

Assignment for class 7th

Subject: Geography

Topic: Our Ever-changing Earth

A Who am I?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. meanders | 8. rock pedestals |
| 2. flood plains | 9. moraines |
| 3. gorge | 10. pyramidal peaks |
| 4. waterfall | 11. sand dune |
| 5. delta | 12. Corries / Cwm / Cirque |
| 6. inselbergs | 13. Tsunami |
| 7. mesas | 14. tectonic plates |

B Tick (✓) the most appropriate option.

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|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. Origin | 3. Exfoliation |
| 2. Vent | 4. Endogenic forces |

C Tick the correct statements:

1. Weathered materials erodes the rivers banks.

3. Once a volcano stops erupting, it is said to be dormant.

5. Richter Scale is used to measure the total amount of energy released through seismic waves.

D) Give reasons for the following:

1. Reason: U-shaped valleys are formed by glaciers which are like frozen rivers of ice.

Material known as moraines are embedded at the sides and bottom of the glacier as it moves down the mountains. As they move, they erode the sides and the bottom of the valley forming broad valleys with steep sides which are V-shaped.

2. Reason: During heavy rains, a river flows its channel and the water spreads over the nearby flat valley floors. The floodwater carries small particles of rocks called sediment and spreads it over the plain. Year after year, layers of

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sediment build up and form a flood plain.
In this process, flooded rivers build up river banks are called levees.

{ Also draw the diagram of "Formation of a flood plain" on page 133 of your Geography Book }

3. Reason: When the crustal plates push against each other, they build up an enormous amount of pressure. The sudden movement of crustal plates causes an earthquake. Earthquakes are so powerful that buildings collapse, dams burst, bridges fall and communication is disrupted.

4. Reason: Volcanic eruptions cause great destruction. Lava covers large areas of farmland and settlements. Forests are destroyed as well as rivers are choked with lava, killing all life. Volcanic dust affects areas thousands of kilometres away - disrupting all

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traffic as well. If warning is not given in time human and animal life is destroyed too.

3. Reason: Tsunami waves can travel across the ocean at a speed of upto 800 kilometres/hour. They usually occur at an interval of 15 minutes. When the waves approach shallow coastal waters, they slow down in speed but rise up rapidly in height, some are upto 15 metre high and cause much destruction and loss of life in coastal areas.

E. Long answer questions:

1. Exogenic forces: Forces which affect the earth's surface from outside are called Exogenic forces. These forces lead to erosion (wearing away of soil) and deposition of the eroded materials to some other locations by

agents of nature such as wind, water and ice.

Endogenic forces: Forces which affect the earth's surface from interior or inside are called Endogenic forces. These forces lead to sudden movements in the earth's crust causing earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, etc and landfolding and faulting as well as elevation (mountains) and depressions (Rift valleys) of lands.

2. The energy of a river is greatly reduced at the last stage, i.e. when it reaches the sea or the lake. The river water is unable to carry any sediment with it at this stage. So, the river starts depositing its sediment. Due to weak river current, layers of sediment build up at the mouth of rivers and the river channel is blocked with the sediment. The river is then forced to divide into a ~~sep~~ series of separate channels or distributaries that form a delta after some time. Gradually, plants start growing on the delta that support and stabilise it.

{ Also draw the diagram of "Formation of a delta" on page 134 of your Geography Book }

3. When ~~the~~ waves erode the coastline, they also build beaches by dumping sand, mud, rocks and shells on coasts. All these form different features like sand bars, spits and dunes. A spit is formed when sediment is collected across the bay, attached to the headland. When a spit joins both the headlands, the shallow water enclosed with the headlands forms a lagoon. Winds, that arise from the sea, move dry sand away from the beach. This eventually builds up into dunes. Reefs and straits are the other features formed due to depositional work of the seas.

4. Winds lift and transport sand from one place to another. When sand is deposited at a place, sand dunes are formed. Sometimes, sand is carried away to a distant location that is not a part of the desert. Sand is deposited there in and create a unique structure. Such structure is called Loess. Loess deposits are found in large numbers in China. Deserts are dry lands. Desert surfaces are eroded if there is a flash flood due to raging torrents. Raging ~~torrents~~ torrents and flash floods cut deeply into the surface forming gorges, canyons and mesas. A mesa is an isolated plateau cut in the deserts by wind and water.

The glacier ice scoops up loosened rocks as it moves forward. In this process deep semi-circular

hollows are formed which have very steep sides. These are called corries or cirques. Lakes can be formed in the hollows of corries. When two corries are back to back, they form sharp high ridges known as aretes. When several corries cut back, angular mountain peaks are formed. Such mountain peaks are known as pyramidal peaks or glacial horns, e.g. the Matterhorn in Switzerland.

{ Also draw the diagram of "The Pyramidal peaks" on page 136 of your Geography book? }

Note: Do the short-type and the long-type questions and answers on your fair-note book. Write down the word/meanings also on your fair-note book.