

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 1: Everything surrounding us is our environment. Physical, chemical, and other natural forces are included, as well as life or non-living entities. Natural equilibrium is preserved through the interplay between biotic and abiotic elements. The natural environment and the human environment are the two main categories of the environment.

Environment (Chapter 1) of CBSE Class 7 Geography covers the natural and human environments as well as ecosystems. To help students quickly review the entire chapter before the exam, all of these concepts are included in the CBSE Class 7 Geography notes of Chapter 1.

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 1 Overview

The location, people, objects, and natural surroundings of any living entity are referred to as the environment. It is a hybrid of man-made and natural events.

The term "natural environment" refers to both biotic and abiotic elements that exist on Earth, whereas the term "human environment" refers to human creations, activities, and interactions.

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 1

Environment

The word "environment" comes from the French word "environner," which means "neighbourhood."

An environment is anything that envelops a living creature.

The location, people, nature, and objects that surround any particular living being can all be considered parts of the environment. All living things share an environment that is created by the combination of natural and man-made resources.

Earth's natural ecosystem is made up of both biotic and abiotic components. However, man-made occurrences like wars, global warming, and technological growth will expose every human interaction and creation. Habitat is often formed by all of the inventions created by nature and humans.

Human needs have increased, which has increased human contact with the environment. Among the many things that humans have learnt are how to correctly cultivate crops and tame animals. The emergence of innovations and technology also contributed to a rise in output.

It also made transit considerably faster and easier. The information revolution also ushered in a whole different human environment.



Natural: Air (atmosphere), Water (hydrosphere), Land (lithosphere), and Living Things (biosphere) are the components of the environment. Interactions between people on an individual, family, societal, religious, political and economic level.

Parks, buildings, bridges, roads, industries, and monuments are all man-made.

- Biotic Components: All the living organisms in our environment are said to be biotic components. Example: Plants and animals.
- Abiotic Components: All the non-living organisms in the environment form the abiotic components. Example: Land and mountain.

Components of Environment

Learn about the various elements that make up the environment, such as the air, water, land, and living things. Recognise the need to conserve these elements and the effects that human activity has on them.

Natural Environment

A natural environment is all that surrounds any living thing that was not created by humans. The natural environment is made up of both biotic (living things) and abiotic (non-living things).

The natural environment is made up of plants, animals, water, and air. The earth's hard top layer, or lithospheric crust, is known as the lithosphere. It is composed of minerals and rocks, with a thin coating of dirt covering it. It is an uneven surface that is home to a variety of landforms, including plains, valleys, mountains, and plateaus. The realm of the lithosphere is where human settlements, agriculture, grazing areas, and forests are found. It provides wealth in minerals as well.

The hydrosphere is the name given to the domain of water. It includes diverse kinds of water bodies such as lakes, rivers, seas, and oceans, as well as varied sources of water. It is necessary for all living things.

The thin layer of air that envelops the planet is known as the atmosphere. The atmosphere is held in place by the Earth's gravitational pull. It shields us from the sun's damaging rays and intense heat. It is made up of water vapour, dust, and other gases. The weather and climate are affected by changes in the atmosphere.

The biosphere, or living world, is made up of the kingdoms of plants and animals. It is a little area of the planet where air, water, and land combine to support life.

The natural environment is classified into various domains:

