	VII	SUB:Geography
4	WORKSHEET	1 1
1.	maps gives information of both man-mac	le and natural features.
ć	a. Political Maps	b. Topographical Maps
(	c. Thematic Maps	d. Physical Maps
2.	The colour yellow is used to show on topogra	phical maps.
ä	a. Cultivated lands	b. Contours
(	c. Streams	d. None of the above
3.	The distance between the two tracks in metre gauge is	m
á	a. 0.762 m	b.1 m
(	c. 0.762 m	d. None of the above
4.	The symbol to represent settlements in a map.	
ć	a. Circle	b. Square
(	c. Triangle	d. Oval
5.	Perennial water bodies is represented by	
i	a. White	b. Blue
(	c. Grey	d. Yellow
nsv	ver the following:	
4 1		
1.	What are the factors that you should keep in mind while reading	ng topographical maps?
2.	What is topographical map?	
3.	What are the colors used in topo maps? Explain.	
4. J	Mention the importance of topo maps.	
5. ]	How does relief of an area affect land area?	
5. ]	How can the occupation of the people be inferred by topograp	hical maps?
7. ]	Draw any 10 conventional symbols.	
ine:		
1) (	Contour lines	3) Relief
2) (	Gauge	4) Topographical map
-,		i) ropograpinour map
	LN 2 SCALES AND DISTAN	CES
1. ′	There are types of scales.	
	a. 4	c. 5
	b. 3	d. 2
2	Measuring distance by using thread	
<b></b> ,	a. Rivers	c. Railway track
<b></b> ]	b. Roads	d. All of the above
<b>_</b> . ]	In this fraction, the numerator is always 1.	
3. ]	a Representative Fraction	c. Reduction fraction
3. ]	u. Representative i raction	
3. ]	b. Refractive fraction	d. Reorganization fraction
3. ] 4. ]	b. Refractive fraction This scale states in words.	d. Reorganization fractio
3. ] 4. [	<ul> <li>b. Refractive fraction</li> <li>This scale states in words.</li> <li>a. Verbal</li> </ul>	<ul><li>d. Reorganization fraction</li><li>c. Statement</li></ul>
3. ] 4. <sup>7</sup>	<ul> <li>b. Refractive fraction</li> <li>This scale states in words.</li> <li>a. Verbal</li> <li>b. Both of these</li> </ul>	<ul><li>d. Reorganization fraction</li><li>c. Statement</li><li>d. None of these</li></ul>
3. ] 4. 7	<ul> <li>b. Refractive fraction</li> <li>This scale states in words.</li> <li>a. Verbal</li> <li>b. Both of these</li> <li>Linear scale is</li> </ul>	<ul><li>d. Reorganization fraction</li><li>c. Statement</li><li>d. None of these</li></ul>
3. ] 4. <sup>7</sup> 5. ]	<ul> <li>b. Refractive fraction</li> <li>This scale states in words.</li> <li>a. Verbal</li> <li>b. Both of these</li> <li>Linear scale is</li> <li>a. Divided into lengths</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>d. Reorganization fraction</li> <li>c. Statement</li> <li>d. None of these</li> <li>c. Curved</li> </ul>
3. ] 4. <i>[</i> 5. ]	<ul> <li>b. Refractive fraction</li> <li>This scale states in words.</li> <li>a. Verbal</li> <li>b. Both of these</li> <li>Linear scale is <ul> <li>a. Divided into lengths</li> <li>b. Straight</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>d. Reorganization fraction</li> <li>c. Statement</li> <li>d. None of these</li> <li>c. Curved</li> <li>d. None of the above</li> </ul>

1. What are the met	thods to measure the distance? Exp	lain
2. Mention the type	es of scales.	
3. What is meant by	y scale of a map?	
4. What is linear sc	ale?	
Define:		
1. Scale	2.Representative frac	tion 3.Graphical scale
	COMPOSITION OF T	HE ATMOSPHERE
. The colourless and tas	steless gas is	
a. Carbon dioxi	de	c. Nitrogen
b. Oxygen		d. None of the above
. The layer where the o	zone layer is present is	
a. Troposphere		c. Exosphere
b. Stratosphere		d. Mesosphere
8. It is the upper most la	yer of the atmosphere.	
a. Thermospher	e	c. Mesosphere
b. Exosphere		d. Thermosphere
. This layer of atmosph	ere lies just above troposphere.	
a. Stratosphere		c. Thermosphere
b. Exosphere		d. None of the above
5. The layer in which yo	u find meteors.	
a. Troposphere		c. Exosphere
b. Stratosphere		d. Mesosphere
. Carbon dioxide and	are examples of	greenhouse gases.
a. Methane		c. Nitrous oxide
b. None of the a	above	d. All of the above
. Climate changes lead	ds to	
a. Disturbance	in Weather	c. Heavy flood
b. Melting of po	olar ice	d. All of the above
6. Globing Warming le	ads to	
a. Increase in a	pricultural products	c Rainfall
b. Pleasant envi	ronment	d. None of the above
Which of these is no	t a major green house gas?	
a. Ozone		c. Water vapour
h Methane		d Carbondioxide
0 Ozone laver is betwe	en	a. Carbonaloxide
a = 30.40  km		c 20-60 km
a. $30-40$ km		d. None of the above
U. 20-40 KIII		
mower me following:		
1. How is the atmos	sphere kept in the place around the	Earth?
2. What is ozone?	What is the ozone layer?	
3. Why is stratosph	ere important?	

