03/08/2020
Monday

classmate
Date
Page

class - VII

Sub :- Geo

Pg no :- 1

Home work :- learn and write in your Geo notebook.

Le-2 The Atmosphere

B. Tick the sentences that are true. Correct the others :-

1. As we move outwards from the Earth's surface the atmosphere gradually becomes thicker.

Ans :- False :- It becomes thinner.

2. Air temperature increases steadily with altitude.

Ans :- False :- Air temperature varies in complicated ways with altitude.

3. The mesosphere lies above the ~~st~~ratosphere.

Ans :- True

4. Greenhouses are called so because they are painted green in colour.

Ans :- False :- As they are involved in greenhouse effect.

a) wheat b) barley c) tea d) rice

13/08/2020) Geo - Lo - 2 :- write in your notebook.

D. Give reasons for the following.

1. Temperature increases with height in the stratosphere. Pg no : 11
2. The troposphere is also known as the 'weather-making layer'. Pg no : 11
3. The ozone layer is vital for life on the Earth. Pg : 12
4. There is a gradual depletion of the ozone layer. Pg 12
5. The ionosphere conducts electricity and also reflects radio waves. Pg no : 13
6. Global warming causes the sea levels to rise. Pg 14

above it – the stratosphere.

Stratosphere

The stratosphere is a layer of very thin air. It extends from the tropopause, to about 50 km above the Earth's surface.

G.R.(1)

In this layer, the temperature increases with height as a result of the absorption of ultraviolet light by the ozone present here.

Earth warm. G.R (2)

Most of the water vapour and dust particles are found in this layer. As a result, almost all the clouds too are found here. As these are important factors that control weather, the troposphere is called the 'weather-making' layer.

A meteor visible in an aurora-lit sky

stratosphere with a high concentration of a gas called **ozone**. Ozone makes up a very small portion of the atmosphere, but it is vital for life on Earth as it absorbs excess ultraviolet radiation from the Sun. Overexposure to ultraviolet radiation can damage our eyes and skin, and even lead to cancer.

skin, and even lead to

Over the last few decades, however, the ozone layer has been severely depleted. This depletion is a result of the increased use of **chlorofluorocarbons** (CFCs). CFCs are released into the atmosphere by air-conditioners, refrigerators, aerosols and aeroplanes. When the CFC molecules reach the stratosphere, ultraviolet rays break them down, leading to the release of free chlorine atoms. These chlorine atoms, in turn, destroy the ozone molecules. One chlorine atom can destroy around 100,000 ozone molecules. The use of CFCs has now been curbed, but free chlorine atoms continue to linger in the stratosphere.

Ionosphere → G.R (5)

A zone of electrically charged air, called the **ionosphere**, is present in the upper atmosphere. It extends from the top half of the mesosphere to the lower part of the exosphere. Here, the molecules of air are broken up into tiny charged particles called **ions**. As a result, this zone conducts electricity and also reflects radio waves.

Impact of Global Warming

Global warming is affecting the Earth and its inhabitants in a number of ways. Many of these effects are often interconnected.

Global warming has led to the gradual melting of glaciers and polar ice caps. This in turn is causing the sea levels to rise, changing the acidity of the oceans and affecting marine ecosystems.