

**GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL**  
**TERMINAL EXAMINATION 2017-18**

**SUB : GEOGRAPHY**

**CLASS : VII**

**TIME : 1 ½ HOURS**

**MARKS : 80**

**[Answer the following questions in your answer booklet only.]**

Q.I. Name the following : (6mks)

1. An example of intrusive igneous rock-
2. Degradation and aggradation together are called-
3. Any 3 human activities that cause biological weathering-
4. Any 3 raw materials of steel industry -
5. Capital of South Australia -
6. Australia's longest river which is not perennial and originates in Eastern Highlands-
7. The longest permanently flowing river of Australia-
8. The largest cattle station which is in South Australia-

Q.II. Match the columns. Write only the answers as shown in the (4mks)  
Example : 9a

A	B
1. Bajaj Auto/ TISCO	a. Canberra
2. Durgapur Steel Plant	b. Joint Sector Industries
3. Mother Dairy	c. Private Sector Industry
4. Vegetable Oil	d. Forest Based Industry
5. Oil India Ltd.	e. Agro Based Industry
6. Furniture	f. Public Sector Industry
7. Iron and steel	g. Marine Based Industry
8. Fish Oil	h. Mineral Industry
9. Australia	i. Co-operative sector Industry
	j. Queensland

Q.III. Define the following: (7mks)

1. Erosion
2. Igneous Rock
3. Sheet Erosion
4. Industry
5. Aquifer
6. Coral
7. Thermal Metamorphism

Q.IV. Differentiate between : (only 2 points each)

(6mks)

1. Intrusive igneous rocks and Extrusive igneous rocks
2. Soil and rock
3. Physical weathering and Chemical weathering

Q.V. Give two reasons for each of the following:

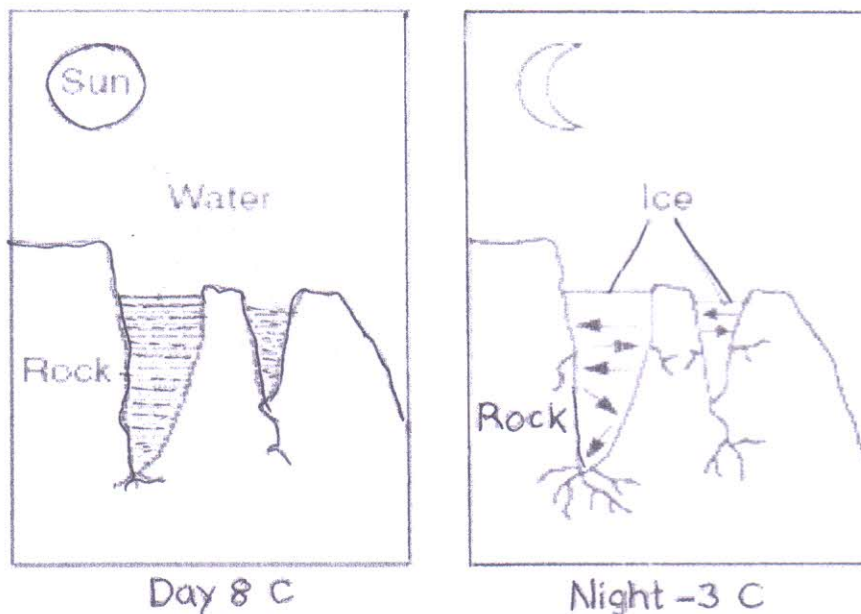
(10mks)

1. Rocks are used in construction industries. (2)
2. Small scale industry suits a developing country like India. (2)
3. Crop rotation can help to check erosion (2)
4. Cottage industry is generally a household unit run by a family. (2)
5. After independence industries could be set up in distant areas away from the mineral belts. (2)

Q.VI. Observe the given pictures carefully and answer the questions that follow in your answer booklet only:

(8mks)

