Grade VII

Lesson 3. Our Changing Earth

Geography

I Multiple choice questions

1. Which is not an erosional feature of sea waves? [NCERT]

a) Seacliff b) Beach c) Sea cave d) None of these

2. The depositional feature of a glacier is [NCERT]

a) Food plain b) Beach c) Moraine d) None of these

3. Which is caused by the sudden movements of the earth : [NCERT]

a) Volcano b) Folding c) Food plain d) None of these

4. Mushroom rocks are found in .

a) Deserts b) River valleys c) Glaciers d) None of these

5. Oxbow lakes are found in .

a) Glaciers b) River valleys c) Deserts d) None of these

6. Diastrophic force is a part of.

a) Sudden force b) endogenic force c) exogenic force d) None of these

7. Vent means.

a) Volcano b) Opening c) Material d) None of the above

8. Highest waterfall is in

a) Columbia b) Venezuela c) Brazil d) Argentina

9. Rivers and wind are a part of

a) exogenic force b) endogenic force c) Both of these d) None of these

1. b	2. c	3. a	4. a	5. b	6. b	7. b
8. b	9. a					

II Multiple choice questions

i. An earthquake is measured with a machine called a

a) Telegraph b) Seismograph c) Compass d) Lactometer

ii. Which one of the following is not a common earthquake prediction method?

a) Animal behaviour get abnormal b) Children start crying

c) Fish in the ponds get agitated d) Snakes come to the surface

iii. The highest waterfall in the world is

a) Angel Falls b) Niagra Falls c) Victoria Falls d) Jog falls

iv. Loess is found in.

a) Plains b) Plateaus c) Deserts d) Mountains

v) Sand duens are.

a) Wall-like structures b) Cave-like structures

c) Hill-like structures d) Roof-like structures

(i) b	ii) d	iii) a	iv) c	v) c

III Multiple choice questions

1. The earth's crust is broken into a number of huge parts. They are called?

a) Lithospheric plates b) Metamorphic plates

c) Sedimentary plates d) None of these

2. Which one of the following forces originates in the interior of the earth?

a) Exogenic forces b) Endogenic forces c) Both a and b d) None of these

3. Sudden movements in the earth are called.

a) Earthquakes b) Building Mountains

c) Focus d) None of these.

4. The place on the surface above the force is known as.

A) Epicentre b) focus c) Forces d) Lithosphere

5. What is the name of the instrument used for measuring earthquake?

a) Thermometer b)Seismograph c)Weighing machine d) All of these

6. On which scale is the earthquake measured ?

a) Planescale b) Richter scale c) Compase d) Divider

7. In which continent is the highest waterfall 'Angel Falls of Venezuela ' located?

a) South America b) South Africa c) South India d) North India

8. Where is 'Niagara falls' located?

a) On the border between Canada and USA

b) On the border between India and China

c) On the border between India and Pakistan

d) On the border between India and Nepal

9. The triangular collection of sediments at the mouth of a river forms

a) Beach b) Delta c) Arches d) Glaciers

10. Thesteep rocky coast rising almost vertically above the sea water is called

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. c	5. a	6. c	7. c	8. a	9. a	10. d

IV Multiple choice questions

1. Sudden movements in the earth crust are called :

a) Focus b) deposition c) Erosion d) Earthquake

2. Angel falls is located in :

a) South Africa b) South America c) South India d) None of these

3. The steep rocky coast rising most vertically above the sea water is called :

a) Sea cliff b) Glaciers c) Sea waves d) Stacks

4. Victoria falls is in the continet :

a) America b) Asia c) Australia d) Africa

5. As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming long bends known as :

a) Leaves b) Arches c) Meanders d) Stacks

1. d	2. b	3. a	4. d	5. c

I Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ can cause mass destruction over the surface of the earth.
2. The place on the surface above the focus is called the _____ .
3. _____ falls are located on the border between Canada and the United States.
4. _____ falls are on the border of Zambia and Zimbabwe in Africa.
5. Large deposits of loess is found in _____.
6. An earthquake is measured with a machine called a _____
7. When an earthquake comes in an ocean, the focus is the origin of the _____

