



Date: 23rd November- 27th November' 2020

Number of Blocks: 2

Topics: **REVISION WOKSHEET**

Subtopics:

- How the state government works
- Our Changing Earth
- Air

Instructional Aid: Revision Worksheet

Learning Outcomes: Each student will be able to:

- Recall how the government is formed at the state level in India.
- Recapitulate how different landforms are formed on the Earth due to Endogenic and Exogenic forces
- Recap the various components of the atmosphere around us.

Reference Book: Our Environment (NCERT Geography book class VII)
Social and Political life II (NCERT Political Science book class VII)

GUIDELINES:

This is a revision worksheet. Do not copy the questions in the notebook. Attempt the questions in the worksheet itself or in a rough notebook.

Block 1 Lesson Development

Glossary:

Constituency: It refers to a particular area from which all the voters living there choose their representatives.

Legislative Assembly: A Legislative Assembly is a place where all the MLAs, whether from the ruling party or from the opposition meet to discuss various issues.

Majority: A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can say to be in a majority.

Opposition party: The elected representatives who are not the members of the ruling party belong to the opposition party. The representative together plays the role of questioning government decisions and actions. They also raise new issues for consideration in the Assembly.

Ruling party: The political party that has the majority is known as the ruling party.

Governor: The Head of the State, appointed by the Central Government to ensure that the State Government works within the rules and regulations of the Constitution. He/ She appoints leader of the ruling party as the Chief minister and other ministers.

Chief Minister: The leader of the ruling party.

Coalition: A group of political parties working together to form the ruling party.

Press conference: A gathering of media persons who are invited to hear about and ask questions on a particular issue and are then expected to report on this to the larger public.

Atmosphere: Atmosphere is a thin blanket of air that surrounds the earth.

Weather: The hour-to-hour, day-to-day condition of the atmosphere is known as weather.

Climate: The average weather condition of a place for a longer period is known as the climate of a place.

Temperature: The degree of hotness and coldness of the air is known as temperature.

Isolation: Isolation is the incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth. The amount of insolation decreases from the equator towards the poles.

Air pressure: The pressure exerted by the weight of air on the earth's surface is known as air pressure.

Wind: Wind is the movement of air from the high-pressure area to low pressure areas.

Humidity: Moisture in the air is known as humidity.

Precipitation: Falling of water on the earth in the form of rainfall is known as precipitation. There are three types of rainfall: the convective rainfall, the orographic rainfall, and the cyclonic rainfall.

Thermometer: It is an instrument that measures temperature.

Endogenic forces: The forces that act in the interior of the earth are called endogenic forces.

Exogenic forces: The forces that act on the surface of the earth are called as exogenic forces.

Volcano: Is a vent (opening) in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly.

Earthquake: The vibrations caused by the movement of the lithospheric plates are called earthquakes.

The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the focus. The place on the surface above the focus is called the epicenter.

Weathering: The breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface is known as weathering.

Erosion: The wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice is called erosion. water, wind, and ice. The eroded material is carried away or transported by water, wind, etc. and eventually deposited.

Waterfall: A place where a river or stream falls from a high place for example over a cliff or rock is known as waterfall.

Meander: Large bends formed by the twisting and turning of a river while entering a plain are known as meanders.

Floodplains: Floodplains are areas where fine soil and other material get deposited during floods. These are very fertile.

Levees: The raised banks of a river is known as levees.

Delta: It is a triangular area of land where a river has split into many smaller rivers before entering the sea.

Sea caves: Sea caves are hollow like caves formed on the rocks.

Sea arches: When the cavities become very big, only the roof of the caves remains known as sea arches.

Stacks: Further erosion breaks the roof and only wall-like features remain. These features are called stacks.

Sea cliff: The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above seawater is called sea cliff.

Beaches: The sea waves deposit sediments along the shores to form beaches.

Glaciers: Rivers of ice.

Glacial Moraines: The material carried by the glacier such as rocks big and small, sand and silt gets deposited. These deposits form glacial moraines

Mushroom rocks: In deserts, rocks in the shape of a mushroom are very common. These are called mushroom rocks.

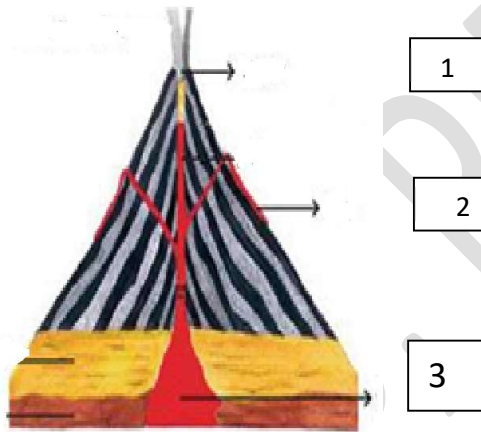
Sand dunes: In deserts, when the winds stop blowing, the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill-like structures known as sand dunes.

Loess: When very fine and light grains of sand gets deposited in large areas, it is called loess.

SECTION I

Q1. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. A particular area from which all the voters living there, choose their representatives
a. Assembly b. Constituency c. Province d. Zila
2. All the MLAs who gather (assemble) in the legislative assembly are called the
a. Legislature b. Executive c. Judiciary d. None of these
3. Who appoints leader of the ruling party as the Chief minister and other ministers, in a state?
a. Chief Minister b. Prime Minister c. Governor d. President
4. Most plentiful gas in the air which is essential for plants to survive
a. Nitrogen b. Oxygen c. Carbon dioxide
5. Low pressure area is associated with
a. Cloudy skies b. Sunny skies. c. Wet weather d. Both (a) and (b)



6. Choose the correct order to label the diagram
a. 1. Crater, 2. Lava, 3. Magma Chamber
b. 1. Crater, 2. Vent, 3. Magma
c. 1. Ash and Gases, 2. Vent, 3. Mantle
7. In deserts we see rocks in the shape of a _____
a. Cactus b. Mushroom c. Rose d. Lotus
8. _____ is the place on the crust where the movement in an earthquake starts
a. Epicenter b. Focus c. Centre d. Moraine
9. Which one of the following forces originates in the interior of the earth?

- a. Exogenic forces b. Endogenic forces c. Both (a) and (b) d. None of these

10. Identify the layer, in which all-weather phenomena like rainfall, fog and hailstorm occur.

- a. Exosphere b. Thermosphere c. Mesosphere d. Stratosphere

Q2. State whether True/ False

1. The elected representatives who are not members of the ruling party but play the role of questioning government decisions and actions are called the Majority party.
2. Climate is hour-to-hour, day to day condition of the atmosphere.
3. The amount of insolation decreases from the equator towards the poles.
4. When Sea caves become bigger and only the roof remains, the sea arches are formed.
5. Wearing away of the land by different agents like water, wind and ice is called deposition.

Block 2

SECTION II

Q1. Describe the role and functions of a Governor, Chief Minister, and an opposition party in the working of government at the state level in India.

Q2. Describe how the legislative assembly functions in our country.

Q3 Explain the different types of winds with examples.

Q4 What is humidity? Why does the clothes take longer to dry on a humid day?

Q5 Explain the different layers of the atmosphere.

Q6. Describe the work of wind, river and ice as an agent of erosion and deposition.

Q7. Explain How flood plains are formed.

Q8. Describe the composition of atmosphere around us.