, result in compression of the earth's crust, thus forming folds. These wavelike undulations have alternative upfolds and downfolds. The upfolds are called anticlines while downfolds are called synclines.

5 Name the three types of volcanoes ?

Ans The three types of volcanoes are Shield volcanoes, cinder-cone volcanoes and composite volcanoes.

Q VI Give Reasons :-

1 The oceans are important for us.

Ans because oceans are the main source of moisture and consequently of rain. Thus, the areas surrounded by oceans have more rains than vast land surface.

2 An Earthquake occurs ?-

Ans Earthquakes occur in places where the earth's crust is weak. Violent ~~ea~~ earthquakes are frequent in areas where there are volcanoes, eg - the belt surrounding the Pacific Ocean.

3 Volcanoes erupt.

Ans Volcanoes erupt due to various causes. The hot matter ie lava etc, in the interior of the earth is pressed down by the pressure of the crust. It comes out through a hole or a crack at a weak point and accumulates around it.

Q Extra of Ans

1 Why are earthquakes and volcanoes caused ?

Ans They are caused when endogenic forces produce sudden movement.

2 What is rock ? write its kind.

Ans The material composed of one or more minerals forming the earth's crust. Kinds of rocks are igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rock.

3 Write the kinds of minerals.

Ans Minerals are of two kinds - metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals.

Q Name them -

1 Metal in its raw form = Ore

2 The hot boiling rock material that comes out from a volcano or fissure - Lava

Q Define

1) Focus - The point where these vibrations originate is called the Focus.

2 Seismograph - The instrument by which the vibrations of the earth quake is measured.

Assignment, class VII Sub - SST (Geography)

ch-14 (Processes changing the face of the Earth)

Q I MCQ's (Book Exercise)

1 Peeling of the outer layers of rocks are called - Exfoliation
2 A series of rapids, big or small are called - cascades
3 When the river gets divided into many channels before falling into the sea it forms a - delta
4 old and coarse alluvial soil is known as - bangar

Q II Fill in the blanks :-

1 Rivers works shape the surface of the earth.
2 Earthquake works beneath the earth's crust.
3 chemical weathering produces interesting features like cavaties and sinkholes.
4 The act of carrying away the weathered particles is called erosion.
5 When dry soil and rock pieces move down a steep slope, it is called Landslide.

Q III Match them

A	B
1 Alluvial soils	a) Tamil Nadu (3)
2 Black soils	b) Chhota Nagpur Plateau (4)
3 Red soils	c) Himalayan region (5)
4 Laterite soils	d) Maharshtra (2)
5 Mountain soils	e) Punjab (1)

Q IV Give brief answer :-

1 Name the processess which modify the surface of the earth.

Ans Processes like weathering, erosion and mass movements etc. which are responsible for bringing about changes on the surface of the earth.

2 what is the importance of soil ?

Ans Soil is the top layer of the earth's crust. It is a major factor which affects food, clothing, housing and settlement of human beings. Infact soil is a mixture of many kinds of particles which can be divided into two groups - organic

and inorganic. Organic materials in soil come from plant and animal remains and bacteria. By the action of the bacteria the organic materials change into humus which provides useful nutrients to the plants for their growth. In fact all men, birds and beasts depend on the soil for all their essential needs.

3 Write any two measures for the conservation of soil.

Ans (i) The trees should not be cut down, and the forests should not be cleared for cultivation.

(ii) More and more trees should be planted along hill slopes and on the uncultivated land to check soil erosion.

4 What is the action of the river in the lower or the delta stage?

Ans This is the last stage of the river before it merges into the sea. Its speed now slows down and it becomes quite difficult for it to carry the sediments it had brought with it. So the deposition process begins with a rapid speed. The level of its bed rises and the river gets divided into many channels called distributaries before it falls into the sea. Thus are formed the deltas of the river.

5 How are soil formed?

Ans In the formation of soil, the various factors and processes play a major role. The present rock is the first factor which provides the basic materials for the formation of soils. The second factor is the climate which breaks the parent rock into smaller pieces. The third factor is the plant and animal organisms which enter the rocks through many holes. The fourth factor is topography or elevation and the relief which in their own way help in the weathering of the rocks. Last but not the least is the time factor which plays a major role in changing everything, not to speak of land-forms alone.

