

BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, NAVI MUMBAI

Class – VII

Subject- Geography

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Chapter – 1

ENVIRONMENT

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INTRODUCTION

- Environment means surroundings, which include all the living and non-living things around us.
- The place , people , things and nature that surrounds any living organism is called environment.
- Our environment is a combination of both the natural environment and the human environment.



Components of Environment

a. Natural environment :

It refers to both **Biotic** and **Abiotic** conditions existing on the earth.

Biotic or living beings



Abiotic or nonliving components existing on the earth.



b. Human environment :

It reveals the activities , creations and interactions among human beings.



Environment



1. It represents the world of living beings.

2.They reproduce.

3. They consume energy.

4. They respond to stimuli.

5. Example: Plants
Animals
Human Beings

1.It represents the world of non-living beings.

2.They do not reproduce

3.They do not consume energy.

4.They do not respond to stimuli.

5. Example: Lithosphere
Hydrosphere
Atmosphere

The biotic and abiotic components of the natural environment are interrelated there is a constant interdependence/interaction between them.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The components of the natural environment , such as land ,water ,air, plants, animals and human beings are called the domains or realms of our earth.

The domains are as follows.

1. Lithosphere

2. Hydrosphere

3. Atmosphere

4. Biosphere



The Lithosphere

Introduction: The Greek word ‘lithos’ stands for rocks.

Lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth, made up of rocks and minerals.

Its surface is not uniform and has a variety of landforms such as-mountains, plateaus, ridges, plains, valleys, etc.

These landforms are also found on the ocean floors.



The Lithosphere

Importance:

1. It provides land for agriculture and settlements.
2. The land is covered with forest and grassland.
3. A variety of minerals are found in the crust of the earth which are needed for the development of industries.



The Hydrosphere

Introduction: The word 'hydro' stands for water.

About 71% of the total surface area of the earth is covered with water, which is called hydrosphere.

The water on earth is found in : oceans, seas, bays, rivers, lakes , ponds, etc.

Water is found in solid, liquid and gaseous forms.

Earth is also known as Blue planet.

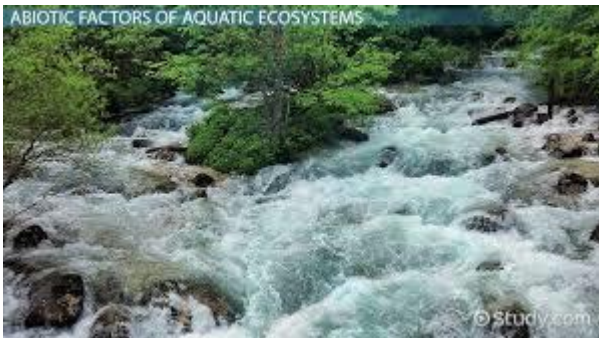
Importance:

1. Life can not survive on the earth's surface without water .

It is essential for all living organisms.

