

STEWART SCHOOL
QUESTION BANK 2022 – 23
STD – 7 **SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

TERM – 1

CHAPTER – 1. REPRESENTATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Explain the following terms: -

- a. **Verbal Scale** – In this method scale is expressed in words, e.g. – 1cm on the map represents 50km on the ground. This method is not very popular as it does not give accurate measurement.
- b. **Graphic Scale** – This scale represents the relationship between the distance on the map and the distance on the ground. It is drawn according to the statement in such a way that the distance can be calculated most accurately on the map. It is the most accurate method of measuring distances on the map. On most of the maps it is given for accurate map study.
- c. **Scale** – Scale can be defined as a ratio between a distance on a map and a corresponding distance on the land, connecting the two points represented by the same unit. E.g. – when we say that the scale of the map is 1 cm on the map represents 1 km on the ground. Maps may be large scale maps or small-scale maps.
- d. **R.F.** – The numerical fraction method is called Representative Fraction. This method shows the ratio between the distance on the map to the distance on the ground. This scale can be used by any country in the world, according to that country's accepted unit of measurement. This scale can be converted into any unit, therefore in map reading it is universally accepted. It is more accurate as compared to Verbal Scale.

Define the following: -

- a. **Causeway** – It is a raised road or platform across a minor stream (not to be confused by the bridge). A causeway is motorable during dry season. Hence, its presence indicates areas of scanty or seasonal rainfall.
- b. **Brackish** – Whenever brackish is written beside a lined well it shows the water of that well is unfit for drinking and cultivation as it is salty. It occurs in dry or arid regions where due to excessive evaporation there is high salt content in water.
- c. **Meander** – It is a bend in the river flowing in the plain. Its presence indicated a flat land.
- d. **Contour** – These are lines shown in brown joining places of equal height above the sea level. The distance between the two contour is normally 20 m.

Differentiate between a linear scale and verbal scale.

<u>Linear Scale</u>	<u>Verbal scale</u>
This scale represents the relationship between the distance on the map and distance on the ground.	In this method scale is expressed in words, e.g. – 1cm on the map represents 50km on the ground.
It is drawn according to the statement in such a way that the distance can be calculated most accurately on the map. It is the most accurate method of measuring distance on the map.	This method is not very popular as it does not give accurate measurement.

Answer the following questions

1. What are the advantages of drawing a map to scale?

Ans: Advantages of drawing a map to scale are as follows: -

- a. It gives us an accurate understanding of distance.
- b. The scale can be converted into any unit and it is universally accepted.
- c. Details of manmade as well as natural features can be shown with the help of a scale.

2. What is the importance of colours in maps?

Ans: Colours show the natural as well as manmade features in the maps.

- Each colour has its own significance and are universally accepted for interpretation of survey sheets and map pointing.
- Colours like “Yellow” represents cultivable land, plateaus, deserts and plains whereas, “Red” represents permanent huts, settlements and cities.

3. State ways to measure distance.

Ans: We can measure distance with scale using

- Ruler method
- Twine method
- Using a divider

4. What is the importance of Topographical maps? State any two reasons.

Ans: Topographical maps are useful in many ways: -

- They are used by students of Geography to study regional Geography of an area in detail.
- To provide useful information to engineers, surveyors, town planners etc.
- They serve as a guide for travel and military purpose.

CHAPTER – 2. ATMOSPHERE

Answer the following questions

1. State the major effects of climate change?

Ans: Major effects of climate change are: -

- a. There are rise in global temperature.
- b. Rise in sea level due to the melting of snow covers in Northern Hemisphere.
- c. In future the length and intensity of heat waves as well as speed of winds of Tropical cyclones will increase.
- d. The increase in CO₂ level may lead to the destruction of our ecosystem.

2. What is greenhouse effect? How does it lead to Global warming?

Ans: The earth's atmosphere contains greenhouse gases such as CO₂, Methane, Nitrous oxide(N₂O) that trap the outgoing radiation thereby leading to increase in the temperature of the earth. This is termed as the Greenhouse effect. As the greenhouse gases trap the heat radiated by the Sun, it leads to Global warming.

3. Name the Major greenhouses gases and their sources.

Ans: CFC's, CO₂, Methane and Nitrous Oxide are few Green House gases.

