

Geography

FFC Model School

End of Term Worksheet

Class VII

Name _____

Physical State of the Earth Geography- Class VII- Chapter No: 01

Session 2022-23

Note: Students are advised to read the book thoroughly and try to make other possible questions and find answers. This year **unseen questions** will be set in all the tests and exams. Parents are requested to encourage their children to read the text books.

- 1 What are different parts of inner Earth?** Inner Earth is divided into three main parts. 1- Crust 2- Mantle 3- Core.
- 2 What is Crust?** It is upper most and outer part of the Earth. Its thickness is about 8 km to 40 km.
- 3 What is mantle?** It is middle part of the inner Earth. It has two layers. Upper mantle and lower mantle.
- 4 What is Core?** It is innermost part of the Earth. It is subdivided into two parts. External Core, Internal Core.
- 5 What is lithosphere?** It is upper part of earth. It includes crust and upper mantle.
- 6 What are tectonic plates?** They are unequal parts of Lithosphere which float and interact with each other due to internal forces of Earth. Their motion cause major changes on Earth surface. There are more than 17 such plates.
- 7 Define Fault?** They are big cracks in the lithosphere of the Earth. They are of different types.
- 8 What is Earthquake?** It is shaking and vibration of earth's outer surface. Different factors cause earthquakes.
- 9 What is Fault Zone?** The area where fault is formed is called fault zone.
- 10 What is Fault Line?** The area where a fault is present and earthquake is most likely to occur is called fault line.
- 11 Define Volcanism.** The eruption of magma from earth surface is called volcanism.
- 12 What is Seismograph?** It is an instrument which is used to measure the power of earthquake.
- 13 What is Richter Scale?** It is the scale used to measure the power of earthquake. It has values from 0 to 9.
- 14 What is "Ring of Fire"?** It is area around Pacific Plate where most of the volcanoes of world are found.
- 15 Define Pangaea.** It was supercontinent. Millions of years ago all continents were united into a single part, Pangaea.

Essay Type Questions & Answers

Q 1 Explain the Composition of Earth's interior.

The interior part of the earth is divided into three main parts. Its detail is given below.

Crust:-

It is upper most part of the earth. It consists of water and land. Its thickness is not uniform. It is 8 km to 40 km thick. Its upper part is called Continental Crust and lower part is called Oceanic Crust.

Mantle:-

It is middle part of internal earth. Here most of the rocks are molten. Its upper portion is 670 km thick and lower portion is 2230 km thick. Lower portion is solid and is made of Silicon and Magnisium.

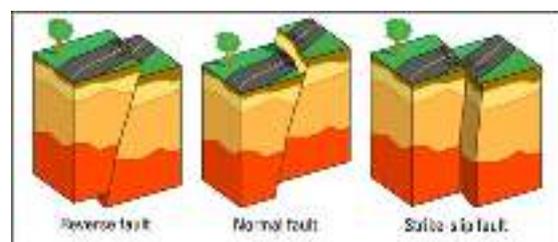
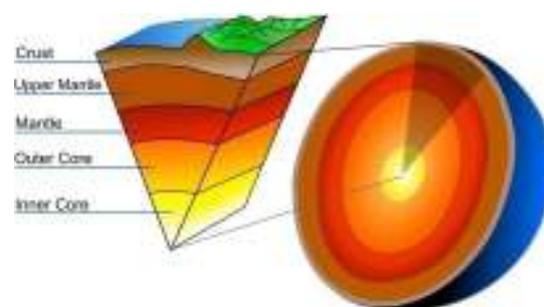
Core: -

It is inner part of the earth which has two parts. Outer core has molten rocks and is 2250 km thick and is made of Nickel and Iron. It is called Nife. Inner core is made of Nickel and Cobalt and is 1220 km thick.

Q 2 Describe the types of Faults.

The big cracks in the upper surface of the earth are called faults. They cause earthquakes. They are of different types. Detail is as under.

- **Normal Faults:-** In this fault, parts of the crust move in opposite direction and lava comes out of cracks.
- **Transform Faults:-** In this type, earth plates move forward and backward. No part moves up or down.



- Reverse Faults:- In this type, plates move towards each other which cause earthquakes and lava eruption.

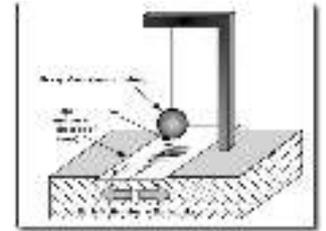
Q 3 Discuss the effects of earthquakes.

Earthquakes have following effects on environment and lives of people.

1. Buildings are destroyed and a large number of people are killed.
2. The water, gas and electricity supply system is disturbed.
3. Dams, Canals are destroyed and rivers change their course.
4. Floods cause destruction.
5. Standing crops are destroyed.
6. Transportation means are disturbed.

Q 4 Discuss the instrument used to measure earthquakes.

Seismograph is the device which measures intensity of earthquakes. It uses Richter scale. Its measurement is from 0 to 9. It is a simple device.



Q 5 Analyze Volcanism and its effects.

The eruption of magma from earth is called volcanism. Magma is a very hot semi solid matter. When it comes out of earth surface it is called lava.

Effects:-

- They cause destruction of the infra-structure.
- They cause pollution.
- They increase fertility of land.
- Lava layers increase the size of volcanoes.

Q 6 Explain the types of Volcanoes and their distribution.

There are three main types of volcanoes due to their activity.

1. Active Volcanoes:-

They erupt lava often. They remain active. Fujiyama, Visuvius are active volcanoes.