2. Fresh water is in great demand for domestic needs, agriculture and industries.

3. Water is also used to generate hydroelectricity.



The Atmosphere

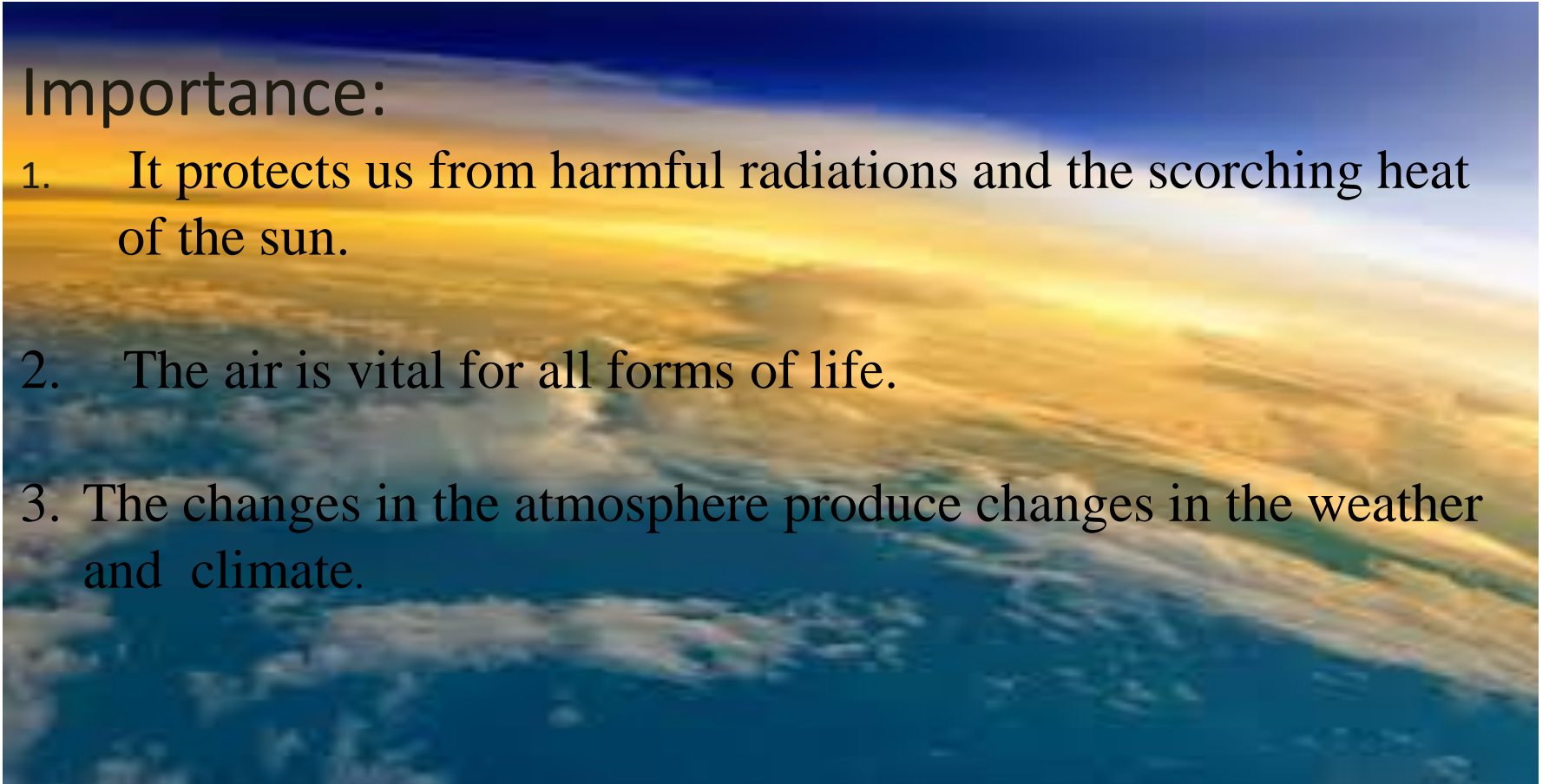
Introduction : The thin layer of air that surrounds the earth is known as Atmosphere.

The gravitational pull of the earth holds the atmosphere around it. About 99% of the total mass of air lies within 32 km from the earth.

It consists of a number of gases, dust particles and water vapours .

Importance:

1. It protects us from harmful radiations and the scorching heat of the sun.
2. The air is vital for all forms of life.
3. The changes in the atmosphere produce changes in the weather and climate.



The Biosphere

Introduction: Plant and animal kingdom together make biosphere.

It is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.

Importance:

The existence of biosphere has made the Earth a unique planet in the solar system.

The living organisms in the biosphere vary greatly in size and shape.

The variety of life on earth is called biodiversity.



Ecosystem

Introduction: All the living organisms , i.e. , plants, animals and human beings, depend on their immediate environment. They are also interdependent on each other.

Definition: It is a system formed by the interaction of all living organisms with each other and with the physical and chemical factors of the environment in which they live, all linked by transfer of energy and material.



Human Environment

Introduction: Human beings interact with the environment and modify it according to their need.

Early humans: simple life, fulfilled requirements from natural surroundings.

Progress led to: Increased needs and requirements.

Change in environment.

Ex: Nomadic life → agriculture → domesticated animals → settled life.

2. Wheel invention—surplus food production---barter system---trade started.

3. Industrial revolution → large scale production.

4. Transport and communication → World a global village.

Man modifies his environment:

A perfect balance is necessary between the natural and human environment.

THANK YOU