

**ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SCHOOL**  
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I.P. Extension, Patparganj, Delhi-110092

**Session: 2025-2026**

<b>CLASS: VII</b>	<b>SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>TOPIC: GEOGRAPHY</b>	<b>CH-3</b>
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**OUR CHANGING EARTH**

**A. Multiple Choice Type Questions**

1. A \_\_\_\_ is formed by deposited load or materials carried by the sea waves. **Beach**
2. A funnel shaped basin around the vent in a volcano is called \_\_\_\_\_. **Crater**
3. The point of origin of an earthquake is called \_\_\_\_\_. **Focus**
4. The intensity of an earthquake is measured on the \_\_\_\_\_. **Richter Scale**
5. How many types of processes cause movement in the Earth? **Two**

**B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases:**

1. The intensity of an earthquake is maximum near the **epicentre**.
2. **Erosion** means wearing away of landforms because of the agents, such as wind, water and ice.
3. A **delta** is formed due to the deposition of materials from the river.
4. A **sea cliff** is a rocky formation on the coast which rises vertically above the sea water.

**C. State whether the following statements are 'True Or 'False'**

1. Earthquake is caused due to erosion by ice. **False**
2. Gradation means levelling of the Earth's surface. **True**
3. Lava cools down to form rocks. **True**
4. The tremors of an earthquake are recorded by the Richter Scale. **False**
5. Sea waves forms loess. **False**

**D. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. **What are endogenic and exogenic forces?**

Forces that act in the interior of the Earth are called endogenic forces.

Forces that act on the exterior or surface of the Earth are called exogenic forces.

**2. What are the changes caused due to internal processes?**

Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions are internal processes that occur due to the movement of tectonic plates. The tectonic movements cause changes on the Earth's surface either as formation of mountains or sinking of land or its vertical or horizontal displacement.

**3. How is a loess formed?**

Light grains of sand are carried away by the wind over a very large distance and get deposited in large areas, forming loess.

**4. What is an earthquake?**

An earthquake can be defined as a sudden movement of the Earth's crust, caused by the release of stress accumulated along fault lines or by volcanic activities.

**5. Which instrument is used to measure the intensity of an earthquake?**

The intensity or magnitude of an earthquake is measured on the Richter Scale.

**E. Long Answer Type Questions:**

**1. What are the points that should be kept in mind during an earthquake?**

Although an earthquake cannot be predicted, its impact can be minimised if we are prepared well in advance. If an earthquake occurs, keep the following points in mind-

- a) Find a safe spot under the table, kitchen counter or desk if you are at home or in school.
- b) Stay away from electrical circuits, electric wires, mirrors, windows, picture frames, moving vehicles and elevators.

**2. Write a short note on the river as an agent of erosion.**

- a) Most of the rivers originate from the mountains and their water rushes down with great force, thereby carrying eroded materials, such as pieces of rocks with them. The materials carried by the river are referred to as its load. River deposits this load and change the shape of landforms.
- b) A river forms large bends called meanders while twisting and turning as it enters plains. As the river water continuously erodes and deposits along the sides of the meander, it cuts off the meander from the river and forms a lake referred to as oxbow lake.
- c) Rivers also form floodplains when river water overflows the banks and floods the surrounding area, depositing the materials it carries.
- d) The slow speed of the river water causes the load to be deposited with each distributary forming its own mouth. So a delta is formed due to the deposition of load or materials from the river.

**3. How do the sea waves cause a change in the landforms of the shore area?**

The change in landforms along the coast is caused because of sea waves. The rocks along the coast are continuously struck by sea waves causing cracks to develop. These cracks develop further, over time, and form hollow spaces called sea caves. As the process continues the hollow spaces keep on getting bigger and form arches. Further, the erosion of these arches causes the roofs to break off while the walls remain. Thus forming sea stacks. A sea cliff is a rocky formation on the coast which rises vertically above sea water. Beaches are formed as a result of sea waves depositing loads or materials they carry on the coast.

**4. Write a short note on volcanoes.**

A volcano is an opening (vent) in the Earth's crust through which magma as well as other materials erupt suddenly. When the magma comes out of the Earth, it is called lava. Lava cools down to form rocks. The vent is connected to the Earth's interior through a narrow tube-like opening. The funnel-shaped basin around the vent is called crater.