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Std.

VII

~~Div.~~

sec - B

1. a) Erosion

b) Angell

c) Weathering and erosion

d) Distributaries

e) River valleys

2.1) Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice.

2) * When the river overflows its banks it leads to the flooding of the neighbouring areas.

* As it floods, it deposits layers of fine soil and other materials (sediments) along its banks. This leads to the formation of a flat fertile flood plain.

3) * When the river becomes so slow it begins to deposit its load. Each distributary forms its own mouth.
* The collection of sediments from all the mouths forms a delta.

4) When the ends of the meander loop come closer in due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake called an oxbow lake.

5) Flood plains are very fertile as the river sediments are deposited there - which is good for growing plants on the flood plain.

6) Some of the rivers of the world that form a delta are - Nile, Zaire, Ganga etc.

7. As a river nears its mouth (the place where it meets the sea), it deposits its sediments in the form of sandbars. To move through the sandbars, the river breaks up into a number of channels called ~~distributaries~~ distributaries.

8) Weathering is the breaking of the rock material on the surface of the earth due to exposure to the atmosphere.

9) Meanders are formed in the lower course when the river, loaded with debris, becomes very slow.

10) Victoria Falls are located in Southern Africa Zimbabwe.