Q.V Answer these questions :—

1 Describe the different factors which influence the weathering process.

Ans The factors influencing the Weathering Process :—

(i) The first is the change in temperature and pressure.

(ii) The second is the action of water.

(iii) Lastly, animals and humans also break rocks into pieces by their mechanical actions.

2 What is erosion? How is it caused?

Ans The removing of fine particles of soil is called soil erosion. Wind and running water play an important role in this process.

The causes of soil erosion are –

(1) The removal of forests and other vegetation leads to soil erosion.

(2) Overgrazing on the hill tops also cause soil erosion.

3 What is denudation? Explain the different agents of denudation.

Ans Denudation literally means making nude or bare. The different agents of denudation are the following :–

(1) Rivers (2) Rain water (3) Ice or glaciers (4) Sea waves (5) Winds

4 What is the role of man in changing the land surface?

Ans Man plays a vital role in changing the land surface. He is responsible for the degradation of land in a number of ways –

(i) By cutting the trees indiscriminately, he turns the land into wasteland.

(ii) His indiscriminate building activities not only swallow the land but they also render the surrounding land degraded.

(iii) The dirty and poisonous effluents from factories which go on collecting in the surrounding areas completely degrade lands and render them waste.

(iv) Not only this, the dumping of city waste on any land completely leads to its degradation.

5 What varieties of soil are found in India? Explain any two of them.

Ans There are different varieties of soil –

1) Alluvial Soil – These soils are made up of the fine silt brought down by rivers from the mountainous regions which they spread in the flood plains and the delta regions. Such soils are rich in humus and are very fertile.

2) Laterite soils – These are typical soils of the tropical regions which receive heavy seasonal rainfall. They are developed by leaching on the high level plateaus and hills receiving high rainfall. It is red in colour. It is acidic and unsuitable for cultivation.

Q VII Give Reason :–

(1) The river can not be used for navigation in its upper stage?

Ans There is no one deep fall as in the case of a waterfall. The water in a rapid jumps over and fall downwards continously. A series of rapids, big or small are called cascades. Naturally in this stage the river is not at all useful for navigational purposes.

2 Soil gets eroded.

Ans The river erodes the shale more quickly, and big blocks of undercut limestone crash down from the edge of the falls. This happens most often in the centre of the river where the water flows most powerful.

3 Soil erosion is very harmful

Ans Soil erosion is very harmful as it removes the layers of the soil, reduces the fertility of the soil and results in devasting floods.

4 Alluvial soil is very fertile.

Ans Alluvial soil is very fertile because these soils are rich in humus and are very fertile and very suitable for cultivation

Q.VI Distinguish between :-

1 Physical weathering and chemical weathering.

Ans Physical Weathering :- When disintegration of rocks takes place without any change in their chemical composition, it is called physical weathering.

Chemical weathering :- When as a chemical reaction of water or air certain portions of rocks are dissolved producing interesting features like cavaties, sinkholes etc, it is called chemical weathering.

2 Mountain Glacier and Continental Glacier

Ans Mountain Glacier is a glacier found on high mountains while continental Glacier is ice covering large parts of an area on high altitude.

3 Alluvial soils and laterite soils

Ans

Alluvial soils	Laterite soils
① These are made up of the fine silt brought down by rivers from the mountainous regions which they spread in flood plains and the delta regions.	① These are typical soils of the tropical regions which receive heavy rainfall These are developed by leaching on high level plateaus and hills receiving high rainfall.
2 These are rich in humus and are very fertile.	2) These are less fertile
3 These are found in the Great Northern Plain.	3) These are found in rainy regions of Western Ghats and Chhota Nagpur Plateau.

Q Extra Q/Ans

1 What is weathering ?

Ans The process by which the rocks exposed on the surface get broken into smaller pieces at the same place is known as weathering.

Q Name them ;-

1) A more or less triangular and level tract of alluminium formed at the mouth of a river - Delta
2 Agents of soil erosion - Wind, running water
3 Local name of black soil - Regur
4 Organic part of soil - Humus