PICTURE A



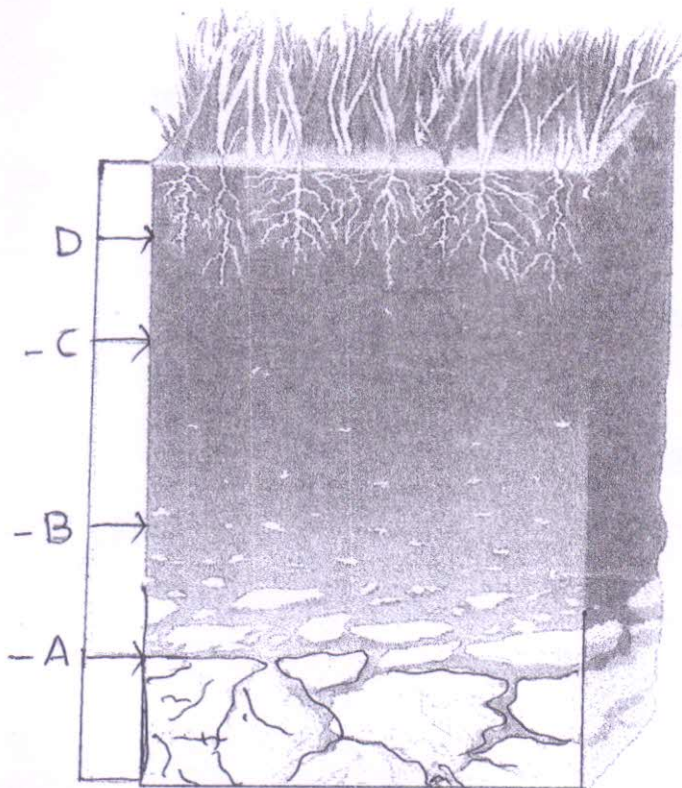
1. a. What happens to the water in the rock at night? Why? (1)  
b. What is the consequence of the above action? (1)  
c. What happens to the water in the rock in the morning?  
What is this process called? (1 ½)

PICTURE B



1. a. Identify the above picture. (½)  
b. Why is this practice followed? (½)
2. What procedure is practised to make this process effective? (1 ½)
3. Which other methods can be followed besides the above method for the same purpose? (2)

Q.VII. Label the picture given below: (2)



Q.VIII. Answer the following questions in brief: (10mks)

1. How are industries needed to make a country strong financially? (1)
2. Why is Australia world's driest continent? (1)
3. How are sedimentary rocks formed? (2)
4. Explain the process of hydration. (2)
5. Why do woolen industries do well in cold climate while cotton industries thrive in warm climate? (2)
6. What is molasses? What is it used for? (2)

Q. IX. With respect to the Great Dividing Range answer the following: (2mks)

1. State its extent
2. Mention its significance. (2points)

Q.X. On the given physical Map 1 of Australia draw, mark , shade and label the following: (10mks)

1. Water bodies (3)
  - a. Timor Sea
  - b. Gulf of Carpentaria
  - c. Bass Strait
  - d. Tasman Sea
  - e. Great Barrier Reef
  - f. Indian Ocean
2. Winds (2)
  - a. South east trade winds which blow throughout the year.
  - b. Westerlies (for winter)
3. Rivers and Lakes (2)
  - a. River Murray
  - b. River Lachlan
  - c. River Copper creek
  - d. Lake Eyre
4. Mountain Ranges (2)
  - a. Mac Donnell Range
  - b. Musgrave Range
  - c. Darling Range
  - d. Mt. Kosciusko
5. Kimberley Plateau (1)

Q.XI. On the given political map 2 of Australia draw, mark, shade and label the following: (8mks)

1. Countries and capitals (also mark their capitals on the map) (4)
  - a. Western Australia
  - b. Victoria
  - c. Queensland
  - d. New South Wales
2. Minerals: (1 place only) (4)
  - a. Iron to the South of the continent
  - b. Coal
  - c. Petroleum
  - d. Uranium

Q.XII. On the outline map of India (Map 3) draw, mark, shade and label the following. Also create your own key for this map to show the various industries : (7mks)

1. Two places having sugar industries
2. One place having iron and steel industry
3. Two places showing automobile industry
4. One place showing cotton industry
5. One place showing fishing industry

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# AUSTRALIA - PHYSICAL FEATURES MAP

Std.: 115 Div: 125 Roll No.: 135



0 160 320 K.M.