2. Dormant Volcanoes:-

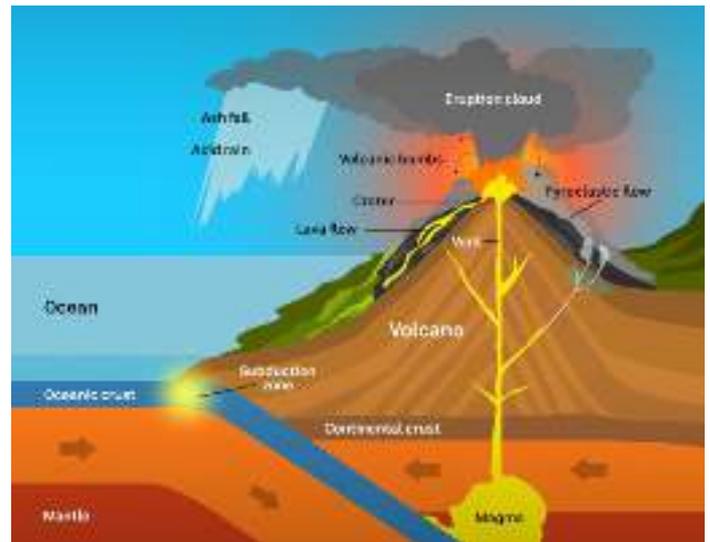
They are called sleepers. They do not show their activity for a long time. They can erupt lava suddenly. They are dangerous.

3. Extinct Volcanoes:-

They have stopped erupting lava. Changes in their structure have stopped any chance of eruption.

Distribution:-

- They are found on the cracks of earth plates.
- They are mostly found around Coastal areas of Pacific plate. This area is called “ Ring of Fire”
- They are found on the Australian, Eurasian plates.
- They are found in Atlantic and Indian Oceans.



Geography- Class VII-Chapter No: 02 – Denudation Session 2022-23

Write the following answers in your note books.

Short Questions:-

- 1 **Define Denudation.** Destruction of upper surface of earth and appearance of lower surface is called denudation.
- 2 **Define Weathering.** The breaking down of rocks into smaller pieces due to different factors is called weathering.
- 3 **Define Land sliding.** The sudden slipping of rocks and mud from height to lower position is called land sliding.
- 4 **How Atta Abad Lake is formed?** It is formed due to land sliding of rocks in Hunza valley which blocked

the river flow and formed a lake.

- 5 **Define Mass Wasting.** It is also called slope movement or mass movement. The downward motion of sand, mud, rocks etc. due to gravity on the hills is called mass wasting.
- 6 **What is Erosion?** The thinning and removal of the earth surface due to some reasons is called erosion.
- 7 **What is Chemical Weathering?** It is breakdown of rocks due to minerals, gases and other chemicals.
- 8 **What is Physical weathering?** The breakdown of rocks due to physical factors like heat, cold, water etc. is called Physical weathering.
- 9 **What is Biological Weathering?** It is breakdown of rocks due to plants, animals and human activities.
- 10 **What is Oxidation?** It is mixing of oxygen with other elements and compounds.
- 11 **What is Hydrolysis?** It is reaction of water with other materials.

Essay Type Questions

Q. 1 Write a note on types of denudation.

There are three types of denudation. Detail is as under.

1. Weathering :-

It is breaking down of soil, sand and stones into smaller pieces due to water, air, sunlight, heat, plants and animals. The weathering is of different types.

2. Erosion:-

It is thinning and removal of earth surface. Mostly it is done by rivers, winds, glaciers and coastal waves. These agents of erosion are also called "factors of erosion". They transport broken matter to some other places.

3. Mass Wasting:-

It is falling down of mountain rocks and other materials due to gravitational force of earth. This act is faster on the steep surface and slower on flat surface.

Q. 2 Give reasons for the breakage of rocks.

Generally Rocks are broken due to following reasons.

Heat	Glaciers	Animals	Coastal waves
Rainfall	Gases (CO ₂ , Oxygen)	Plants	
Winds	Frost	Rivers	

Q. 3 Explain the types of Weathering.

Weathering occurs due to some reasons. These reasons devise different types of weathering.

1- Physical Weathering:-

The weathering which occur due to physical factors like heat, cold, light etc. is called physical weathering. It is also called mechanical weathering. Heat causes expansion of rocks during day and cold causes contraction during night. This daily routine causes wear and tear of rocks.

2- Chemical Weathering:-

Weathering which occurs due to gases, water and minerals is called chemical weathering. These elements interact with each other and cause breakdown of rocks. Oxidation, Hydrolysis and Carbonation are important reactions.

3- Biological Weathering:-

The weathering which occurs due to living things is called biological weathering or Organic weathering. For example: growing roots of the plants, burrowing of animals, activity of bacteria and fungus help to break down the rocks.

Q. 4 Write down the reasons for erosion process.

Thinning and removal of earth surface is called erosion. The forces which do this process are called factors of erosion. These factors become the major reasons of erosion.

Reasons of erosion:-

- Gusty winds
- Stormy rainfall
- Flow of river water
- Sea waves
- Moving Glaciers
- Cyclones

Q. 5 What are impacts of erosion and mass wasting on agriculture, irrigation, transportation and human settlement?

Agriculture:-

Due to erosion, fertile layer of earth is removed. It results in the infertile land and decrease in crop yield. So it affects the life of humans and animals.

Irrigation:-

Due to erosion and mass wasting on hilly areas, mud, sand and silt move with water and fill the bottom of dams and barrages. So it affects the store capacity of water for irrigation.

Transportation:-

Mass wasting and erosion on hilly areas cause land sliding. Therefore roads and railway lines are blocked. So it affects the transport and movement of people.

Human Settlements:-

Erosion and mass wasting causes land sliding on hilly areas which destroys human settlements. It results in the loss of lives and properties.

Q. 6 Suggest the ways to minimize the impacts of erosion and mass wasting.

We can minimize the impact of erosion and mass wasting with the help of following.

- 1- By planting trees on the bank of crop fields, streams, rivers and canals.
- 2- By stopping cutting of trees on hills.
- 3- By avoiding settling in the areas of land sliding.
- 4- By building retaining walls along the hilly roadsides.
- 5- By avoiding settling in the areas of steeper slope.