1. Earthquakes/ Volcanoes	2. Epicentre	3. Niagara	4. Victoria	5. China	6. Seismograph	7.Seismic energy

II Fill in the Blanks

i. Magma inside the earth moves in a _____ motion.

ii. A _____ is a vent in the earth's crust through which molten material comes out.

iii. The place in the crust where the earthquake starts is called _____.

iv. The process of _____ and _____ create different landform on the surface of earth.

v. Deposition of layers of fine soil along the bank of rivers forms _____.

vi. Sand deposits over larger areas are called _____.

i) Circular	ii) Volcano	iii) Epicentre	iv) Erosion, Deposition	v) Food plains	vi) Loess

III Fill in the Blanks

1. The collection of sediments from all mouths forms a _____ .
2. Hollow like caves formed on the rocks are called_____ .
3. An active agent of erosion in the deserts is _____.
4. Large deposits of loess is found in _____.
5. An earthquake is measured by _____ .

1. Delta	2. Sea caves	3. Wind	4. China	5. Seismograph

I Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Glacier	a) Sea shore
2. Meanders	b) River of ice
3. Beach	c) Rivers
4. Send dunes	d) Vibration of earth
5. Water fall	e) Hard bed rock
6. Earthquake	f) Deserts
7. Landslide	g) Exogenic force
8. Building mountain	h) Erosional and deposition
9. Sea-waves	i) Diastrophic force
10. Glaciers	j) Sudden force
11. P. Waves	k) Surface waves
12. S waves	l) Transverse waves
13. L waves	m) Longitudinal waves

1) b	2) c	3) a	4) f	5) e	6) d	7) j
8) i	9) h	10) g	11) m	12) l	13) k	

II Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Ox-bow lake	a) Work of wind
2. Stacks	b) Work of ice
3. Glacial moraines	c) Work of a river
4. Sand dunes	d) Work of sea waves

1. c	2.d	3. b	4. a

III Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Mushroom rock	Zimbabwe and Zambia
2. Meander	b. Deserts
3. Stacks	S waves
4. Glacier	d) Second course of river
5. Victoria falls	e) River of ice
6. Transverse waves	f) Sea waves

I True or False

1. Volcano is a diastrophic force.
2. Erosion is a part of endogenic force.
3. Seismic waves radiate in all directions
4. An earthquake over 5.0 can cause damage from things falling.
5. The raised banks in a fertile plain are called oxbow lake.

1. False	2. False	3. True	4. True	5. False

II True or False

i). Sudden movements like earthquake do not cause mass destruction

2. Deposition is breaking up of rocks on the earth's surface.
3. Wearing away of the land by different agents like water, wind and ice is called erosion.
4. Sea caves become bigger and only the roof remains forming the sea arches.
5. Moraine is a depositional feature of glaciers.
6. River is an agent of erosion and deposition in the desert.

i) False	ii) False	iii) True	iv) True	v) True	vi) False

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What are lithosphere plates?

The earth's crust consists of several large and several small rigid, irregularly shaped plates which carry continents and the ocean floor. The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates called lithosphere plates.

2. What is a volcano?

A Volcano is a vent (opening) in the earth's crust through which molten materials erupt suddenly.

3. What do endogenic forces produce?

Endogenic forces sometimes produce sudden movements and some other times produce slow movements. Sudden movements like earthquakes and volcanoes cause mass destruction over the surface of the earth.

Short Answer Questions

1. How do earth movements cause changes on the earth's crust?

i) The movements of lithospheric plates cause changes on the surface of the earth.

ii) The earth movements are divided on the basis of forces which cause them,

iii) The forces which act on the interior of the earth are called endogenic force.

iv) The forces that work on the surface of the earth are called exogenic forces.

