

**ICSE Board  
Class VII Geography  
Sample Paper – 1 Solution**

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**SECTION A**

**ANSWER 1**

- i)** Inclined
- ii)** Humidity
- iii)** International Date
- iv)** Rotation
- v)** Northern, Western
- vi)** 1973
- vii)** Mt. Aconcagua
- viii)** Planktons
- ix)** Metamorphic
- x)** Tropopause

**ANSWER 2**

- i)** b - (Frost action)
- ii)** b - (The Pacific Ocean)
- iii)** c - (Motor City)
- iv)** b - (Exosphere)
- v)** c - (Crust)
- vi)** a - (Leguminous)
- vii)** b - (Cape Horn)
- viii)** c - (New England)
- ix)** b - (St. Lawrence)
- x)** d - (All of the above)

**QUESTION 3**

- i)** False (The Indian Antarctic Programme was started in 1981.)
- ii)** False (Winds are named after the direction from which they blow.)
- iii)** False (The time which is taken in reference to Greenwich is called the Greenwich Mean Time.)
- iv)** True
- v)** False (North-western U.S.A. receives heavy rainfall throughout the year.)
- vi)** False (Most of the forests in Canada are owned by the Canadian Government.)
- vii)** False (Suriname is the smallest country of South America.)
- viii)** False (Ground frost hampers the growth of coffee plants.)
- ix)** False (Sedimentary rocks contain fossil fuels.)
- x)** True

**SECTION B****QUESTION 4**

- i)** Denudation is a long term process which involves the wearing and tearing of the Earth's surface. Denudation results in the lowering of landforms.
- ii)** The pressure exerted by air on the surface of the Earth is called atmospheric pressure.
- iii)** The small droplets of water, formed on cool surfaces during nights or early mornings due to condensation of atmospheric water vapour are known as dew.
- iv)** The binding together of compacted sediments by natural materials such as silica and iron is called cementation.
- v)** The dry climate of the Guano islands helps in preserving chemicals such as nitrate. On the other hand, the climate of islands and equatorial regions is moist and humid, and tends to wash away the nitrates. This makes the deposits comparatively less rich in chemicals.
- vi)** The three racial groups which inhabit South America are the American Indians, Europeans and the Africans.
- vii)** Sun, Apple Computers, Cisco, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, Intel, and Netscape are some famous companies which have their offices in the Silicon valley.

- viii)** When the days and nights are of equal duration, it is known as equinox. This phenomenon occurs twice in a year on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of September and 21<sup>st</sup> of March.
- ix)** Precipitation is the process by which condensed water vapour falls on the surface of the Earth in various forms such as rainfall, snowfall, hail etc.
- x)** Landforms on the surface of the Earth are continuously weathered by many processes. The process of erosion, transportation and deposition of rock material is known as gradation.

### QUESTION 5

- (i)** Argentina in South America lies in the Southern Hemisphere while USA in North America lies in the Northern Hemisphere. Hence,
- a)** On 21<sup>st</sup> March and 23<sup>rd</sup> September, all places in the Southern Hemisphere and the Northern Hemisphere will experience equal days and nights.
  - b)** Argentina will experience its longest day on 22<sup>nd</sup> December while USA will experience the same on 21<sup>st</sup> June.
  - c)** Argentina will experience its shortest day on 21<sup>st</sup> June while USA will experience it on 22<sup>nd</sup> December.
- (ii)** The local time of a place is determined with reference to the position of the Sun in the sky. When all places on the same meridian of longitude have noon, it is considered to be their local time. Some countries have a vast longitudinal extent and thus local time within the country may vary from place to place. Thus a central meridian passing through the country is considered to be the standard meridian. The time based on this standard meridian, which is adopted for the entire country, is known as the standard time.
- (iii)** Four categories of clouds and their features are as follows:
- a)** Cirrus Clouds: These are found between 6,000-12,000 m of altitude. They are dry and rainless.
  - b)** Cumulous Clouds: They are found between 2,000-6,000 m of altitude. They bring small but cause sharp showers.
  - c)** Stratus Clouds: They are found above 2,000 m of height and cause drizzles.
  - d)** Nimbus Clouds: They are found below an altitude of 2,000 m. They are rain bearing clouds and cause continuous rain or snow.

(iv)

- a) The bird in the picture is a penguin.
- b) Two ways in which penguins are adapted to survive the extreme weather conditions are:
  - They have fluffy feathers which are packed together. These trap the warm air and help keep the bird warm.
  - The fat layer in the penguin acts as a storehouse of energy and keeps it warm even while swimming in the sea.

(iv)

- a) **Estuary:** It is a funnel shaped opening at the mouth of a river.
- b) **Gradient of the river:** A river flows according to the pull of gravity. The slope of the river is known as the gradient of the river.
- c) **Tributary:** When a stream of a river or a smaller river join to form a larger river, the smaller river is known as the tributary.
- d) **Distributary:** When a stream of river leaves the main river and flows in another direction, it is known as a distributary.

(v)

- a) Biological weathering involves both physical disintegration and decomposition. This is because all organic or biological matter is made up of oxygen and water which may lead to chemical reactions in rocks, resulting in their decomposition and physical disintegration.
- b) A river is said to not only be an agent of erosion but also an agent of deposition due to the following reasons:
  - i) In the upper course, a river flows through a mountainous region. It flows steeply and hence it cuts down rocks resulting in the formation of narrow valleys. Here it erodes pieces of rocks.
  - ii) In the middle course, a river enters a plain region. Here it slows down and the volume of the water increases. The sediments (fine pieces of rocks) get deposited here and result in the creation of different landforms such as flood plains, alluvial fan etc.