Geography- Class VII-Chapter No: 03– Introduction to AtmosphereSession 2022-23

Write the following answers in your note books. ↓

Short Questions:-

- 1 Define atmosphere.** It is a set of layers of gases surrounding our earth.
- 2 What are the basic elements of atmosphere?** There are three basic elements of atmosphere.
 1. Regular Gases (Oxygen, Nitrogen)
 2. Variable gases (Water Vapours, Carbon di Oxide, Ozone)
 3. Pollutants (dust, smoke, Sulphur etc.)
- 3 What is percentage of Oxygen and Nitrogen in atmosphere?** There is 21 % Oxygen and 78 % Nitrogen in atmosphere.
- 4 Why Nitrogen gas important?** It increases fertility of soil. It helps in controlling fire. It is necessary for plant growth.
- 5 What is importance of water vapours?** They absorb the heat of atmosphere. They form water cycle

which is important for life on earth. They control heat and coldness of the atmosphere.

- 6 **What is difference between weather and climate?** The weather is atmospheric condition of a place for a particular time while climate is atmospheric condition of a place during a long time.
- 7 **Define Weather.** It is state of air, temperature, atmospheric pressure and humidity etc of a place at a particular time.
- 8 **Define Climate.** It is average weather condition of a particular place for a long time.
- 9 **Write the names of atmospheric layers present around earth.**
The names of some of the layers are 1. Troposphere. 2. Stratosphere 3. Mesosphere 4. Thermosphere
- 10 **What is Mesosphere?** *Meso* means "middle". This layer is in between the stratosphere and thermosphere. It is present from 50 to 80 km above the earth. Here temperature decreases with height. Here temperature reaches up to -100 °C.
- 11 **What is Ozone?** It is a reactive gas which is present in stratosphere and troposphere. It is useful and harmful both.
- 12 **Write two reasons for reduction (decrease) of Ozone.** Ozone layer in the upper layer is thinning due to i- use of CFC gas ii. Burning and release of smoke into environment.
- 13 **What are ultraviolet rays?** They are invisible rays that are part of the energy that comes from the sun, can burn the skin, and cause skin cancer. They are stopped by Ozone layer.
- 14 **What is CFC?** It is a mixture of chlorine, fluorine and carbon. It is used in refrigerators, aerosols and plastic foams. Its use destroys the protective layer of Ozone.
- 15 **What are UV rays?** They are Ultra violet rays. They are present in sunlight. They cause skin cancer.

Essay Type Questions

Q. 1 What is the importance of Carbon di Oxide and Oxygen?

Importance of Oxygen:-

1. It is used in breathing of animals and plants.
2. It helps in burning.
3. It helps in providing us energy by breaking our digested food.
4. It performs many chemical reactions inside our body and outside.

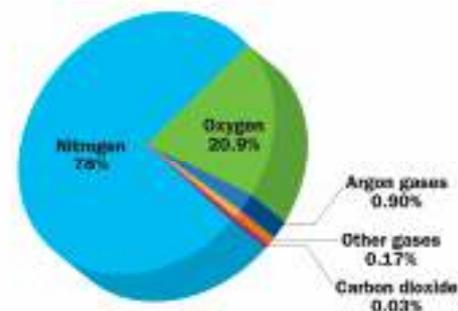
Importance of Carbon di Oxide:-

1. It helps to make carbohydrates by plants.
2. It absorbs heat and moderated the temperature of the environment.
3. It is used in firefighting tools.

Q. 2 Explain the composition of Air.

Composition of air: - Air is mixture of gases and very small amount of solid impurities. Detail is as under.

1. **Regular Gases:** - 99 % of air has two gases, Nitrogen and Oxygen. Nitrogen is 78 % and Oxygen is 21 %. Their quantity remains unchanged.
2. **Variable gases:** Their quantity changes due to some activities on earth. For example Carbon di Oxide, water vapours, Ozone etc. They affect climate.
3. **Pollutants:** They are solid particles of dust, carbon, Sulfur etc. They cause pollution and affect health of man, animals and plants.



Q. 3. Discuss in detail the change in climate on the earth surface.

Climate on the earth keeps changing. There are different factors which affect the climate of earth.

4- Human Activities

Man has to perform different functions in his life which cause effect on environment for example burning, deforestation, agriculture and industry etc. Outcome of these activities affect climate.

5- Increase of Carbon di Oxide

Increase in CO₂, smoke and other harmful gases in air affect the climate. They increase the temperature of earth.

6- Volcanic eruption

Ash, dust and other harmful gases are released during volcanism. It causes change in climate of earth.

7- Ozone depletion

Thinning of Ozone layer is causing quick change in climate. Entry of UV rays (*Ultra Violet rays*) has a major impact on temperature of earth.

Q. 4 - Write down the importance of Ozone layer.

Ozone is a reactive gas which is formed by the action of Oxygen and UV rays. It is present in upper layer of atmosphere, mostly. It is a tri-molecular gas. (O₃)

Importance:-

- It acts as a shield to life on earth.
- It has formed a protective layer around earth.
- It absorbs and stops UV rays coming from the Sun. (UV rays are reason of the skin cancer, eye diseases and damaged immune system).

Q. 5- Suggest the measures to control the reduction of Ozone.

CFC Control

There must be decrease in the use of CFC which damages the ozone layer.

Encouraging HCFC:-

Instead of CFC we must encourage the use of HCFC which is environment friendly.

Go Green

We must stop all those activities which destroy ozone layer. We must stop deforestation. We should plant trees which release oxygen in the air.

Q. 6- Discuss in detail the layers of atmosphere.

Our atmosphere is divided into many layers. The detail is as under.

6- Troposphere :-

This layer starts at the earth's surface and extends 8 to 16 km. This part of the atmosphere is most dense. All the weather is in this layer. Temperature in upper part is about -60 °C.

