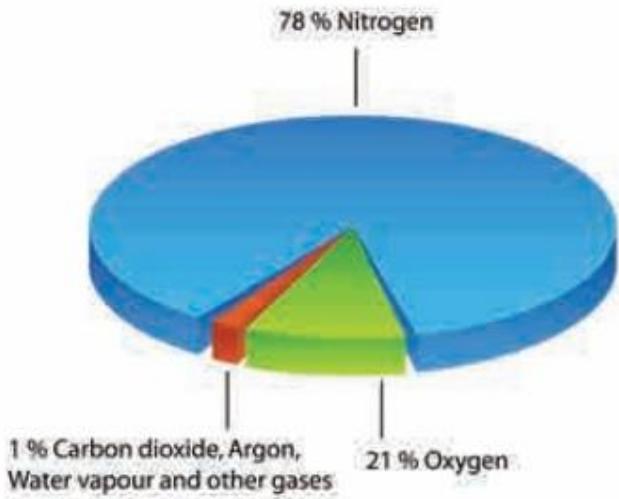


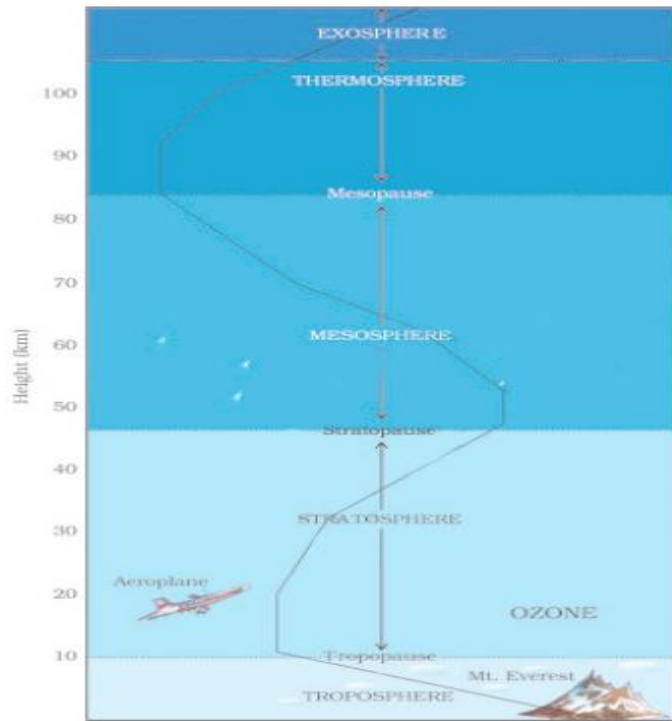


INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: Social Science	Sub: Geography
Worksheet No: 10	Topic: Air	Year: 2023-24

I	Fill in the blanks: -	
1	_____ is the hour-to-hour, day to day condition of the atmosphere. Weather.	
2	Green plants use _____ to make their food and release _____ into the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide, oxygen.	
3	_____ is released in the air by burning the fuels. Carbon dioxide.	
4	The degree of hotness and coldness in the air is known as _____. Temperature.	
5	_____ burn up in Mesosphere, while entering from the space. Meteorites	
6	The air pressure is highest at the _____. Sea Level.	
II	Name the following:-	
7	The second most plentiful gas in the air. Oxygen.	
8	The five layers of the atmosphere. Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere.	
9	The ozone layer is found in. Stratosphere.	
10	The layer which helps for radio transmission. Thermosphere.	
11	The three types of rainfall. The convectional rainfall, the orographic rainfall and the cyclonic rainfall.	
12	The huge blanket of the air, our earth is surrounded with. Atmosphere.	
III	Match the Following	
	Column A	Column B
	13. Thermometer	a. Measures atmospheric pressure.
	14. Wind vane	b. Measures the temperature.
	15. Barometer	c. Measures the amount of rainfall.
	16. Rain gauge	d. Measures the heat. e. Shows the direction of the wind.
	Answer: 13-b 14-e 15-a 16-c	
IV	Answer in one or two sentences:	
17	How does carbon dioxide create greenhouse effect? Carbon dioxide creates greenhouse effect by trapping the heat radiated from the earth.	
18	How is ozone layer important for us? It protects us from the harmful effect of the sunrays.	

19	<p>What is 'insolation'?</p> <p>Insolation is the incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth.</p>
20	<p>What is called 'Humidity'?</p> <p>Moisture in the air at any time is called humidity.</p>
21	<p>Name the various forms of precipitation.</p> <p>Rain, Snow, Sleet and Hail.</p>
22	<p>Give three examples of Permanent winds.</p> <p>Trade winds, Westerlies and Easterlies.</p>
23	<p>What is the standard unit of measuring temperature?</p> <p>Degree Celsius.</p>
V	Answer in detail: -
24	<p>Give an account of the composition of atmosphere with the help of a well-drawn coloured diagram.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our atmosphere is composed of mainly two gases—nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%). • Other gases like carbon dioxide, helium, ozone, argon and hydrogen are found in lesser quantities. • Apart from these gases, tiny dust particles are also present in the air. <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
25	<p>Give an account of the different layers of the atmosphere with the help of a well-drawn coloured diagram.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Troposphere</u>: This is the most important layer of the atmosphere with an average height of 13 km from the earth. It is in this layer that we find the air that we breathe. Almost all ➤ <u>Stratosphere</u>: This layer extends up to a height of 50 km. It presents the most ideal conditions for flying aeroplanes. It contains a layer of ozone gas which protects us from the harmful effect of the sunrays. ➤ <u>Mesosphere</u>: This layer extends up to a height of 80 km. Meteorites bum up in this layer on entering from the space. ➤ <u>Thermosphere</u>: In this layer, the temperature rises very rapidly with increasing height. The ionosphere is a part of this layer. This layer helps in radio transmission. Radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by this layer.



26 Why cities are more hotter than the villages?

- The temperature in cities is much higher than that of villages because the concrete and metals in the buildings and the tar and asphalt in the roads gets heated throughout the day and absorbs heat.

This heat is released at night hence there is the difference in the temperature.

The crowded high rise buildings trap the warm air and thus raise the temperature of the cities.