- Explain the different layers of atmosphere.
- 5. Explain the significance of the Earth's atmosphere.

6.	What is green house effect?		
7.	Mention the characteristics of mesos	sphere.	
8.	On which sphere is the ionosphere p	present? What is the important	ce of this sphere?
Define	:		
a.	Troposphere	b. Gravity STUDY OF WEATHER	c.Stratosphere
1. This	belt is also called as doldrums.		
	a. Polar High Pressure Belts		c. Equatorial Low Pressure Belts
	b. Subtropical High Pressure Belts		d. None of the above
2. For	ns of precipitation		
	a. Rain		c. Drizzle
	b. Snow		d. All of the above
3. The	se winds blow for a short period of ti	me over a very small area.	
	a. Periodic Winds		c. Variable Winds
	b. Local Winds		d. Polar Winds
4. This	belt extends between $60^{\circ}$ and $65^{\circ}$ la	titudes in both hemisphere.	
	a. Polar High Pressure belts		c. Equatorial Low Pressure Belt
ر م	b. Sub tropical High pressure belts		d. Sub polar high low pressure belts
5. The	cloud cover in the sky is expressed in	n	
	a. Zeros		c. Fourth
6 The	b. Oktas		d. None of the above
o. The	elements of weather –		a Wind direction
	a. Humany b. Pressure		d All of the above
7 This	type of clouds will bring rainfall wit	th lightning	d. All of the above
/. 1111	a Cumulus	in nghuning.	c. Stratus
	b. Cirrus		d. None of the above
8. The	re are mainly types of clou	ıds.	
	a. 4		c. 5
	b. 6		d.7
9	indicates the direction of the	ne wind.	
	a. Wind sock		c. Anemometer
	b. Wind vane		d. All of the above
10. Th	is cloud brings real rain-thick and dat	rk black.	
	a. Cumulus		c. Stratus
	b. Cirrus		d. nimbus
11. Th	e total area of Asia is milli	ion sq.km	
	a. 24.25		c. 44.36
	b. 10.50		d. 17.80
Answe	er the following:		
a. h	What is wind? Name the instrument	s used to measure wind	
0. C	What are the elements of weather?	s used to measure white.	
d.	What is : Hygrometer Beaufort sca	le?	
е.	Explain the types of clouds.		
5. f.	What is relative humidity?		
g.	What is weather report?		
0			

	LN 7 ROCKS	
1.	Rocks are classified into groups.	
	a. 4	c. 3
	b. 5	d. 6
2.	This type of rocks is formed from sediment accumulated over lor	ng periods.
	a. Igneous	c. Sedimentary
	b. Metamorphic	d. Acidic
3.	Granite is an example of rocks.	
	a. Igneous	c. Sedimentary
	b. Metamorphic	d. None of the above
4.	The core has two parts-	
	a. 2	c. 3
	b. 4	d. 5
5.	The core starts at a depth of about km.	
	a. 3000	c. 2500
	b. 1200	d. 2900
6.	Lime stone changes into	
	a. Basalt	c. Granite
_	b. Marble	d. Schist
7.	The density of core varies from	
	a. 3.1 to 7	c. to 13
0	b. 6 to 7	d. 5 to 6
8.	The mantle is	
	a. Solid	c. Liquid
0	b. Semi solid	d. Gaseous
9.	The average density of crust is between	- 2.0 1.7
	a. 2.7 and 3 b. 2.2 and 4	c. 3.0 and /
	0. 2.5 and 4	d. None of the above
Answe	the following:	
a.	What are minerals?	
b.	What is SIAL and SIMA?	
b.	What are the parts of the Earth?	
C.	What is crust? Mention its diameter.	
а. о	What is lithosphere?	
е.	what is innosphere?	
	LN 8 WEATHERING	
1. The	re are mainly types of weathering.	
	a. 4	c. 3
	b. 2	d. 5
2. The	removal of layers of rounded rocks is	
	a. Exfoliation	c. Hydration
	b. Carbonation	d. Solution
3. Whi	ch is not affecting weathering?	
	a. Local climate	c. Structure of rocks
	b. Vegetation	d. Cultivation

4. This type of weathering break up without any change in their chemical	composition.
a. Physical	c. Chemical
b. Biological	d. None of the above
5. This type of weathering by the action of plants, animals and human bei	ngs.
a. Physical	c. Chemical
b. Biological	d. None of the above
6. What happens when carbondioxide in the atmosphere dissolves in rainy	vater.
a. Oxidation	c. Carbonation
b. Hydration	d. Solution
7. What happens when the oxygen in the air reacts with certain minerals.	
a. Hydration	c. Solution
b. Carbonation	d. Oxidation
8. The formation of soil includes process.	
a. Physical	c. Chemical
b. Biological	d. All of the above
2. When the minerals in the rocks dissolve in water results in	
a. Hydration	c. Carbonation
b. Solution	d. Oxidation
3. Frost shattered rocks will have	
a. Joints	c. Cracks
b Pore spaces	d All of the above
Define:	
a. Soil erosion b. Weathering c. Gradation	d. organic