- CFCs are manmade greenhouse gas which come from refrigerators and foam, aerosol spray etc.
- Methane is found in natural wet lands, rice fields and livestock. Natural gas production, biomass burning, termites, landfills and coal mining also release Methane. Nitrous Oxide: It is released by Oceans and soils but human activities such as biomass burning and use of fertilizers also add NO₂ to the atmosphere.
- Carbon dioxide: It is added due to the burning of fossil fuels or vehicular emissions.

4. How does Global warming cause spread of diseases?

Ans: Global warming leads to ozone layer depletion as a result of which

- a. Increased amount of Ultra violet radiation is reaching the earth and causing damage to plants, human beings and marine animals because of which the body is exposed to infectious diseases.
- b. Increased temperature is creating an ideal condition for the breeding of virus and bacteria which has become a cause for the spread of diseases and epidemics.

5. Where is Ozone layer? Why is it getting depleted?

Ans: Ozone layer lies in the stratosphere, between 16-50 Km above the earth's surface. With the passage of time this layer is slowly depleting because of emission of greenhouse gases due to burning of fossil fuels. CFC's that are used in aerosol sprays, refrigerators and making plastic cartons also lead to depletion of Ozone layer as they enter the atmosphere when destroyed and discarded.

6. How is Ozone useful in the stratosphere?

Ans: The Ozone layer shields us from the Ultraviolet rays from the Sun.

7. What are Chlorofluorocarbons? Name their sources.

Ans: Chlorofluorocarbons are manmade greenhouse gases which come from refrigerators and foams. Their Sources are mainly:

- a. When refrigerators are destroyed and discarded, the CFCs are released into the atmosphere.
- b. The chemicals used in aerosol sprays and making of plastic carton are also a source of CFC's.

8. "Ozone depletion and climate change are serious threats to the very survival of human beings" What are the measures taken by various countries to mitigate the problem?

Ans: Measures taken by various countries to mitigate the problem are:

- a. The UNFCCC has set an overall frame work for all the countries in which it was agreed that the future global warming should be limited to 2° C.
- b. In the Rio Earth Summit 154 nations have jointly agreed to prevent the devastating impact of Green House effect.
- c. The GEF (Global Environmental Facility) was set up in 1991 to facilitate global environmental co-operation between developed and developing countries.

9. State the objectives of Global Environmental Facility (GEF)

Ans: Objectives of Global Environmental Facility:

- a. To reduce the Greenhouse effect in the atmosphere.
- b. Protection of biological diversity
- c. Protection of international water.
- d. Reduction of Ozone layer depletion

10. State the effect of global warming on Flora and Fauna of the earth.

Ans: Plants and animals react to warm temperature by moving to higher elevation and latitudes, because of this there is rise in loss of species and are in the state of endangerment or extinction.

The increasing acidification of oceans has made it difficult for marine life such as corals and Plankton. It is a threat to the food chains connected to oceans.

11. State the effect of Ozone depletion on earth.

Ans: As the Ozone layer is becoming thin, it is failing to absorb the ultra violet radiation.

- a. Due to the depletion of Ozone layer, more amount of Ultraviolet radiation is reaching the earth causing damage to plant life, human beings and marine life.
- b. Our body is exposed to infectious diseases like skin cancer.
- c. Planktons the very foundation of the vast Oceanic food chain are also killed.

12. Which gas is released from the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides? In what way does it affect the atmosphere?

Ans: Nitrous oxide is released by the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Nitrous oxide is one of the greenhouse gases which leads to the depletion of Ozone layer.

13. State the ways to reduce global warming.

Ans: Ways to reduce global warming are: -

- a. By using sources of energy such as wind, hydroelectricity, geothermal, solar, tidal and nuclear energy.
- b. Reduce industrial pollution.
- c. Conserve forest and plant more trees.
- d. Carefully and safely dispose AC's and refrigerators.

14. How can we prevent Ozone depletion?

Ans: We can prevent Ozone depletion by: -

- a. Banning the CFC sprays and ozone depleting chemicals
- b. Using eco-friendly products for house hold chores.
- c. Reducing vehicular pollution by opting the use of public transport, Carpooling etc.
- d. Safely disposing AC's and refrigerators.

CHAPTER – 4. WEATHERING AND SOIL

Explain the following terms.

