~GEOGRAPHY~

CLASS-VII

CHAPTER-4

"EXTERNAL PROCESSES AND CHANGING LANDFORMS"

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. A_____is an agent of erosion.

Ans(a) Sea wave✔

2. Oxbow lakes are usually formed in_____.

Ans(d) River valleys✔

3.The depositional feature of a glacier is called a_____.

Ans(a) Moraine✔

4.Mushroom rocks are mostly found in_____.

Ans(b) Deserts✔

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ is not an agent of erosion.

Ans ▶ Mineral

2. _____ is not formed by a river in the mountains.

Ans ▶ Meander

3. A valley formed by a glacier resembles the letter_____.

Ans ▶ U

4. Waterfalls cause erosion because of the_____by which the water drops

Ans ▶ Force

5. A_____is a hill or a mound of sand deposited by winds.

Ans ▶ Sand dune

3. Write True or False.

1. A steep slope facing the sea is known as a cliff.

Ans. True ✔

2. A beach is a depositional feature formed by sea waves.

Ans. True ✔

3. Mushroom rocks are common in desert regions.

Ans. True ✔

4. A dune is a hill or a mound of sand deposited by the wind.

Ans. True ✔

5. A glacier is a huge mass of ice that moves slowly on rivers.

Ans. False ✖

D. Answer these questions in brief.

1. How are oxbow lakes formed ?

Ans:- Due to continuos flow of the river, in the long run, the bends and loops come closer and with time the river cuts across the loops separating them from the mainstream. These circular loops that get separated from the mainstream forms ox-bow lakes.

2.How are flood plains formed?

Ans:- During floods, rivers bring with them a huge amount of silt and alluvium that gets deposited along the bank of rivers raising their height and forming fertile flood plains.

3. Why is the work of wind limited to a few metres above the ground ?

Ans:- The work of wind is limited to a few metre above the ground because wind does not carry rock particles high up in the air.

4. What are moraines ?

Ans:- The rock material deposited alongside the valley due to the melting of glaciers is known as moraine. It is composed of debris varying in size, ranging from fine silt to large stones.

5. What are lagoons ? Give an example.

Ans:- Lagoon is a very common coastal feature found all over the world. It is formed when a shallow water body is separated from sea water or any large water body by a small land mass, resulting in the formation of a relief feature that resembles a partially enclosed lake.

Example:- Chilka lake of Odisha

E. Answer these questions in detail.

1. How does running water carry out its work?

Ans:- Running water does its work as follows.

1. Running water in river collects sediments as it flows through mountains.

2. When the water enters the plains, it deposits this sediment.

3. The sediments also cause barriers for the river causing the river to meander.

4. During the rainy season, the river overflows and floods the surrounding plains. This also leads to deposit of sediment which makes the plains fertile.

5. When the river reaches near the sea, its speed slows down considerably due to the sediments it carries. The river then breaks up into distributaries. The area between distributaries is called delta.

2. Explain the erosional and depositional work of winds.

Ans:- Erosional and depositional work of wind:-

•Wind action is most prominent in deserts.

•Wind erodes,transport and deposits rock material.

•A large amount of sand and dust particles are carried out with strong winds which erode the rock.

▲ Mushroom rock-The wind erode the lower part of the rock more than upper part .This gives the rock a shape resembling a mushroom.Such rocks are called mushroom rocks.

▲ Sand dunes- Sand dunes are the coarse particles deposited in the form of hillrocks.They develop when there is some obstruction in the path of the wind.

▲ **Loess-Sometimes fine dust particles are carried by the wind and deposited in distant region.Such deposits are known as loess.**

3.Give reasons:-

a. Wind is the most active agent in the deserts.

Ans:-

Winds that carry with themselves a huge amount of sand, dust particles and gravel are a strong agent of erosion. Deserts, due to lack of vegetation, are more prone to erosion. The absence of vegetation, which holds the land firmly, results in the sand laying loose that causes the erosion.

b. Erosion and transportation of sediments by rivers are more in mountains than in plants?

Ans:-

The work of erosion and transportation of a river is more in the mountains than in the plains because when the water flows in the slopes of the mountains , it is in its 1st course which means that it flows very fast, depositing and eroding all that it can. But when it flows through plains , it is in its 3rd course which means that the flow is very slow which makes it a bit difficult for the water to deposit or erode the substances.

4. Explain the processes of erosion and deposition of sea waves.

Ans:- Processes of erosion and deposition of sea waves:-

a. Coastal landforms are the result of sea waves. They may create and change the existing landforms.

b. The depositional and erosional feature of sea waves forms beaches.

c. The other structures formed through sea wave erosion are sea cliffs, which is the result of the impacting lower part of the rocks,whereby the upper part projects towards the sea.

d. Sea caves is also an important feature, which is the result of continous striking of waves on the rocks. They also result in the formation of sea arches.

e. Later when the roof of the arch is broken, it takes a form of sea stacks.

~END OF CHAPTER~