2. Examine the movements of earthquake.

i. When lithosphere plates move, the surface of the earth vibrates. This vibration is called earthquake.

ii) The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the focus

iii) Vibration travels outside towards epicentre as waves.

iv) The place on the surface above the focus is called the epicentre.

v) The strength of earthquake decrease away from the centre.

3. Examine the preparedness required during an earthquake.

During earthquake we should take the following measures.

i. Safe spot : We should take shelter under a kitchen counter, table or desk, against an inside corner or wall.

ii. Stay away from : Fire places, area around chimney and windows that it may including mirrors and picture frames.

iii. Be prepared : Spread awareness, amongst your friends and family members to face any disasters confidently.

4. How is the landscape worn away?

The landscapes are being continuously worn away by two process.

i. Weathering : It is the breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface.

ii. Erosion : It is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice.

5. Examine the work of ice.

i. Glaciers are rivers of ice which too erode the landscape by bulldozing soil and stones to expose the solid rocks below

ii. They carve out deep hollows.

iii. As the rice melts, they get filled up with water to form beautiful lakes in the mountains.

iv. The material carried by the glaciers like big and small rocks, sand and silt gets deposited.

v. These deposits form glacial moraines.

Long Answer Questions

1. Give reasons ,

i) Some rocks have a shape of a mushroom

ii) Flood plains are very fertile.

iii) Limestone is changed into marble.

iv) Buildings collapse due to earthquake.

i) In deserts one can see the rocks in the shape of a mushroom, commonly known as mushroom rocks because winds erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part. Therefore, such rocks have a narrower-base and wider top.

ii) At times, the river overflows its banks, this leads to the flooding of the neighbouring areas. As it floods, it deposits layer of fine soil and other materials called sediments along its banks. This leads to the formation of a flat fertile floodplain.

iii) As the cavities of the sea caves become bigger and bigger only the roof of the caves remains thus forming sea arches. Erosion breaks the roof and only walls are left. These wall like features are called stacks.

iv) Building collapse because of the movement in tectonic plates under the surface of the earth which send out vibrations in all the direction causing an effect to anything built on the crust.

2. Examine the features formed due to the work of a river.

The work of a river creates the following features.

i. Waterfall : The running water in the river erodes the landscape. When the river tumblers at a steep angle over hard rocks or down a steep valley side, it forms a waterfall.

ii) Meanders : If the river enters the plain, it twists and turns, forming large bends called meanders.

iii) Oxbow lake : Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meaner loop come closer and closer. In due course of time, the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off called ox-bow lake.

iv) Flood plain: When the river overflows its banks, it leads to flooding of the neighbouring area. As it floods, it deposits layers of fine soil and sediments along its banks. They form a fertile plain called floodplain.

v) Leeves : The raised banks along the river are called leeves.

vi) Distributaries : When the river approaches the sea, the speed of the flowing water decreases and the river begins to break up into a number of streams called distributaries.

vii) Delta : The river becomes so slow that it begins to deposit its load. Each distributary forms its own mouth. The collection of sediments from all the mouths forms a delta.

3. Examine the features formed due to work of sea waves

The features formed due to the formation of sea waves are :

i. Sea caves : The erosion and deposition of sea waves gives rise to coastal landforms. Sea waves continuously strike at the rocks. Cracks develop over time and they become larger and wider. Thus, hollow-like caves are formed on the rocks. They are called sea caves.

ii) Arches: Deposition of sea waves form cavities which become bigger and bigger. Gradually only the roof of the cave remains, leading to the formation of sea arches.

iii) Stacks : Erosion breaks the roof and only walls are left. These wall-like features are called stacks.

iv) Sea cliff : The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called sea cliff.

5. Examine the features of the work of a wind.

The features of work of wind are as follows:

i. Mushroom rocks : An active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts is wind. The rocks in the shape of a mushroom seen in desert are called mushroom rocks.

ii. Sand dunes : When the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing, the sand falls and gets deposited in low, hill –like structures. These are called sand dunes.

iii. Loess: When the grains of sand are very find and light, the wind can carry it over very long distances. When such wand is deposited in large areas, it is called loess.

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