7- Stratosphere:-

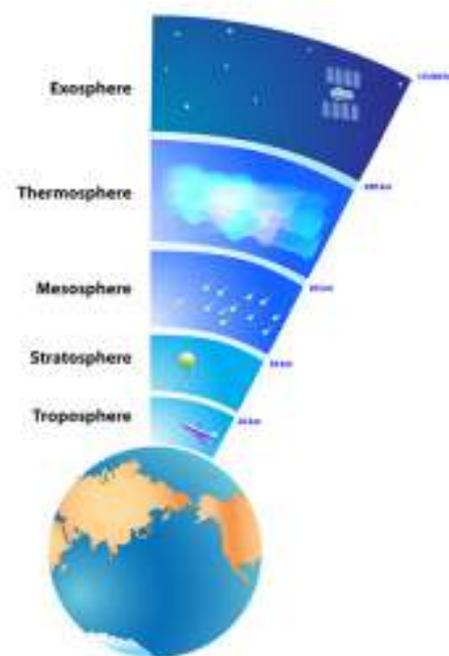
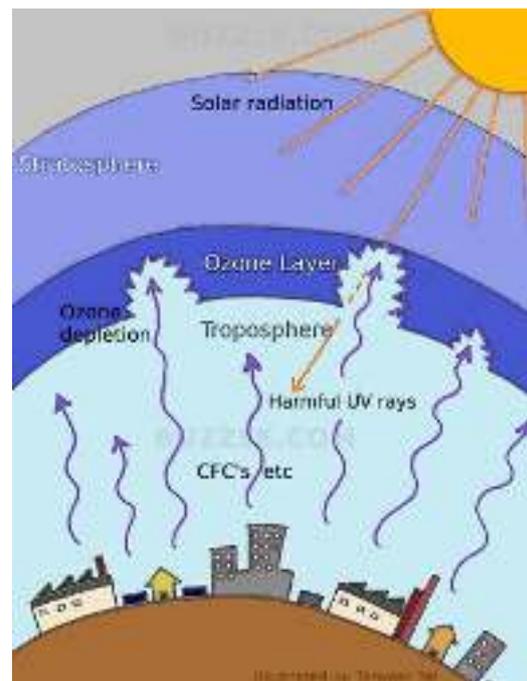
It starts above the troposphere and extends to 50 km. Here temperature increases with height and reaches 0 °C at the boundary. Here Ozone layer is formed which protects earth from UVR.

8- Mesosphere:-

This layer is above the stratosphere. It extends to 80 km. Here temperature decreases with height and reaches -100 °C. Here gases and particles are in minimum number.

9- Thermosphere:-

This layer extends to 600 km. Here temperature increases with height and reaches to 100 °C at 350 km height. Satellites travel in this layer.



Chapter no. 4: Atmospheric Temperature

1-Define temperature.

It is degree of coldness and hotness of some place.

2-Why temperature of different places at Earth is different?

Due to spherical shape of Earth, Sun rays fall on earth at different angles which cause variation in temperature.

3-Why Equatorial region has hot climate?

This region receives vertical rays of sun throughout the year. Therefore it has hot climate.

4-Which scales are used to measure the temperature?

1. Celsius Scale
2. Fahrenheit Scale
3. Kelvin Scale

5-Define Air Pressure.

The force exerted by air on the surface of earth is called air pressure.

6-What is relation between air pressure and temperature?

High air pressure causes high temperature.

7-Define Isotherm.

These are lines on map which join the areas having same temperature.

8-Define Absolute temperature.

It is minimum possible temperature of any matter.

9-Define freezing point.

It is the temperature where water starts turning into ice.

10-What is Boiling Point?

It is temperature at which water starts boiling.

11-Which instrument is used to measure the temperature?

Thermometer is used to measure the temperature.

12- What is Inversion of temperature?

Sometimes lower atmosphere of earth has lower temperature than upper atmosphere which is against the routine. This situation is called inversion of temperature.

13- What is relation between density of air and height?

Air is denser at lower atmosphere and less dense at higher atmosphere.

14- What is difference between Arctic circle and Antarctic Circle?

The 66.5 latitude in the north of the equator is called Arctic circle. Everything in its north is called arctic.

The 66.5 latitude in the south of the equator is called Antarctic circle. Everything in its south is called Antarctic.

15- What is difference between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn?

Tropic of Cancer is the farthest northern latitude at which the sun can appear directly overhead. It is located at 23.5° latitude in the northern hemisphere.

Tropic of Capricorn is the farthest southern latitude at which the sun can appear directly overhead. It is located at 23.5° latitude in the southern hemisphere.

Q. No. 1-Explain horizontal distribution of temperature.

The average temperature on equatorial region remains about 32° C throughout the year. On the poles it remains below 0° C throughout the year. This unequal distribution of temperature on the Earth surface is called horizontal distribution of temperature.

Horizontal Distribution:-

Earth is divided into three zones on the basis of horizontal distribution of temperature.

1- Tropical Zone

It is hot region. It is extended from 0° to 23.5° on both sides of equator.

2- Temperate Zone

This region is neither too cold nor too hot. It is extended from 23.5° to 66.5° on both sides of Equator.

3- Torrid Zone

It is very cold region. It is extended from 66.5° to the poles on both sides of the Equator.

Q. No. 2-Explain Vertical distribution of temperature

The temperature of lower atmosphere remains higher than upper surface. It is called vertical distribution of temperature.

Vertical Distribution:-

Earth receives heat from sun during day time and becomes hot. Earth emits its heat into atmosphere at night. Atmosphere releases its heat upward slowly.

The temperature at sea level, deserts and plains is higher than mountains.

It is noted that temperature decreases by 6.5°C at every 1000 m height.

Q. No. 3-Explain the factors which change temperature.

Following factors influence the horizontal distribution of temperature.

- **Water & Dryness**

Dry places are heated quickly while water or oceans are heated slowly. Due to this reason dry areas become hotter than oceans during summer.

