



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

FIRST TERM ANSWER KEY

Class: 7

Sub : GEOGRAPHY

F.M-90

Time: 2 Hours 30 MINUTES

Date: 23.04.2019

GROUP-A

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

(1X5=5)

1. Major highways, roads, human settlements and cart tracks are depicted in **red colour**.
2. Ozonosphere is found in **stratosphere**
3. Nitrogen accounts for about **78%** of the total atmospheric gases.
4. Lake Eyre is also known as **Kati Thanda**
5. Sheep farming is mainly concentrated in **New South Wales**

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

(1x5=5)

1. Australia accounts for about **70%** of world's supply of Merino wool.
Tasmania is the smallest state of Australia.
2. The **Bass strait** separates Victoria from the island of Tasmania.
3. The bottom of exosphere is referred to as **exobase**
4. An **Opisometer** is an instrument used to measure distances on a map.

III. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE:

(1X5=5)

1. The symbol TO is used to represent Telephone Office- False
2. Verbal scales are often used on small scale maps- False
3. Man made satellites orbit the Earth within the mesosphere-False
4. Queensland is the second largest state of Australia-True
5. Sheep stations in Australia are dependent on artesian wells for water supply- True

IV. GIVE ONE WORD ANSWER:

(1X5=5)

1. The largest river of Australia- **River Murray**
2. Maps representing natural and manmade features accurately- **Toposheets**
3. Lowest layer of the atmosphere- **Troposphere**
4. Great saltwater lake in Australia- **Lake Eyre**
5. Capital of Queensland- **Brisbane**

V. MATCH THE COLOUMN AND WRITE IN PAIRS:

(1X5=5)

1. Contour lines- **Brown colour**
2. Open scrub - **Semi desert area**
3. Linear scale - **Scale bar**
4. South Australia - **Adelaide**
5. Halibut oil field- **The Bass Strait**

GROUP-B

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

(2X5=10)

1. **Convert 2cm to 4km into representative fraction.**

Step:1 Convert km to cm

$$4\text{km} = 4,00,000 \text{ cm}$$

Step:2 R.F= $\frac{\text{map distance in cm}}{\text{Ground distance in cm}}$

$$= \frac{2\text{cm}}{4,00,000\text{cm}} = \frac{1}{2,00,000}$$

Therefore, R.F = **1:2,00,000**

2. **What is coral bleaching?**

When coral polyps expel algae that lives inside their tissues, it is known as coral bleaching.

3. **What is the economic importance of sheep farming for Australia?**

Sheep farming in Australia is a major exporter and source of employment in Australia. The huge bulk of greasy wool is exported and earns foreign exchange for the country.

4. **Differentiate between troposphere and stratosphere.**

Troposphere is the lowest layer of the atmosphere.

Its average height is between 10 to 11 km.

Above the troposphere lies the stratosphere.

It extends from 50 km above the Earth's surface.

5. **Why do jet planes leave a trail behind as it moves?**

The hot, humid exhaust from jet engines mixes with the atmosphere, which at high altitude is of much lower vapour pressure and temperature than the exhaust gas. The water vapour contained in the jet exhaust condenses and may freeze, and this mixing process forms a cloud behind as the jet moves.

VII. ANSWER ANY FIVE:

(3X5=15)

1. **Mention any three conditions favouring sheep rearing in Australia.**

Climate- Sheep rearing thrives well in the warm and dry climate of the temperate region. Therefore the dry climate of Australia is ideal for wool production.

Pasture – Australia has a vast expanse of grassland vegetation which is suitable for rearing sheep.

Accessibility- Australian sheep farming farms also have the advantage of being near to the market which is why Australia exports huge amount of wool to local and foreign markets.

2. **What is global warming?**

The heat trapping gases like carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide are leading to a gradual rise in the global temperature. This phenomenon is known as global warming.

3. **Differentiate between large scale maps and small scale maps.**

Large scale map

- A map depicting small territory is called a large scale map.
- A large scale map has a relatively small ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground.
- A large scale map shows a small area in great detail.

Small scale map

- A map depicting a large area, such as an entire country, is called a small scale map.
- When a unit on the map represents a large area of unit on the ground, for example , 1:5,000,000, the map is a small scale map
- A small scale map shows more territory, but it is less detailed.

4. What is GPS? How is it helpful to mankind?

Global Positioning System shows the exact positions of a person or a thing by using signals from satellites. Smart phones having GPS helps us to navigate to our destinations. It also helps us to locate places.

5. How would you define conventional signs and symbols?

Conventional signs and symbols are used to represent man made and natural features on a map. Most of the signs and symbols are standardized and used throughout the world. Hence, the name conventional signs and symbols.

6. Draw the internationally recognized symbols for- Temple, international boundary, river banks with islands and rocks.



7. What are the steps involved in processing wool?

- Shearing
- Skirting
- Scouring
- Sorting
- Removal of burns
- Dyeing
- Fibre rolled to yarn.

