

GEOGRAPHY NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

making chip-board. Crops residues help to generate revenues.

3. Differentiate between staple and cash crops.

Ans: Difference between staple and cash crops

An agricultural crop that is grown for sale to return a profit is called a cash crop and an agricultural crop that is grown for human consumption is called a staple crop.

Staple Crops

1. The major purpose of staple crops is mainly to feed the farmers.
2. Grown for local markets.
3. Simple farming methods are used just to sustain the domestic needs.
4. Does not involve many risks because the quantity of production is low.
5. Not much emphasis has been put on crop productivity.
6. It doesn't need a lot of capital to start.

Cash Crops

1. The major purposes of cash crops is to make a profit.
2. Grown for local and international markets.
3. Complex farming methods are used to increase the output.
4. It involves many risks such as land degradation, quality and

quantity of production and price variability.

5. A lot of emphases has been put on crop productivity.
6. Need a lot of capital to start.

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Unit # 5

Climate Change

Exercise

1. Choose the Correct Option:

1. Primarily the greatest global threat of the present century is _____.
a. air pollution
b. water pollution
c. flood
d. climate change

Correct answer: d. climate change

2. Both the _____ and manmade _____ factors have contributed to climate change.
a. natural b. artificial
c. cultural
d. anthropogenic

Correct answer: a. natural

3. Without greenhouse effect, the earth would be too _____ to live.
a. hot b. cold
c. dark d. humid

Correct answer: b. cold

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4. An increase in average temperatures of the earth is called _____.

a. weather b. climate
c. climate change
d. **global warming**

Correct answer: d. global warming

5. The _____ gases are good absorbers of earth's radiation.

a. greenhouse
b. **Ozone**
c. noble
d. chlorofluorocarbons

Correct answer: b. Ozone

6. Ozone layer is found in the _____ layer of atmosphere.

a. Troposphere
b. **Stratosphere**
c. Thermosphere d. Mesosphere

Correct answer: b. Stratosphere

7. An increase in the amount of _____ in the atmosphere is the cause of global warming.

a. oxygen b. nitrogen
c. **carbon dioxide**
d. hydrogen

Correct answer: c. carbon dioxide

8. The winters are getting _____ due the effects of climate change.

a. longer b. **shorter**
c. brighter d. darker

Correct answer: b. shorter

9. The _____ countries are more prone to the harmful effects of the climate change.

a. **developing**
b. developed
c. modern d. rich

Correct answer: a. developing

10. The ozone hole has developed over _____.

a. Europe b. Asia
c. **Antarctica**
d. Africa

Correct answer: c. Antarctica

2. Give Brief Answers to the Following Questions:

1. What is the difference between weather and climate?

Ans: **Difference between weather and climate**

Weather is the atmospheric condition at a particular place over a short period of time. The important elements of weather are temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity and precipitation. Weather is a short term aspect of the climate.

Climate is the average weather conditions or the weather patterns that an area usually experiences over a longer period of time.

2. What is meant by climate change?

Ans: Climate change is a long-term change in the average weather of a particular region or the whole

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world. This is an unexpected change in the global climate and usually occurs in decades or millions of years.

3. What does the greenhouse effect mean?

Ans: Greenhouse effect

The natural warming of the surface of the earth and lower atmosphere due to the presence of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, is called the Greenhouse Effect.

4. How does climate change affect the people of Pakistan?

Ans: Climate change badly affects our irrigation system. The scarcity of water may lead to poor agriculture as water and water management systems are the backbone of agriculture. The fluctuating nature of the monsoon will cause agriculture to face unprecedented problems. Global warming has adversely affected our glaciers and their melting is leading to a rise in sea levels. This melting may lead to sudden floods. The situation is particularly critical for the lives of a large population of Pakistan because most of our population lives in the lowland flood plains of the Punjab and Sindh. Climate change may impact our country's ecosystem and biodiversity and related field such as forestry and fisheries.

5. How does the ozone layer protect life on earth?

Ans: Importance of ozone layer

Ozone gas is naturally present in the atmosphere. Ozone concentration, which is often referred to as the ozone layer, is mainly found in the stratosphere. The presence of the ozone layer is essential because it protects the earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun. Ultraviolet radiation can cause the risk of skin cancer, headaches, eye diseases and other health problems in humans. It can also damage plant life and aquatic ecosystems. In short, life would be very difficult without the ozone layer.

3. Give Detailed Answers to the Following Questions:

1. Describe the main causes of climate change in the world.

Ans: Main causes of Climate Change

1. There are many causes of climate change. Both natural and man-made factors have contributed to climate change. However, the share of man-made factors is larger than natural ones. They lead to an increase in greenhouse gases level in the atmosphere.
2. The main human activities responsible for this increase are the combustion of fossil fuels, excessive agriculture, deforestation, urbanization and air pollution. Agriculture, deforestation and other land use

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- contribute to climate change. It generates approximately 25% of total greenhouse gas emissions.
3. Man-made factors bring about global warming which is another enormous threat to our planet. The causes of global warming are the same as the combustion of fossil fuels either from industry or transportation. Deforestation is also responsible for this disaster as it lessens the earth's ability to cool its climate.