- **Sun Rays**

On the equatorial region sun rays fall vertically, causing more heat. On the poles sun rays fall in curved manner causing low temperature.

- **Winds**

Winds blow from sea to land and vice versa. They also blow between mountains and valleys. Cold winds cause drop in temperature and hot winds cause rise in temperature.

- **Sea Currents**

Sea currents cause temperature changes. Hot currents increase the temperature of the coastal areas. It also causes rainfall. Cold currents decrease temperature of the areas near sea coast.

- **Clouds**

Cloudy areas have low temperature because the clouds absorb heat and stop sunrays to reach earth.

- **Coastal Areas**

Coastal areas do not become hot due to sea breeze. Karachi shows moderate temperature during summer while Lahore becomes hotter.

Chapter no. 5: Atmospheric Pressure and Circulation

1-Define air pressure.

The force exerted by air on the surface of earth is called air pressure. It is measured by barometer.

2-What is average air pressure near Equator?

It is 1013 millibar near Equator.

3-What is relation between height and air pressure?

With the increase in height, air pressure decreases. It is more at sea level than mountains.

4-Define Isobar.

It is the line on the weather map which joins the areas having same air pressure.

5-What is relation between temperature and air pressure?

With the increase in temperature, air pressure decreases and vice versa.

What is air pressure belt?

It is the area on earth having almost same air pressure.

7-What is the pattern of air flow?

Air always flow from high air pressure area to the low pressure area.

8-How many types of winds do you know?

There are three main types of winds. 1. Permanent Winds 2. Local Winds 3. Seasonal Winds

9-Define freezing point.

It is the temperature where water starts turning into ice.

10-What is main reason of summer rainfall in Pakistan?

Monsoon winds of summer cause rainfall in Pakistan.

11-? What are permanent winds?

These are the winds which flow in the belt in the same direction throughout the year.

12- Why weather of Pakistan remains dry during winter?

Dry winds flow from land to the Arabian sea during winter. It causes dryness in winter in Pakistan.

13-Define Cyclone?

It is inward rotation of air towards the low pressure area.

14- Write different types of cyclones?

1. Tropical Cyclones
2. Temperate Cyclones
3. Tornadoes

15- Define Tornado?

A **tornado** is a powerful rotating air whose central part is small area.

16- What are local winds?

The winds which blow over a limited area between low and high pressure systems. They are influenced by local geography.

Q. No. 1-Explain the air pressure belts on Earth.

Due to unequal fall of sunrays on earth temperature decreases from poles to Equator. It causes formation of air pressure belts. The detail is given below.

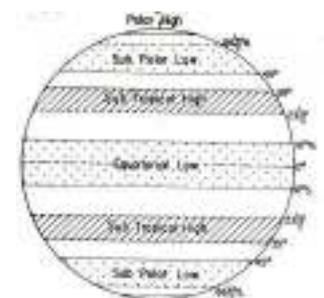
- **Equatorial Belt of Low Pressure-**
It is formed between 0° to 5° latitudes on both sides of equator. It has summer throughout the year. It has low air pressure and is called belt of calms.
- **Subtropical belt of High Pressure**
It is formed at 35° in southern hemisphere and at 30° in northern hemisphere. The air lifted from equator becomes cold and drops here. It is a high air pressure area.
- **Sub Polar belt of Low Pressure**
These belts are formed at 60° latitudes on both sides of equator. Here cold air and hot air collide. Hot air moves upward making it low pressure belt.
- **Polar belt of High Pressure:**
Air at poles becomes very cold and becomes heavy. It causes high pressure belt at poles.

Q. No. 2-Explain the types of Cyclones.

The whirlpool formed due to low air pressure is known as cyclone. Low air pressure is formed in the center and air from all sides' rushes to the center making a cyclone.

Types of cyclones are given below.

- **Tropical Cyclone**



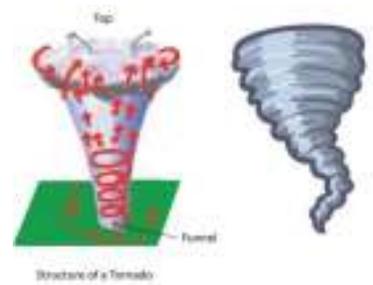
They are formed between 8 to 15 degrees on both sides of Equator. They are disastrous. They are called as Hurricanes in Pacific and tropical cyclones in Indian Ocean.

- **Temperate Cyclone**

They flow from 40° to 70° latitudes from North to South. They are formed due to collision between cold polar wind and hot tropical wind.

- **Tornadoes**

They are small cyclones. They have black clouds in center. They make disasters in USA and Australia.



Q. No. 3-Explain the Wind System.

Blowing of winds from one place to another is called wind system.

Reason: Winds always blow from high air pressure areas to low pressure areas.

Types: There are three main types of winds. 1. Permanent 2. Local. 3. Seasonal

1-Permanent Winds: - These are the winds which blow between the belts of air pressure in the same direction throughout the year. They have three types. Eastern winds, Western Winds, Polar winds.

Eastern Winds:- They blow from East between 30 to 50° latitudes. They are called trade winds. They blow from Sub Tropical regions to equator.

Western Winds:- They blow from west between 35 to 60 latitudes. They blow from sub-tropical belt of high pressure to sub polar belt of low pressure. They cause rainfall throughout the year.

Polar Winds:- They blow between 60 latitudes. They travel from high pressure Polar belts to low pressure sub polar belts. They cause less rainfall and snowfall.

2-Seasonal Winds: The winds which change their direction with seasons are called seasonal winds. There are two types of seasonal winds.

Monsoon winds of Summer:- They blow from sea to the land during summer. They carry moisture and they cause rainfall in Pakistan.

Monsoon Winds of Winter :- They blow from land to the sea. They are dry winds. They do not cause rainfall in Pakistan.



3-Local Winds:- The winds which blow over a limited area are called local winds. Local geography affects these winds. Examples are given below.

