**Chapter 1**

 **Components of Environment**

1. The student should look around in the surroundings and note down the plants that grow naturally in that area.
2. Carefully observe the area you live in and state the physical environment of the area.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is our basic life support system.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ environment includes all non-living things like land, water and air.
6. The uppermost part of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is composed of rocks rich in silica and aluminium called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Among the four major elements of environment , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most dynamic element.
8. The planet earth is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ planet or the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ planet.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are an important part of the biosphere.
10. The government of India has passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act in1972.
11. The two components of the natural environment, that is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, are largely interdependent and cannot be separated.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. The components of the natural environment is
14. Physical b) Biological c) a and b d) none
15. The natural environment can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spheres.
16. 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
17. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ layer of the lithosphere has rocks rich in silica and magnesium and is generally found below the bottom of ocean basin.
18. Sial b) Sima c) none of the above d) a and b
19. The planet earth is called the blue planet because
20. Of mountains on its surface b) of abundance of water c) none of the above
21. The most dynamic element of the environment is
22. Lithosphere b) Atmosphere c) hydrosphere d) Biosphere
23. Give one word or technical term for the given statements
24. The narrow zone of contact between all the other three spheres of environment where all kinds of life exists :
25. All non-living components like land, water and air:
26. The earth’s solid layer:
27. A mixture of gases that forms envelope around earth:
28. A variety of life on earth comprising of plants, animals and microorganism:
29. A well demarcated reserved area for protection of wildlife where human activity is not allowed:
30. What is an environment?
31. Name the two elements environment has.
32. Differentiate physical environment from biological environment.
33. Why the two components of the natural environment be separated?
34. Name the 4 spheres in which the natural environment can be divided.
35. Why are these spheres needed on earth?
36. What is lithosphere?
37. Name the 2 layers of lithosphere and state what is each layer made of.
38. What is atmosphere?
39. Why the atmosphere is considered the most dynamic sphere?
40. Why is earth known as the blue planet?
41. The distribution of water is not uniform in both the Northern and the Southern hemisphere, explain.
42. What is biosphere?
43. Why are human beings considered as important part of the biosphere?
44. What has created biodiversity on earth?
45. When did government pass the Wildlife Protection Act? What provision has been made in the Act?
46. Being an important part of the environment what are human beings equipped with?
47. Name 3 critically endangered species of animals in India. What has been done to protect them?
48. Why do we need to live in harmony with our surroundings?
49. On the outline map of the world mark the
50. Kaziranga national park
51. Bharatpur Sanctuary
52. Yellowstone National Park

  **Chapter 2**

 **The Earth and the Changes on it**

1. Collect picture of Sunderban delta, delta of River Ganges and Brahmaputra and write a paragraph about it.
2. Make a collage of different ways by which rocks are weathered.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. The sudden changes originate inside the earth, due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities.
5. Any process working on earth’s surface and bringing changes on it, is known as\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the process that breaks rock into smaller pieces.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the loose material found on the surface of the earth.
8. Over- growing population and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has disturbed the natural population to large extent.
9. Along the sea shore, sea waves are the most powerful agent of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Hum beings need to take care of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for maintaining ecological balance
11. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ present in the soil contributes to the fertility of soil.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. The removal of the top layer of soil is called
14. Deposition b) weathering c) soil erosion d) none of the above
15. Any process that works on the earth surface and brings changes on it is
16. Earth quake b) volcanic eruptions c) external process like weathering d) none of the above
17. The stone monuments and buildings get stones flaked off and iron railings rusted due to
18. Earthquake b) weathering c) meandering d) none of the above
19. The Laterite soil is found
20. In peninsular India only b) over the hill slopes of peninsular plateau c) northern and coastal plains d) none of the above
21. What has led to melting of the glacier?
22. Denudation b) Running water c) Rise in temperature d) decrease in temperature
23. Give a single word /technical term for the following statement
24. River channels separated from the main river:
25. Laying down of sediments which have been carried from distant parts of earth’s surface by various agents of gradation:
26. Mass of moving ice:
27. Levelling of land through by agradation and degradation:
28. The loose material found on the surface of the earth:
29. Name the activities that bring about sudden changes on earth that originate from inside.
30. What brings about slow and gradual change on earth surface?
31. How does human play an impotent role in changing the surface of the earth?
32. How can external process affect the level of land?
33. What is weathering? What can cause it?
34. Differentiate mountain glacier from continental glacier.
35. Define the terms
36. Denudation
37. Deposition
38. List the various agents of gradation.
39. A river like any living form as a life cycle, explain.
40. What happens to river when it is young?
41. When does the river flow in meanders?
42. What happens to a river before it meets the sea?
43. What is a glacier? And where do you find glacier in India?
44. Why is ice melting at the glacier?
45. Where does the wind acts as the gradation agent and why?
46. How are steep sided cliffs facing the sea formed?
47. How is soil formed? What does the soil include?
48. Draw a diagram showing the layers of soil.
49. Complete the given table

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.N | Type of Soil | Characteristic of soil | Areas where it is found in India |
|  1 | Alluvial Soil |  | Northern and coastal plains of India |
|  2 |  | Ability to retain moisture and become sticky when wet |  |
|  3 |  | Has iron, highly porous, fine- grained and deep |  |
|  4 | Laterite Soil |  | Hill slopes of peninsular plateau |

1. How can the soil erosion be checked?
2. On the outline map of India, mark the following
3. Area having alluvial soil
4. Area having black soil
5. State having Saichen Glacier
6. State having Gangotri Glacier