2. How is climate change affecting the world?

Ans: Main affects of Climate Change

The effects of climate change are numerous.

1. Some of them are desertification, rising sea levels, melting of ice and glaciers, and recurrent occurring of floods and droughts.
2. Rising sea level poses a serious threat to farmland, housing, recreation areas and most importantly coastal life around the world.
3. The weather patterns are changing; the winters are getting shorter and the summers longer.
4. Climate change leads to the extinction of plant and animal species. The flowers and fruits are blooming earlier. The birds are moving to cold climates for survival. Coral reefs as well as sea life is under severe threat.

5. The extreme weather conditions, like heat waves and storms, which were not very frequent in the recent past, are becoming more and more common.
6. The ocean's current patterns are also changing due to climate change.
7. Climate change is threatening the landforms as well. It is threatening our unique permafrost landforms as they are extremely sensitive to global warming. As the ice melts, the landforms of the Arctic region will change dramatically. Landforms especially in cold regions collapse and gradually disappear from the earth due to extreme weather.
8. Climate changes affect the frequency and intensity of landslides. Landslides can destroy forest areas, damage landforms and natural resources. It may increase the risk of floods as broken rock materials block rivers.

Climate change has a deep connection with poverty. The funds which could be utilized for poverty alleviation in poor countries have to be diverted to minimize climate change effects. The developing countries are more prone to its harmful effect. They are under-resourced to fight with it, though their contribution to worsening the climate is comparatively less.

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3. **What can we do to minimize the impacts of climate change?**

Ans: **Ways to Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change**

Our climate is changing and it needs our help. Climate change experts have been pointing out that the long-term solution to this problem lies in the awareness and understanding of this problem by everyone. The best way to do this is by educating the students at a very early age. A lot of international agencies were set up to increase an understanding amongst the countries on climate change. The role of the government is to streamline these efforts by ensuring the policies of international organizations.

10 WAYS TO PROTECT OUR PLANET

1. **SAY 'NO' TO PLASTIC**

About 8 million tons of plastic waste escapes into the oceans from coastal nations and it is killing more than 1.1 million seabirds and animals. So instead of using plastic products, we should use their alternatives.

2. **PLANT TREES**

The second most significant way to preserve our planet is to start reforestation of trees which provide food and oxygen. They help to save energy, clean the air and in combating climate change.

3. **DRIVE LESS WALK MORE**

Drive is one of the biggest causes of pollution. Limiting its use is a significant measure to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases which are accountable for climate change.

4. **SAVE WATER**

Water is wasted more frequently than we can see. Turn off the faucet as you are brushing your teeth; don't turn your shower on until you are ready to get in and wash your hair and limit your water usage as you wash dishes.

5. **SAVE ELECTRICITY**

Saving electricity can reduce pollution, carbon dioxide emissions, oil consumption and even the creation of more power plants so use energy-efficient light bulbs instead of regular bulbs and make you turn off the lights that TV and other appliances when you are not using them.

6. **REDUCE FOOD WASTAGE**

Statistics show that in the United States 40% of food is wasted annually, minimizing food wastage reduces Methane emissions from landfills, lowers the carbon footprint and conserves energy and resources.

7. **PREPARE AT HOME AND EAT LOCAL**

Buying local naturally grown produce that include less meat and more in-season vegetables will dramatically

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reduce the carbon emissions produced from fertilizers and pesticides.

8. DRY CLOTHES NATURALLY

The traditional method of line drying your clothing is much better for the environment. One dryer load uses 5 times more electricity than washing; by simply line drying your clothes you can save 1/3 of their carbon footprint.

9. GO GREEN

We should always shop wisely by only buying sustainable products and like always looking for non-plastic products for example bamboo, toothbrushes, bamboo cutlery sets, cotton produce bags, non-woven grocery bags and eco-friendly stores bamboo made coffee mugs.

10. REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE

Cut down on what you throw away follow the three to conserve natural resources and landfill space.

Learning Activities

Learning Activity (1)

Try to find means of saving environment from your daily life.

Ans: **Means of saving environment**

- i. If we plant more trees, the trees will attract clouds and help to bring rains. So by planting trees we can minimize the effect of

environmental destruction by climate change.

- ii. If we plant more trees, they will absorb carbon dioxide. It will minimize the greenhouse effect and will help save our environment.
- iii. If we use buses instead of cars, the fuel consumption will be reduced. It will reduce the production of greenhouse gases and will help in saving the atmosphere.
- iv. Cutting of trees should be controlled.
- v. Household usage of refrigerators and air conditioners, burning of fossil fuel in factories are producing greenhouse gases and resulting in a rise in atmospheric temperature (global warming). By controlling such activities or bringing them to minimum level will help to save our environment.

Learning Activity (2)

Write a paragraph to convince your friends and family members to reduce their consumption of fossil fuel.

Ans: **Reduction of consumption of fossil fuel - The need of time**

The consumption of fossil fuels like petrol and natural gas is causing global warming. Global warming is bringing climate change. Winter season