Land Breeze: It blows from Land to the sea during night.

Sea Breeze: It blows from Sea to the land during daytime.

Mountain Breeze : It blows from mountain to the valley during night.

Valley Breeze: It blows from valley to the mountain during daytime.

Chapter no. 6: Atmospheric Humidity And Precipitation

1-Define atmospheric humidity.

The presence of water in atmosphere is called humidity.

2-What is condensation?

It is the conversion of vapours or gas to the liquid.

3-What is a cloud?

It is visible form of condensed watery vapours floating in the atmosphere.

4-Define Precipitation.

It is any form of liquid or solid water particles that fall from the atmosphere and reach the surface of the Earth.

5-Make a list of different types of precipitation.

The types of precipitation are Rain fall, Snowfall, Hailing, Sleet etc

6- Define Isohyet.

The lines formed by joining the areas having same precipitation rate are called Isohyet.

7- Define Sleet.

The mixture of rain and snow is called sleet

8- Make a list of different types of rain.

There are three main types of rain. 1. Orographic rainfall 2. Convectional rainfall 3. Cyclonic rainfall

9-What is a rain gauge?

A rain gauge is an instrument which measures the precipitating rain in a given amount of time per unit area.

10-Define snow.

The small white crystals of ice formed due to freezing of water vapour of the atmosphere are called snow.

11-What is hailing?

It is form of solid precipitation.

Explain the types of Clouds.

Clouds are floating water vapours. Different types of clouds are as under.

- 1- **Low Level Clouds:-** They are found at about 2000 meters above sea level. e.g. stratus, stratocumulus etc.
- 2- **Mid-Level Clouds:-** They are found at about 2000 to 6000 meters above sea level.. e.g. Altostratus, Altocumulus etc
- 3- **High Level Clouds:-** They are found at above 6000 meters above the sea surface. Eg Cirrus, Cirro-Stratus etc.
- 4- **Vertically Developed Clouds:-** They expand vertically towards height. They expand from 1000 meter to 12000 meters. Cumulus and Cumulo-Nimbus are some examples.



Explain the Importance of Precipitation.

The fall of water drops from atmosphere to earth in liquid or solid form is called precipitation.

Importance:-

- 1- It is source of fresh water on earth.
- 2- Precipitation provides water to the plants.
- 3- It provides water for agriculture.
- 4- It provides water for animals and human beings.
- 5- It provides water for Industries.
- 6- It makes the environment fresh.

Write a note on types of Precipitation.

The fall of water drops from atmosphere on earth in liquid or solid form is called precipitation.

Types: Different types of precipitation are as under.

- 1-Rainfall. 2- snowfall. 3- Hailing. 4- Sleet.



1-Sleet: - The combination of rainfall and snowfall is called Sleet. They have liquid water inside but their outer covering is hard.

2- Hailing : When humid air reached In areas where temperature is below freezing point, water vapours freeze and form hails.

3- Snowfall:- When humid air reaches in the areas where temperature is below freezing point, water vapours change into crystals of snow. These crystals join and form snowflakes. These snowflakes fall on earth in the form of layers.

4-Rainfall: Water vapours of the clouds change into water drops when reach at cold place. They fall in the form of rain.

The important types of rainfall are as under.

- **Orographic rainfall:-**When clouds with water vapours collide with mountains , they move upward along the slope. At height the vapours change into raindrops and fall down. The rain is called Orographic.
- **Convictional Rainfall:-**At some places where air has more evaporation, air rises up in the form of convectional currents. At height vapours convert into raindrops and cause convectional rainfall.
- **Cyclonic Rainfall :** - When hot and cold winds collide and form cyclone. Hot wind moves upward and gets cooler. Its vapours changes into raindrops and cause rainfall and is called cyclonic rainfall.



MCQs Subject: Geography Chap 01 to 06

Class: VII

NOTE: Students are advised to read the textbook. Unseen MCQs can be asked in the tests

CHAPTER No: 01 Physical State of the Earth

It is used to measure intensity of earthquake.

- a Barometer b Hygrometer c Thermometer d **Seismograph**

Thickness of external core of Earth is

- a 1250 Km b 1950 Km c 2050 Km d **2250 Km**

The 70 % of volcanoes are found

- a **On Sea bed** b In rivers c On dry land d On mountains

“Tsunami “is the word of this language.

- a **Japanese** b Latin c Persian d Chinese

Richter scale is used to measure

- a Volcanic eruption b **Earthquake intensity** c Flood speed d Rain quantity

“Nife” is made of

- a Nitrogen and Fluorine b **Nickel and Ferrous** c Nickel and Fluorine d Nitrogen & Ferrous

