

# QUESTION BANK 2026-2027

## STD-VII

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY | TERM-1 & 2  
(EXTRA QUESTIONS ONLY)

### GEOGRAPHY 1st TERM

#### CHAPTER-1 – REPRESENTATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

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##### Define the Following:

- **Conventional signs:** The universal language used in a map which give a lot of information about a map are called Conventional signs.
- **Legend:** The list of relevant conventional signs which are given at the bottom of a map to help in the study of maps are known as legends.
- **Topographical maps:** It is a large scale map which shows both manmade and natural features.
- **Grid Reference:** Reference value of latitudes and longitudes of any area.

##### 1) Write two ways to measure the distance of a curved road or river.

- a) Using a paper strip.
- b) By using a thread.

##### 2) Write the three types of scales used to measure distance in a map.

- a) Verbal Scale or statement scale
- b) Numerical Fraction or Representative Fraction Scale
- c) Graphic or Linear Scale.

##### 3) Write the difference between large Scale and Small scale maps.

###### Large Scale map:

- They show a small area in a greater detail.
- They show details of cities, towns and villages (e.g., Topographical Maps).

###### Small Scale map:

- They show larger area in small detail and space.
- They show important relief features like mountains, Plateaus, Continents (e.g., Political Maps, Wall maps, Atlas maps).

##### 4) Write two things which we should keep in mind while reading Grid Reference.

- One should keep in mind the SW corner of the map or the origin.
- Eastings are always to be stated first following by Northings.
- The readings are to be always taken right to the Eastings and to the North of the Northings.

##### 5) What do you mean by Linear Settlements?

Ans) The Settlements which usually develops on either side of a main road with a view to provide services. Ex. Dhabas, hotels and shops.

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. What is an advantage of drawing a map to scale?
  - A) It eliminates grid lines
  - B) It gives an accurate understanding of distance
  - C) It shows less detail
  - D) It removes the need for a legend
2. What do the colors "Yellow" and "Red" represent on survey sheets?
  - A) Water and trees
  - B) Deserts and mountains
  - C) Cultivable land and settlements/cities
  - D) Plateaus and rivers
3. Which set of methods is used to measure map distance?
  - A) Barometer, Twine, Thermometer
  - B) Ruler, Twine, and Divider
  - C) Algae count and Grid index
  - D) Contour maps and Wind vanes
4. What is a primary purpose of Topographical maps?
  - A) To show global political lines only
  - B) To guide travel, military, and town planners with regional details
  - C) To track fast global weather changes
  - D) To show only deep-sea ocean layers

► ANSWER KEY: 1-B | 2-C | 3-B | 4-B

## CHAPTER-2 - ATMOSPHERE

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### Give Reasons:

**a) Ionosphere is important in long distance radio communication.**

Ans) Because Ionosphere reflects the low frequency radio waves but absorbs the medium and high frequency waves so, it is important in long distance radio communication.

**b) Pressure decreases with height.**

Ans) The air in the lower part of the earth close to the earth's surface is denser than the upper part and it gets thinner as we go higher. So pressure decreases with height.

**c) Acidification of Oceans is a threat to the food chains.**

Ans) Oceans serve as a sink for carbon dioxide as it dissolves the CO<sub>2</sub> released by humans. The increasing acidification makes it difficult for marine life such as Corals and Plankton to survive thereby posing a threat to the food chains.

### Give one word for:

- 1) A gas found in natural wetlands: **Methane**

- 2) A bluish gas present in the upper air: **Ozone**
- 3) An alternative source of energy: **Geothermal / Solar / Wind**
- 4) Measure of acidity in the ocean: **pH of Ocean**
- 5) Rain forests of the sea: **Coral reefs**
- 6) That organism which gives both colour and nourishment to the Corals: **Microscopic Algae**

### *Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)*

1. What is a major effect of climate change?
  - A) Drop in global temperatures
  - B) Shorter tropical heat waves
  - C) Rise in global temperatures and sea levels
  - D) Conversion of all deserts to forests
2. How does the Greenhouse effect cause Global warming?
  - A) It lets solar radiation escape
  - B) Gases trap outgoing radiation and raise temperatures
  - C) It thins the lower atmosphere
  - D) It stops rainfall over wetlands
3. Which greenhouse gas is correctly matched with its source?
  - A) CFCs: Fertilizers
  - B) Methane: Vehicular emissions
  - C) CFCs: Refrigerators/foam; Methane: Wetlands/rice fields
  - D) CO<sub>2</sub>: Deep oceans
4. Why does global warming spread infectious diseases?
  - A) It freezes bacteria
  - B) Higher temperatures create ideal breeding conditions for viruses
  - C) It eliminates air humidity
  - D) It leaves the earth in darkness
5. Where is the Ozone layer, and why is it depleting?
  - A) Troposphere; due to crop rotation
  - B) Stratosphere; due to greenhouse gases and CFCs
  - C) Ionosphere; due to radio waves
  - D) Earth's core; due to mining
6. What function does the Ozone layer perform?
  - A) Traps infrared heat
  - B) Shields the earth from harmful UV rays
  - C) Generates oxygen molecules
  - D) Keeps air pressure uniform
7. What is a primary source of Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)?
  - A) Fertilizers and pesticides
  - B) Automobile exhausts

- C) Refrigerators, aerosol sprays, and foam
  - D) Coal-fired power plants
8. What global target was set by the UNFCCC framework?
- A) Limit warming to 0°C
  - B) Limit warming to 2°C
  - C) Keep temperatures at 15°C
  - D) Limit warming to 5°C
9. What is an objective of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)?
- A) Extract polar minerals
  - B) Promote chemical pesticides
  - C) Reduce greenhouse effects and protect biodiversity
  - D) Build river dams in Europe
10. How does global warming affect Flora and Fauna?
- A) Lowers ocean acidity
  - B) Causes species loss and threatens ocean food chains
  - C) Prevents natural weathering
  - D) Increases polar plankton growth
11. What is a direct consequence of Ozone depletion?
- A) Reduced skin cancer rates
  - B) Increased UV rays, skin cancer, and damage to planktons
  - C) Expansion of rainforests
  - D) Elimination of volcanic activity
12. Which gas is heavily released from chemical fertilizers?
- A) Methane
  - B) Carbon monoxide
  - C) Nitrous oxide
  - D) CFC
13. What is an effective way to reduce global warming?
- A) Use more fossil fuels
  - B) Use alternative energy (solar/wind) and conserve forests
  - C) Increase deforestation
  - D) Rely entirely on fertilizers
14. How can people help prevent Ozone depletion?
- A) Build blast furnaces
  - B) Ban CFC sprays, use public transport, and use eco-products
  - C) Increase chemical farming
  - D) Discard AC units in open landfills

► ANSWER KEY: 1-C | 2-B | 3-C | 4-B | 5-B | 6-B | 7-C | 8-B | 9-C | 10-B | 11-B | 12-C | 13-B | 14-B