1. **Hydration** – Hydration is a form of chemical weathering in which the proportion and composition of rocks and minerals are changed due to the chemical reaction of water with minerals in the rocks.
2. **Weathering** – It involves disintegration and decomposition of rocks where they exist. It is a static process. Weathering is important as it leads to soil formation.

Differentiate between.

a. Chemical and mechanical weathering

<u>Chemical Weathering</u>	<u>Mechanical Weathering</u>
It involves the breaking down of rocks by altering or dissolving the rock minerals due to chemical action or changes.	It is responsible for the disintegration of rocks by the elements of weather such as heat, frost and wind.
It changes the composition of rocks.	It doesn't change the composition of rocks.
It is a slow process as compared to mechanical weathering.	It is a rapid process as compared to chemical weathering.
This process is governed by the following factors: i) Oxidation ii) Hydration iii) Carbonation iv) solution	This process depends on the following factors: i) Extremes of temperature ii) Nature of rocks iii) Structure of rocks iv) Frost v) Slope of land

b. Weathering and denudation

<u>Weathering</u>	<u>Denudation</u>
1. It is a static process.	It is a dynamic process.

2. Weathering is the process of breaking down of rocks but not its removal.	Denudation is the process of breaking and removing the rocks from the surface of the earth.
3. It is only a part of denudation cycle.	It includes weathering, erosion, mass movement and transportation.
4. Weathering is a short-term process.	Denudation is a long-term process.
5. The main agents of weathering are temperature, moisture, frost action, wind oxygen, organic acids etc.	The active agents of denudation are water, wind, waves and glacial ice.

Answer the following:

a. What is mechanical weathering?

Ans: The disintegration of rocks caused by the elements of weather such as heat, frost, wind, Plants, man and animals is called mechanical weathering. It does not change the composition of rocks.

b. Name the factors responsible for mechanical weathering.

Ans: Factors responsible for mechanical weathering are: -

- Extremes of temperature
- Nature of rocks
- Structure of rocks
- Frost
- Wind
- Slope of land

c. What is meant by denudation?

Ans: It is a dynamic process which includes disintegration and decomposition of rocks as well as wearing away of the rocks.

d. What is meant by biological weathering?

Ans: Weathering caused by plants, animals and human activities is termed as biological weathering

e. How does biological weathering take place?

Ans: It takes place by plants, animals and human activities.

- **Plants:** The roots of plants grow into the cracks and crevices in search of water or nourishment. They exert great pressure and break them as they grow.
- **Animals:** Burrowing animals also cause break up of rocks by loosening and weakening the rocks thereby exposing them to the other agents of weathering.
- **Human Activities:** Activities such as road construction work, mining, farming and deforestation cause weathering and disintegration of rocks.

f. Name the factors responsible for weathering.

Ans: Factors responsible for weathering are:

- Plants
- Animals
- Human activities

Chemical weathering is caused by:

- Oxidation
- Hydration
- Carbonation
- Solution

Mechanical weathering caused due to

- Disintegration of rocks
- No change in composition
- Exfoliation

g. What is meant by exfoliation?

Ans: The sudden expansion and contraction of rocks resulting in the peeling off of the outer layers of rocks due to the sudden change in temperature. This process of weathering is known as exfoliation.

h. How does climate affect weathering? Explain giving examples.

Ans: Weathering is caused due to

- Extremes of temperature: The diurnal range of temperature is very high in arid and semi-arid regions which caused expansion during day and contraction during night leading to disintegration of rocks.
- Frost: It is a common agent of weathering in the temperate regions. Water enters into the rocks and turns into ice and enters deep into rocks. At night when the temperature drops, the water freezes again widening the cracks.
- In hot and humid regions, water containing oxygen from the air may change iron in rocks to iron oxide or iron compounds.
- Rain water when mixed with carbon dioxide in the atmosphere forms a weak solution of carbonic acid which acts on limestone and chalk resulting in the formation of calcium bicarbonate which is easily washed away in solution.

i. What is meant by Soil? State the methods adopted to prevent soil erosion.

Ans: The thin top most layer of the earth's crust made up of fine rock particles and organic matter is termed as soil. Method adopted to prevent soil erosion are: -

- Improved techniques of agriculture such as Contour method, Terrace farming, Crop rotation, planting of cover crops etc. to be adopted.
- Construction dams and barrages: - This checks the speed of water and saves soil from erosion.
- Afforestation: By increasing area under forest can also prevent soil erosion.
- Check over grazing: Separate grazing grounds should be provided for cattle.

j. State any two importance of rocks.