Lithosphere

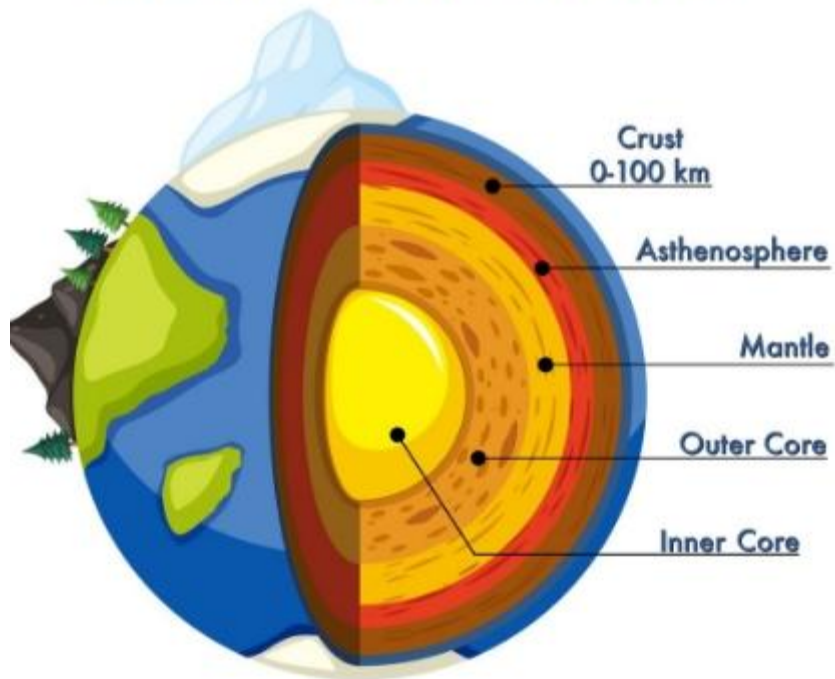
Hydrosphere

Atmosphere

Biosphere

Lithosphere

LITHOSPHERE



It is the earth's hard top layer or solid crust.

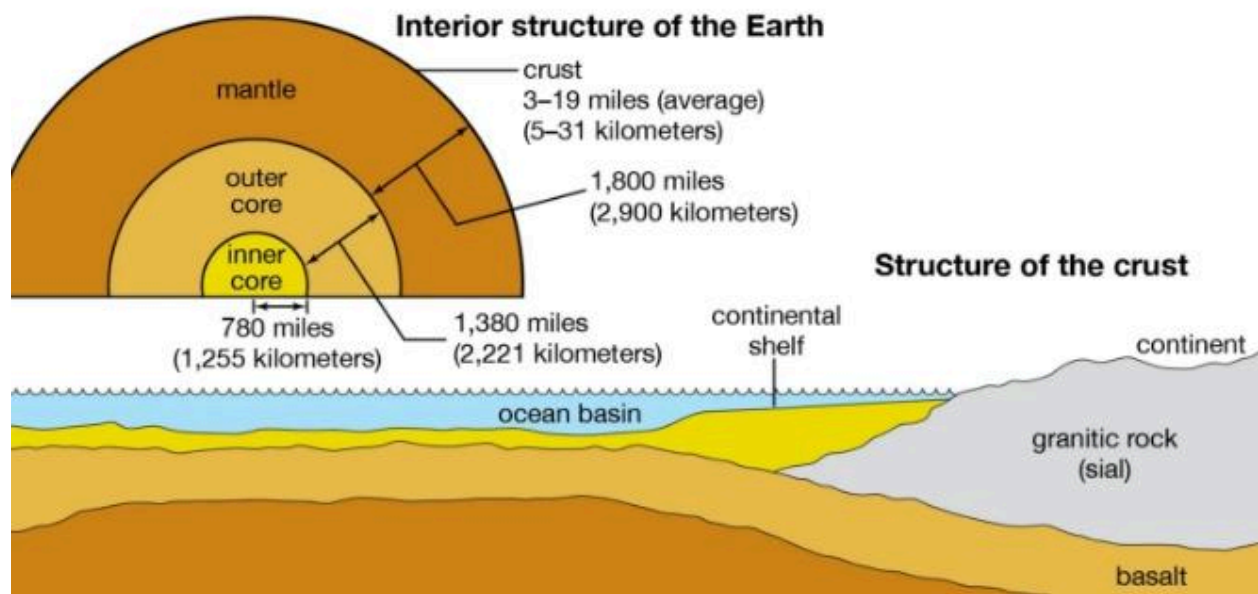
It is composed of minerals and rocks, with a thin layer of dirt covering it.

The surface is uneven and features a variety of landforms, including plains, valleys, mountains, and plateaus.

This domain gives us access to human settlements, agriculture, grazing areas, and woods.

It provides wealth in minerals as well.

