

- C. 1. Flood; 2. Willie willy
- D. 1. typhoon; 2. Anemometer; 3. high; 4. flood; 5. America
- E. 1. True; 2. False; 3. True; 4. True; 5. False
- F. 1. Powerful winds are called storms. It blow very fast. e.g. cyclones, hurricanes etc.
 2. Tornado in meteorology is violent whirling wind accompanied by funnel shaped cloud extending down from a cloud. Commonly known as cyclone, it can move over land to many kilometres causing great damage.
3. Floods occur when water overflow beyond its normal course. The region of flood is heavy rain, river over flows etc.
4. Precautions against flood :
 (a) Keep a first-aid kit handy.
 (b) Keep medicines for snake bites and diarrhoea.
 (c) Drink only boiled water and eat only freshly cooked food.
 (d) Listen to radio and watch television for warning and advices.
- G. 1. Floods can be caused due to :
 (a) blocking of river channel by landslide.
 (b) strong tides and storms in the sea.
 (c) cyclones and tsunamis over the water bodies.
 (d) change in course of a river.
 (e) less discharging capacity of the channel.
2. Activity 1 on Page no-87
3. Precautions against cyclones :
 (a) Keep an emergency kit ready at home.
 (b) Listen to the TV and radio weather bulletins regularly and carefully.
 (c) Store enough food, articles in waterproof bags.
 (d) Do not venture into the sea.
 (e) Avoid flood water and be careful of snake bites.
4. Answer on Page No. 87
- H. 1. The thunderstorms are accompanied by heavy rains and high speed winds, so bus or car is the best place to take shelter during a thunderstorm.
 2. The Sun is responsible for unequal distribution of temperature on Earth. Some regions are heated more and throughout the year while other regions remain cold.

class: 7
 Science

- F. 1. Wind, water, frost, roots of plants are the factors which contributes to formation of soil.
 2. Humus is rotting dead matter present in the soil.
 3. A vertical section through the soil showing the different layers of the soil is called the soil profile. Each layer differs in feel (texture), colour, depth and chemical composition.
 4. The uppermost layer of the soil is called topsoil. It is also called A-horizon.
- G. 1. Soil conservation : Preventing erosion of soil is known as soil conservation. Some methods of soil conservation are as follows :
 (a) Afforestation (b) Shelter Belts
 (c) Contour Ploughing (d) Terrace Farming
 (e) Preventing Overgrazing.
2. Soil formation is a slow and stepwise process. It takes thousands of years to form a layer of soil just a few centimetres thick. It is a result of continuous breaking down of rocks by a process called weathering. Weathering is the disintegration (breakdown) of rocks on the Earth's surface caused by exposure to natural forces such as wind, water, frost, roots of plants, etc. Weathering is of two types : physical and chemical.
3. The main causes of soil erosion are :
 (a) Falling of trees and shrubs (deforestation) take place at large scale.
 (b) Rain strikes bare soil.
 (c) Poor farming methods are adopted.
4. Soil is the greatest natural resource because we derive all the essential needs of our life from soil directly or indirectly. It provides food both for humans and animals. Cereals such as wheat, rice, millets, oil seed, pulses and beverages like tea and coffee, vegetables and fruits are obtained from soil. We get fibres like cotton, flax, jute etc., for our clothes from soil. The soil provides us fuel and timber, tobacco, rubber, etc. known as primary food products.
- H. 1. Sandy soil : It contains about 80% of sand along with clay and silt. The pore spaces are large and hence it has low water retention capacity.
 Clayey soil : It is the soil with large proportion of clay particles and a little sand. It has good water holding capacity.
 Loamy soil : It is the soil fairly equal proportion of sand and clay. It is the best soil for plant growth.
2. Sample-X : Loamy soil ; Sample-Y : Sandy soil

- A. 1. Nose, Trachea
- B. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (c)
- C. 1. photosynthesis; 2. fish; 3. intestine; 4. stomach
- D. 1. (v); 2. (iv); 3. (i); 4. (ii); 5. (iii)
- E. 1. spiracle; 2. haemoglobin; 3. oxygen; 4. carbon dioxide; 5. inhalation