The volcano in which volcanism is going “on” is called

- a **Active** b Extinct c Dormant d None of these

The percentage of water areas on Earth surface is

- a 29 % b 33 % c **71 %** d 79 %
 We live on
- a **Crust of Earth** b Mantle of Earth c Core of Earth d "Nife"
Fujiyama and *Visuvius* are examples of
- a Dormant Volcanoes b **Active volcanoes** c Extinct Volcanoes d lakes
 A large number of volcanoes are found around the areas of this ocean
- a Caspian b Indian c **Pacific** d Atlantic
 Most deadly earthquake occurred in 2004 at
- a China b Iran c Quetta d **Indonesia**
 Thickness of upper mantle is
- a **670 km** b 770 km c 870 km d 1070 km
 It is the upper surface of Earth and solid upper portion of mantle.
- a Atmosphere b **Lithosphere** c Hemisphere d asthenosphere
 It is upper part of the crust.
- a **Continental Crust** b Oceanic Crust c Core d Nife
 It is lower part of the crust.
- a Mantle b Continental Crust c **Oceanic Crust** d Core
 Continental Crust has many
- a **Continents** b Oceans c cores d mantles
 Continental crust is made of Silicon and Aluminium, so is called
- a Alion b Silium c Alus d **Sial**
 Oceanic Crust is made of Iron, Silicon and Magnisium, so is called
- a **Sima** b Magsi c Fagsi d Silag
 Distance between Earth Surface and core is about
- a 10000 km b 60000 km c 10000 km d **6000 km**
 Thickness of Crust is about
- a 5 to 50 km b **8 to 40 km** c 10 to 100 km d 20 to 200 km
 Thickness of lower mantle is about
- a **2230 km** b 2320 km c 3220 km d 2000 km
 Millions of years ago all the continents were attached with each other and had a master continent called
- a Grand Continent b Grand Canyon c Montanan d **Pangaea**
 Soft layer of rocks under the lithosphere is called
- a biosphere b **asthenosphere** c atmosphere d hemisphere
 Soft moving rocks are divided into many parts and are called ,
- a **Tectonic plates** b continents c Continental shelf d None of these
 Big cracks and spaces in Earth are called
- a caves b **faults** c holes d plates
 The area where fault is formed is called
- a Fault line b **fault zone** c fault d plate
 The area where a fault is present and earthquake is most likely to occur is called.
- a fault b Fault zone c **fault line** d plate
 The shaking and vibration of earth's outer surface is called
- a fault b volcano c **Earthquake** d Fault line
 The eruption of magma from earth surface is called
- a **volcanism** b Earthquake c fault d lava
 The area around Pacific Plate where most of the volcanoes of world are found is called
- a *Pacifica* b Pacific Ocean c **Ring of Fire** d Atlantic
 The faults in which parts of the crust move in opposite direction are called
- a **Normal faults** b Transform faults c Reverse faults d Diagonal faults

The faults in which plates move forward and backward are called

- a **Transform faults** b Normal faults c Diagonal faults d Reverse faults

The faults in which plates move towards each other are called

- a Diagonal faults b Transform faults c **Reverse faults** d Normal faults

A Fault line passes of Pakistan which causes earthquakes.

- a **Through center** b In west c In east d In north

How many people were killed in 2005 earthquake of Kashmir?

- a 30,000 b 60,000 c **80,000** d 100,00

Trans-Eurasian Crack is another center of earthquakes, it passes through

- a **Europe and Asia** b Europe , Asia , Africa c Africa and Asia d All of these

Tsunami means

- a sun b name c **Big coastal wave** d Earthquake

CHAPTER No: 02 DENUDATION

Types of methods of denudation are

- a 02 b **03** c 04 d 05

It is important in soil creep.

- a Frost b Snow c **Water** d Sun blazing

The process of "wear and tear" on earth surface and transportation of debris(مَلَبِه) is called

- a earthquake b **Denudation** c volcanism d All of these

The types of weathering are

- a **3** b 4 c 5 d 2

Physical weathering mostly occurs in

- a Dry areas b **Cold and dry areas** c Hilly areas d forests

Physical weathering occurs due to

- a Biological factors b Chemical factors c All of these d **Physical factors**

Chemical weathering occurs due to

- a Physical changes b **Chemical changes** c Abiotic changes d Biological changes

Biological weathering occurs due to

- a **Biological factors** b Chemical reactions c Physical factors d All of these

Thinning and removal of earth surface is called

- a **weathering** b Mass wasting c Erosion d Mass flow

On the hills, Rocks and soil travel to lower parts due to gravity. It is called.....

- a Erosion b Weathering c **Mass wasting** d Oxidation

Soil creep and mud flow are examples of

- a **Mass wasting** b Erosion c Oxidation d Hydrolysis

The sources which perform function of erosion e.g. rivers, rain, glaciers, winds are called.....

- a weathering b **Factors of erosion** c Eroded material d carbonation

The material which is broken and moved away due to erosion is called.....

- a **Eroded material** b Oxidized material c Hydrated material d Decomposed material

Land sliding is an example of

- a weathering b erosion c **Mass wasting** d oxidation

A big lake is formed at Atta abad in Hunza Valley due to

- a **Land sliding** b Weathering c erosion d Hydrolysis

Soil erosion can be minimized by

- a **Tree planting** b Deforestation c Building roads d All of these

CHAPTER No: 03 INTRODUCTION TO ATMOSPHERE

The cover of gases around our earth is called

a universe b **Atmosphere** c Space d Air

The basic element of atmosphere...

a Regular Gases b Variable Gases c Pollutants d **All of these**

Total percentage of Nitrogen and Oxygen in atmosphere is about

a 78 % b 21 % c **99 %** d 99.99 %

The gases which change their percentage due to some activities on earth are

a CO₂ b Ozone c Water vapours d **All of these**

Ozone is found

a On earth b **At about 17 to 50 km above earth** c In space d Every where

Ozone filters these rays

a Sunlight b Light c Infra-red d Ultra violet

The layer of atmosphere near earth surface is called

a **Troposphere** b c d

Troposphere is present from earth surface tokm above earth

a 6 b 10 c **16** d 20

The temperature at highest point of troposphere reaches up to

a **--60 °C** b 60 °C c 0 °C d 50 °C

Second layer of atmosphere is called

a Troposphere b **Stratosphere** c Mesosphere d Thermosphere

Which is the fourth layer of atmosphere?

a Troposphere b Stratosphere c Mesosphere d **Thermosphere**

At what height atmosphere ends?

a App 350 km b App 500 km c App 800 km d **App 1000 km**

In 2009, the Copenhagen conference was held on the issues of

a Space b water c **Climate Changes** d soil

These rays cause skin cancer and eye diseases.

a Infra-Red Rays b **Ultra Violet Rays** c X-Rays d Light Rays

Increase in amount of CO₂ cause

a High temperature b Low temperature c Moderate temperature d All of these

CFC means

a Cough cleaner b Clean for Care c **Chloro-Flouro-carbon** d Carboferro cobalt

Its use destroys Ozone layer.