- 1/3 Waterbodies
- 1/2 Winds
- 1/2 Rivers & lakes

**AUSTRALIA**

ऑस्ट्रेलिया

For Education Purpose Only

115

125

135

145

155

35

25

15

155

MAP NO. 2

Name :

Std & Div :

Roll No. :



4 Countries  
 4 Capitals  
 4 Minerals  
 4

**AUSTRALIA**

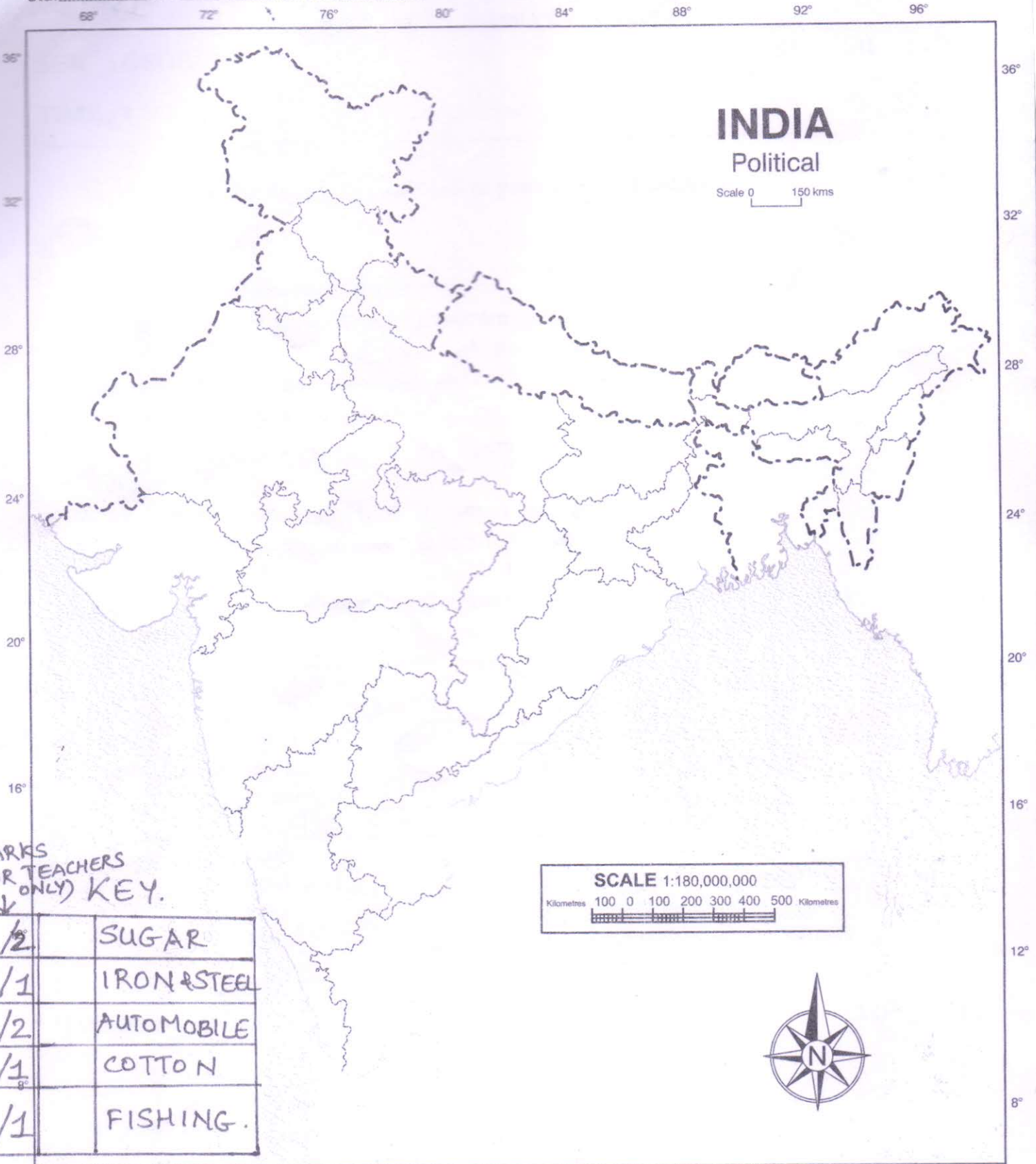
ऑस्ट्रेलिया

For Educational Purpose Only

# MAP NO-3 (INDIA)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Std. \_\_\_\_\_ Div. \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_



MARKS FOR TEACHERS ONLY KEY.

1/2	SUGAR
1/1	IRON & STEEL
1/2	AUTOMOBILE
1/1	COTTON
1/1	FISHING.

- © Government of India, Copyright 2007.
- The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.
- The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
- The Administrative Headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
- The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the "North Eastern" Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but have yet to be verified.
- The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India.
- The state boundaries between Uttaranchal & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by the Governments concerned.
- The spellings of names in this map, have been taken from various sources.



Books for Success...

FOR SCHOOL USE ONLY