Ans: Importance of rocks.

- Rocks are used for building materials.
- Rocks on disintegration break up into fine particles which form soil.
- Rocks contain precious metals like gold and silver.

k. Name the three different types of rocks.

Ans: the three types of rocks are:

- Igneous Rocks
- Sedimentary Rocks
- Metamorphic Rocks

l. What are two types of igneous rocks? Give examples.

Ans: Two types of igneous rocks are: -

- Intrusive Rocks – Example: Granite
- Extrusive Rocks – Example: Basalt

m. How are rocks formed?

Ans: Igneous rocks are formed when the molten magma solidifies either inside the earth or on the surface of the earth.

n. How are Sedimentary rocks formed?

Ans: Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments, accumulated over a long period in seas, lakes, rivers and glaciers. They are deposited in distinct layers or strata. They may contain waste products of older rocks, which are broken down through the actions of agents of denudation such as wind, running water and glacier.

o. What are the different types of Sedimentary rocks?

Ans: The different types of Sedimentary rocks are:

- Mechanically formed Sedimentary rocks
- Organically formed Sedimentary rocks
- Chemically formed Sedimentary rocks

p. Give examples of each type sedimentary rocks.

Ans: • Mechanically formed Sedimentary rocks – sand stone, shale and clay

- Organically formed Sedimentary rocks – Coal, petroleum or rock oil, limestone and Coral
- Chemically formed Sedimentary rocks – Gypsum, Rock Salt

q. How is metamorphic rock formed?

Ans: When igneous or sedimentary rocks are subjected to extreme temperature and pressure, they undergo complete change in form and characteristic features. Such rocks are called metamorphic rocks. They are formed due to Tectonic movements, volcanic activity or heat and pressure.

CHAPTER – 7. EUROPE – LOCATION, POLITICAL DIVISIONS AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Answer the following:

1. State the location and extend of Europe.

Ans: Europe lies entirely in the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends from 36 ° N – 72 ° Latitude and 25 ° W – 60 ° E longitude.

2. Name two countries which are called Balkan states.

Ans: Serbia and Greece are a part of Balkan State.

3. Give two examples of new fold mountains in Europe.

Ans: The Alps and the Carpathian.

4. Name the low land countries. Why are they called so?

Ans: The countries of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg are called low countries because they are made up of low lands. A part of it is below the sea level and is situated at a lower altitude.

5. Which country is called Holland? Where is it located?

Ans: The Netherlands is called Holland. It is located in the Benelux countries or low countries.

6. Which countries occupy the Iberian Peninsula? Where is it located?

Ans: It includes the Sovereign states of Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Parts of France as well as the British overseas territory of Gibraltar. It is located in the extreme south west of Europe.

7. Name the countries included in United Kingdom.

Ans: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are the countries included in UK

8. Name the three countries bordering the Baltic Sea.

Ans: Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia are the three countries bordering the Baltic Sea.

9. What are the objectives of European Union? When was it formed?

Ans: It was formed on November 1, 1993 by the Treaty of Maastricht with 28 member countries. Its objective is to achieve political unity and economic integration.

Main Objectives:

- It was formed for the purpose of achieving political and economic integration reducing trade barrier and increasing co-operation among its members.
- They agreed to reduce greenhouse gas reduction.
- To provide protection of natural environment and the exploitation of alternative energy source.

10. Name the physiological division of Europe.

Ans: The physiological divisions of Europe are: -

- North Western Highlands
- Central Plains
- Central Uplands
- The southern mountain system
 - i. The Alpine Mountain system
 - ii. The Southern chain of peninsula

Give reasons:

a. Europe is called Peninsula of peninsulas.

Ans: A peninsula in itself Europe is made of a few more peninsulas lying along the coastline- The Scandinavian Peninsula, the Iberian Peninsula and the Peninsulas of Greece and Italy with its many islands. So, it is called the Peninsula of Peninsulas.

b. Europe is called dynamic continent.

Ans: Because it has always been home to inventions, discoveries and rapid rate of progress, it has influenced the world politically, economically and culturally.

c. Finland is called a land of thousand lakes.

Ans: Glacial lakes are found in abundance more than 50,000 lakes are found here. So, it is called the land of thousand lakes.