a HCFC b NFC c **CFC** d FCC

Which gas is used for cooling in refrigerator?

a Oxygen b Carbon di Oxide c **Nitrogen** d CFC

What is distance of atmosphere boundary from sea surface? (wrong in text book)

a 600 km b 800 km c 900 km d **100 km**

CHAPTER No: 04. ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE

It is biggest source of heat and light.

a **Sun** b Petroleum c Sui Gas d Coal

How much sunlight reaches on Earth?

a 100 % b **75 %** c 50 % d 10 %

The degree of hotness and coldness at a place is called

a heat b pressure c **temperature** d thermometer

In thermometers is used which expand & contract.

a **mercury** b alcohol c water d a & b both

Boiling point is the temperature at which (water) starts.....

a moving b freezing c **boiling** d None of these

The temperature at which water starts turning into Ice is called

a **Freezing point** b Boiling point c Absolute temperature d None of these

Minimum possible temperature of any matter is called

a Freezing Point b **Absolute temperature** c Boiling Point d None of these

Zero degree °C is equal to °F.

a 0° b 22° c **32°** d 100°

Earth gets heat from Sun during day and releases heat during

a evening b **night** c morning d Day & night

Temperature decreases by 6.5° C at everyheight.

a 10 meter b 100 meter c **1000 meter** d 2000 meter

High air pressure results in

a **Decrease in temperature** b Increase in temperature c Decrease in height d rainfall

Density of air decreases with

a Decrease in height b **Increase in height** c Increase in mass d Increase in

More dense air absorbs

a **more heat** b Less heat c More gases d Less gases

Average temperature at Equatorial region is

a **27 °C** b 31°C c 32° C d 37°C

Tropical region is a.....

a **Hot region** b Cold Region c Moderate Region d Rainy Region

Temperate Region is a

a Cold Region b **Moderate Region** c Hot region d Rainy Region

Torrid Zone is a

a Moderate Region b Hot region c Rainy Region d **Cold Region**

The percentage of water on Earth is

a **71 %** b 21 % c 29 % d 31 %

Sun rays fall vertically on

a Torrid Zone b Temperate Zone c **Equatorial region** d Poles

Sea breeze keeps the temperature of coastal areas.....

a low b high c moderate d Very high

CHAPTER No: 05. ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE AND CIRCULATION

It is used to measure the air pressure.

a Thermometer b **Barometer** c Hygrometer d Ammeter

The average air pressure at equator is about

a 1033 millibar b **1013 millibar** c 993 millibar d 876 millibar

The air pressure at 2000 meter height is about

a 895 millibar b **795 millibar** c 1013 millibar d None of these

Air pressure increases when air becomes

a **heavy** b light c dry d C & b both

The temperature from equator to poles.

a increases b **decreases** c rises d None of these

It is called "belt of calms".

a **Equatorial belt** b Subtropical belt c Sub polar belt d Polar belt

Permanent belts blow in thedirection.

a **same** b opposite c upward d None of these

These winds cause more rain in winter.

a Eastern winds b **Western Winds** c Local Winds d Polar winds

In Pakistan, the rainfall in summer is due to

a **Monsoon Winds** b Polar Winds c Western Cyclones d Mountain Breeze

The whirlpools formed due to

a **Low air pressure** b High air pressure c Dust storms d rain

A small cyclone is called

a **Tornado** b Tropical Cyclone c Typhoon d Temperate Cyclone

Tropical Cyclones are originated in

a **Sea** b Lakes c Dry Areas d Mountains

At some places air moves vertically upwards. It is called

a **Currents** b Density c Heat d Mass

The air belts are

a 3 b **4** c 5 d 6

Rainfall in Balochistan is due to

a Monsoon winds b **Western Cyclones** c Hurricane d Valley Breeze

Mountain Breeze blows at

a **night** b day c noon d morning

Land breeze blows during

a **night** b day c noon d morning

Monsoon Winds of Winter blow from

a **Land to sea** b Sea to Land c Hills to valley d Valley to hill

These winds change their direction with the seasons.

a **Seasonal Winds** b Local Winds c Permanent Winds d Valley Winds

Tropical cyclones are formed between these latitudes.

a 8 to 12 b **8 to 15** c 40 to 70 d 0 to 5

CHAPTER No: 06 .ATMOSPHERIC HUMIDITY AND PRECIPITATION

The presence of water in atmosphere is called.....

a evaporation b condensation c hydration d **Humidity**

Water reaches in atmosphere through

a **evaporation** b condensation c precipitation d Humidity

The capacity of warm air to absorb vapours is

a low b **high** c normal d None of these

Clouds are combination of water

a **droplets** b layer c level d a & b both

Low level clouds are found at

a 1000 to 2000 m b 2000 to 4000 m c 4000 to 6000 m d **2000 m**

Mid-level clouds are formed at

a 2000 to 4000 m b 2000 to 6000 m c 5000 to 10000 m d None of these

The instrument which measures the rain is called

a Rain-o-meter b **Rain gauge** c Barometer d Anemometer

Fall of water drops in liquid or solid form is called.....

a Evaporation b **Precipitation** c Sublimation d Humidity

Rain due to mountains is called

a Cyclonic rainfall b **Orographic rainfall** c Convectional rainfall d All of these

The lines drawn on weather map which join the places having same precipitation is called

a Isobar b Isotherm c **Isohyet** d Isotope

It is combination of rainfall and snowfall.

a **sleet** b Hailing c Typhoon d Cyclone

It acts as backbone in the field of agriculture.

a **water** b fertilizer c plains d Mountains

The rain due to convectional waves is known as.....

a Cyclonic rainfall b **convectional rainfall** c Orographic rainfall d Rainfall

In atmosphere, water is in the form of

a liquid b **gas** c snow d sleet

Precipitation provides

a health b cleanliness c **Fresh water** d heat

It is a place where water is stored for use of community, agriculture and power generation.

a **reservoir** b river c sea d fountain