

St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

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Session: 2024-2025

Class: VII

Subject: Social Science

Topic: Geography

Chapter: 3

OUR CHANGING EARTH

1. Multiple Choice Type Questions. (Needs to be done in Book)

(a). The plates forming the Earth's crust are called _____.

- (i) layers
- (ii) lithosphere
- (iii) lithospheric plates
- (iv) lava sheets

(b). The force causing tectonic movements on the Earth's surface is called _____.

- (i) lava movement
- (ii) endogenic force
- (iii) exogenic force
- (iv) continental movement

(c). What an example of the type of volcano _____ is the Mt. Vesuvius?

- (i) Active
- (ii) Dormant
- (iii) Extinct
- (iv) Conical

(d). Which of the following is/are the causes/ cause of earthquake?

- (i) movement of tectonic plates
- (ii) tsunami
- (iii) volcanic eruptions
- (iv) both (i) and (iii)

(e). _____ movements of lithosphere plates result in the volcanic eruptions and earthquake?

- (i) Sudden
- (ii) Horizontal
- (iii) Slow
- (iv) None of these

2. Fill in the blanks. (Needs to be done in book)

(a) Volcanoes which do not have the possibility of eruption are called extinct.

(b) Mt. Etna is an example of an active volcano.

(c) In an earthquake, the maximum damage is always near the epicentre.

(d) A triangular-shaped feature formed at the mouth at the mouth of a river is called delta.

(e) Earthquake tremors are recorded by an instrument is called seismograph.

3. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'. (Needs to be done in Book)

(a) The movement of lithosphere plates cause volcanic eruptions. **TRUE**

(b) Features on the Earth's surface are formed by endogenic movements. **FALSE**

(c) Waterfalls are a hindrance to the generation of hydroelectricity. **FALSE**

(d) Mushroom rocks are found in the cold deserts of Ladakh. **FALSE**

(e) The process of weathering causes breaking down of minerals. **TRUE**

4. Match the Following. (Needs to be done in Book)

Column A

- (a) Glaciers
- (b) Delta
- (c) Cliff
- (d) Mushroom rock
- (e) Estuary

Column B

- (i) single mouth entry
- (ii) wind action
- (iii) mouth of a river
- (iv) u-shaped valley
- (v) vertical wall of rock

ANS- a-iv, b-iii, c-v, d-ii, e-i

5. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

(a) Who proposed the Theory of Pangaea?

Alfred Wegener, a German meteorologist proposed the Theory of Pangaea.

(b) Define the term lithospheric plates.

The crust of the Earth is broken into a number of large and small plates known as the Lithospheric plates.

(c) What do the terms 'focus' and 'epicentre' mean?

The point where the earthquake originates inside the Earth's crust is called Focus. The point on the Earth's surface just above the focus, is called the epicentre.

(d) Mention the major agents of gradations.

Running water, moving ice, wind and waves are the major agents of gradation.

(e) What are meanders and barchans?

a) As the river enters the plains, it forms curves and large bends or loops called meanders.

b) A crescent-shaped sand dune is called a barchan.

6. Short Answer Type Questions.

(a) What makes the Earth to undergo changes?

Slow movements of lithosphere plates result in the formation of mountains while sudden ones cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

(b) Differentiate between endogenic and exogenic forces?

Endogenic forces act in the interior of the Earth leading to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and landslides while Exogenic forces work on the surface of the Earth and their effects can be seen in the form of erosional and depositional features of wind, water and ice.

(c) What do you mean by erosion? What are the main agents of erosion?

The removal of outer layer of rocks in the natural environment is called an erosion. The major erosional agents constitute wind, water or ice, down-slope creep of soil and burrowing animals.

(d) How does wind action result in the formation of different features in the desert?

a) In the desert areas features like sand dunes and mushroom rocks are formed due to the wind action.

b) It is the wind which acts as an agent of erosion and deposition of sand particles in desert areas.

7. Long Answer Type Questions.

(a) Explain different types of volcanoes with suitable examples.

Depending upon the frequency of eruption, the volcanoes can be classified as active, dormant and extinct.

1. Those volcanoes which have erupted frequently in the recent past and have the possibility of further eruption at any time are called active volcanoes. Eg. Mt. Etna in Italy
2. Certain volcanoes which have not erupted for a long period of time are called sleeping or dormant volcanoes. Eg. Mt. Vesuvius in Italy
3. Volcanoes which have not erupted for several thousand of years and do not show possibility of any eruption in future are termed as extinct or dead volcanoes.
Eg. Mt. Kilimanjaro in East Africa

(b) How does the process of gradation create various landforms?

The surface of the Earth is continuously undergoing changes. (Running water, moving ice, wind and waves) are the major agents of gradation which constantly wear down the land surface and carry the broken fragments which are deposited in low-lying areas.

The process of reducing the height of landform is called degradation while the process of depositing the eroded fragments is called aggradation.

Degradation and aggradation are the two ways which are continuously in process creating different landforms on the Earth's surface.