



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: Social Science	Sub: Geography
Worksheet No: 11	Topic: Air	Year: 2022-23

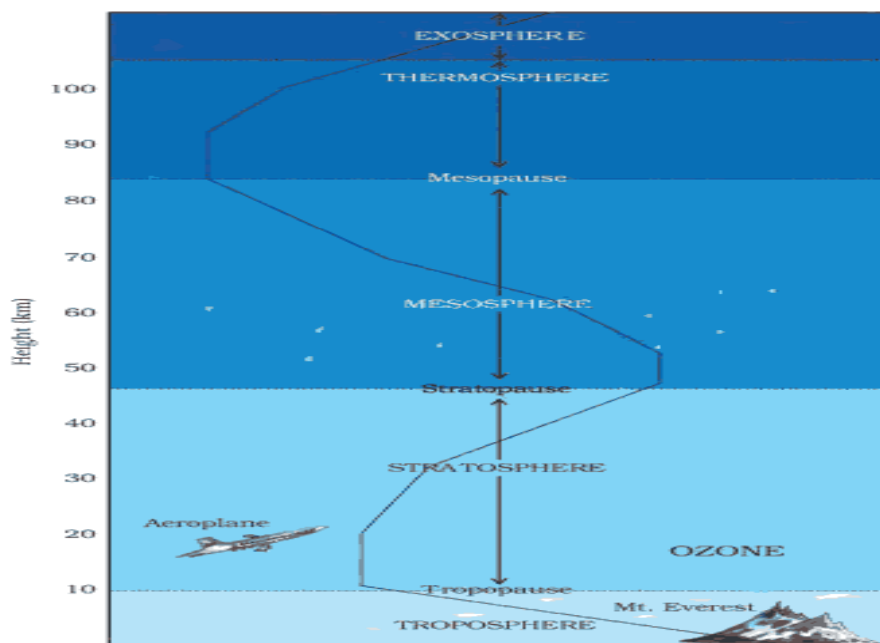
I	Match the following: -												
	<table><thead><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1. Temperature</td><td>(a) Bacteria in soil</td></tr><tr><td>2. Pressure</td><td>(b) Thermosphere</td></tr><tr><td>3. Seasonal wind</td><td>(c) Barometer</td></tr><tr><td>4. Radio waves transmission</td><td>(d) Thermometer</td></tr><tr><td>5. Nitrogen from air</td><td>(e) Change directions in different seasons</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Answers: - 1.(d), 2 (c), 3 (e), 4(b), 5(a)</p>	Column A	Column B	1. Temperature	(a) Bacteria in soil	2. Pressure	(b) Thermosphere	3. Seasonal wind	(c) Barometer	4. Radio waves transmission	(d) Thermometer	5. Nitrogen from air	(e) Change directions in different seasons
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II	State True or False: -												
1	Helium and hydrogen float from exosphere into space – True												
2	Ionosphere contains the ozone layer – False												
3	Earth is surrounded by a blanket of air called Atmosphere - True												
III	Name the following: -												
4	Green plants use this gas to make their own food and release oxygen. Carbon dioxide.												
5	The layer of the atmosphere where the meteorites burn up on entering the space. Mesosphere.												
6	The layer which helps in radio transmission. Ionosphere.												
IV	Fill in the blanks: -												
7	_____ is the most important layer of the atmosphere. Troposphere.												
8	_____ is the second most plentiful gas in the air. Oxygen.												
9	Exosphere has very thin air, and gases like _____ and _____ float into the space from here. Helium and Hydrogen.												
10	Westerlies and Easterlies are the examples of _____ wind. Permanent.												
IV.	Answer in detail:-												
11	Give an account of the composition of the atmosphere. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Our atmosphere is composed of mainly two gases—nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%).• Other gases like carbon dioxide, helium, ozone, argon and hydrogen are found in lesser quantities.• Apart from these gases, tiny dust particles are also present in the air.												
12	What is wind? Mention its different types.												

The wind is the movement of air from the high-pressure areas to low-pressure areas. It is divided into three types:

- **Permanent winds:** The trade winds, westerlies, and easterlies are the permanent winds. These blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction
- **Seasonal winds:** These winds change their direction in different seasons. For example, monsoons in India.
- **Local winds:** These winds blow only during a particular period of the day or year in a small area. For example, land and sea breeze. Loo is a local wind which hot and dry and blows in the northern plains of India during summers.

13 Draw a well labelled diagram of the structure of the Atmosphere and write the characteristics of each layers.

- **Troposphere:** This is the most important layer of the atmosphere with an average height of 13 km from the earth. It is in this layer that we find the air that we breathe.
- **Stratosphere:** This layer extends up to a height of 50 km. It presents the most ideal conditions for flying aeroplanes and contains a layer of ozone gas which protects us from the harmful effect of the sunrays.
- **Mesosphere:** This layer extends up to a height of 80 km. Meteorites bum up in this layer on entering from the space.
- **Thermosphere:** In this layer, the temperature rises very rapidly with increasing height. The ionosphere is a part of this layer. Radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by this layer.
- **Exosphere:** It is the uppermost layer where there is very thin air. Light gases such as helium and hydrogen float into space from here.



14 The composition of air is given below .Draw a pie-chart representing the various percentage of these gases.

Gases	Percentage
Nitrogen	78%
Oxygen	21%
Other Gases	1%