Hydrosphere

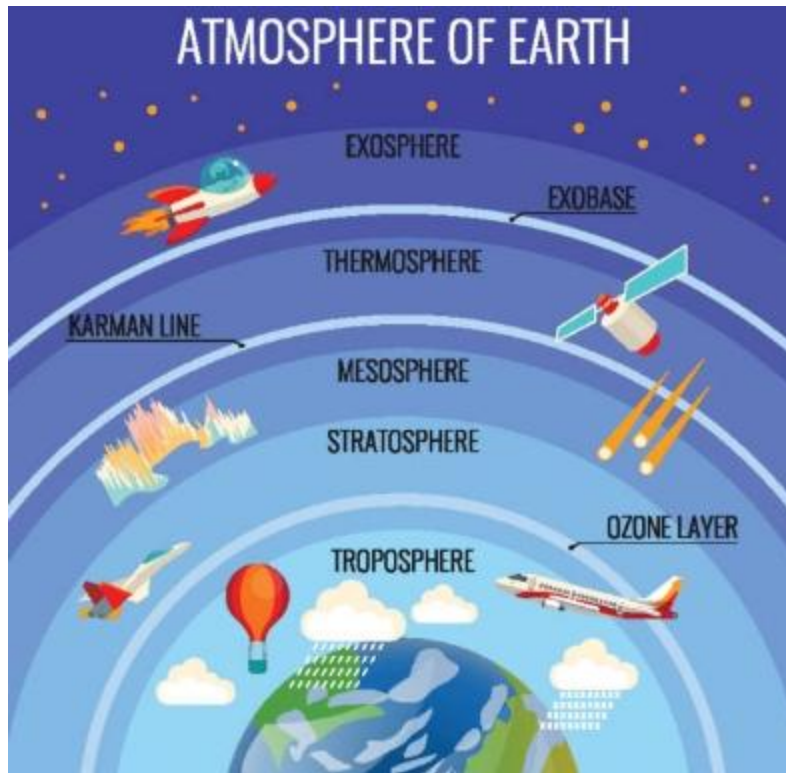


The hydrosphere is the domain of water.

It includes diverse kinds of water bodies such as lakes, rivers, seas, and oceans, as well as varied sources of water.

It is necessary for every living thing.

Atmosphere



The thin layer of air that envelops the planet is known as the atmosphere.

It is made up of water vapour, dust, and other gases.

Weather and climate change as a result of atmospheric changes.

The atmosphere is held in place by the Earth's gravitational pull.

It shields us from the sun's damaging rays and intense heat.

Biosphere

The term "Biosphere" refers to the living realm. The biosphere is made up of the kingdoms of plants and animals.

It is a small area of the planet where air, water, and land combine to support life.

Ecosystem

All living things interact with one another and the physical and chemical elements of their surroundings to form this system, which is connected by the exchange of material and energy.

Every living thing—plants, animals, and humans included—depends on everything else. Their local environment creates an ecosystem.

Large rainforests, grasslands, deserts, mountains, lakes, rivers, oceans, and even tiny ponds could all be part of the ecosystem.

Environmental Laws and Initiatives

Learn about the environmental regulations and programmes that have been put in place to protect the environment. Find more about national and international organisations that promote environmental conservation.

Conservation of Environment

Examine the importance of sustainable development and environmental preservation. Investigate ways to save and maintain our environment, such as afforestation, water resource conservation, and waste management.

Human Environment

People engage with their surroundings and alter them to suit their needs.

Human needs expanded and changed over time.

Humans acquire new skills to adapt to and alter their surroundings.

People engage with their surroundings and alter them to suit their needs. In the past, people adjusted to their natural environments and used the surrounding natural resources to meet their needs. The needs of people changed over time.

People developed the ability to raise crops, tame animals, and live settled lives. The wheel was created, more food was produced than needed, the barter system evolved, trade began, and business flourished. Mass production was made possible by the Industrial Revolution. Transportation accelerated. Global communication is now quicker and easier because of the information revolution.

They learn how to cultivate crops, tame animals, and lead settled lives. The wheel was created, food surpluses were produced, the barter system evolved, trade began, and commerce flourished. Large-scale production was made possible by the Industrial Revolution, which also sped up transportation and facilitated global communication.

Benefits of CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 1

Our revision notes for CBSE Class 7 Geography Environment Chapter 1 are designed to assist students in meeting their learning objectives since they cover the key ideas clearly and thoroughly.

Our knowledgeable instructors and subject matter specialists have carefully selected the notes we offer, meeting the needs of our students for study materials that are suitable for exams and that will enable them to finish their revisions with minimal difficulty.

These notes make it simple for students to review the main points of the chapter and provide further details as needed during the test.