(Small explanation required for each step of wool processing)

GROUP-C

VIII. ANSWER IN DETAIL (any 7)

(7x5=35)

1. Describe in detail the Uluru.

The Uluru is located on the west of the Simpson Desert. It is a massive, ancient monolith. It is also known as the Ayers Rock after Sir Henry Ayers. Uluru is the aboriginal name of this monolithic rock. It is an inselberg, which literally means the island mountain. The Uluru displays a striking orange red hue because of the surface oxidation of the iron content. The Uluru is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is a significant part of the indigenous culture of Australia.

2. Based on Great Barrier Reef, answer the following questions.

a. Where is it located?

The Great Barrier Reef is located off the northern coast of Australia.

b. What is the Great Barrier Reef?

It is a complex system of coral reefs, shoals and islets lying in the Pacific Ocean

c. What are coral reefs?

Coral reefs are diverse marine ecosystems that are built by colonies of tiny animals called corals.

d. Why is it included in the seven wonders of the world?

The Great Barrier Reef is blessed with the breath taking beauty of the world's largest coral reef. The reef contains an abundance of marine life and comprises of over 3000 individual reef systems and coral cays and literally hundreds of picturesque tropical islands with some of the world's most beautiful beaches. It is larger than the Great wall of China and the only living thing on Earth visible from space. Hence, it is included among the seven wonders of the world.

e. What type of flora and fauna is found in this region?

The Great Barrier Reef supports a diverse marine life which includes sea anemones, sponges, worms, lobsters, crayfish, prawns and crabs including coral reefs.

3. What are the impacts of climate change?

Melting glaciers
Warming of the ocean water
Increase of the ocean water
Shifting in farming regions
Increase in flood and droughts.

(Explanation required)

4. Explain the steps involved in green house effect. Draw a labelled diagram of it.

- Solar radiation reaches the Earth's atmosphere; some of it is reflected back into space.
- The rest of the sun's energy is absorbed by the land and the oceans, heating up the Earth.
- Heat radiates from earth towards space.
- Some of this heat is trapped by greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, keeping the Earth warm enough to sustain life.
- Human activities such as agriculture and land clearing are increasing the amount of green house gases released into the atmosphere.
- This is trapping extra heat, and causing the Earth's temperature to rise leading to global warming.

5. Describe in detail the Great Victoria Desert.

It is the largest desert of Australia stretching for around 424,400 sq km. There are many small deserts on the border of the Great Victoria Desert. This desert consists of many sand hills, grassland plains, areas with a closely packed surface of pebbles and saltwater lakes. This region has red sand dunes, stony plains and dry salt lakes. On its north is the Gibson, a small sandy desert. The Tirai Desert and the Sturt Stony Desert lies to the east while the Nullabor plain lies to the south.

6. Why is it important that we know how to convert from one scale to another? Mention the steps required to measure curved line distances.

The RF scale is practical because it can be used by everyone. However, it is not very useful when we want to indicate an actual distance between places. For example, if the RF scale is 1:50,000, then we know that one cm on the map represents 50,000 cm on the Earth's surface. However, this does not tell us how many km on the Earth's surface are represented by one cm on the map. For this reason, it is important that we know how to convert from one scale to another.

7. What are the major layers of the atmosphere? Explain in brief.

The major layers of the atmosphere are:

Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere, Ionosphere. **(Explanation required in two or three lines.)**

8. Explain the factors which led to improved wool production in Australia.

The factors are as follows:

- The supply of water to the pens and the cultivation of fodder producing crops have improved the quality and quantity of wool.
- The pasture lands are improved by sowing clovers or grasses. Fertilizers are applied to promote growth of the natural pasture.
- Selective breeding techniques has improved the wool quality.
- The paddock system keeps certain land in reserve which is used during drier months.

(Any other correct and justifiable factors must be provided marks)

9. Describe in detail the composition of the atmospheric gases.

The atmosphere is composed of several different gases in varying amounts. Nitrogen, oxygen and argon are the permanent gases of the atmosphere and their percentages do not change from day to day. Nitrogen accounts for 78% of the atmosphere, oxygen 21% and argon 0.9%. Gases like carbon dioxide, nitrous oxides, methane and ozone are trace gases that account for about a tenth of one percent of the atmosphere. The concentration of water

vapour in the atmosphere varies from 0 to 4% of the atmosphere, depending on where we are and what time of the day it is.

IX. ON AN OUTLINE MAP OF AUSTRALIA SHOW THE FOLLOWING WITH APPROPRIATE NAMES AND SYMBOLS.

(1X5=5)

1. Great Barrier Reef
2. Timor Sea
3. Bass Strait
4. Great Sandy Desert
5. Gibson Desert

(Students map pointing to be marked if correct.)