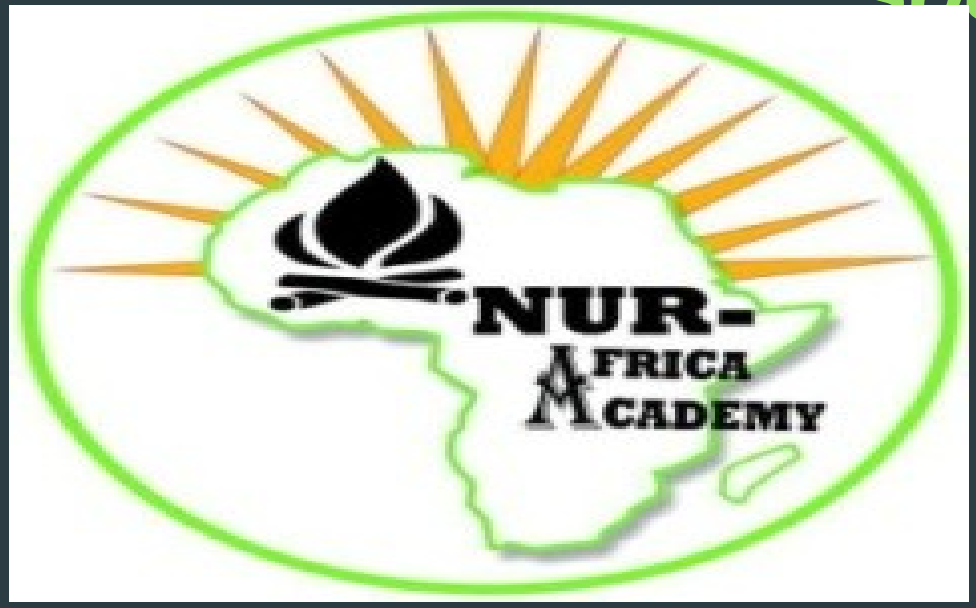
GRADE SEVEN
SOCIAL STUDIES



Revision Note

Nur Africa Academy



Prepared by; Mr. ABDU.A

September 2020

Loss of bio diversity and extinction

- **Bio diversity is the huge variety of animals and plants on our planet, together the place where they are found.**
- **All bio diversity have an important role to play. Example: A large number of species means greater variety of crops, greater species diversity ensures natural sustainability for all life forms and healthy eco system can better with stand and recover from variety of disasters**

- Water, soil and air
- A. The importance of water for life
- Water is very important for life. I t covered 70 percent of the earth surface.
- Sources of water
- Ground water
- Surface water
- Frozen water
- Water vapor

- Some uses of water
- Domestic use
- Industrial use
- Agricultural use
- Energy source
- Navigation purpose
- Environmental health
- Recreational use
- Economic values

- **Causes of drinking water problems**
- **Water is polluted. Polluted water have unpleasant smell. They are unfit for drinking, bathing, and washing etc.**
- **Harmful and cause many diseases such as cholera, Typhoid and dysentery etc.**
- **Major causes of water problems**
- **Sewage wastes**
- **Industrial wastes**
- **Agricultural pollutants**
- **Environmental problems**

- **Threats to soil**
- **Erosion and land degradation are series problems for soil.**
- **The causes of soil erosion**
- **Natural heavy rainfall**
- **Human factors**
- **The type of slope Agents of soil erosion include running water, wind and sea weaves etc.**
- **Human factors include deforestation, over grazing and bad farming practice.**

- **Natural factors**
- **Erosion by running water**
- **Sheet erosion**
- **Sheet erosion results the removal of a uniform depth soil.**
- **Gully erosion**
- **Is more localized and occurs when heavy rain fall rushes down a steep slope, cutting deep grove in the land.**
- **Wind erosion**
- **It removes fine particles of materials in desert regions.**
- **Human factors include bad farming practice and deforestation.**
- **Bad farming practice**
- **Ploughing of land up and down the slope in shifting cultivation**

- **The causes of urban air pollution**
- **Ash from volcanoes, marsh gases, smoke from wild fires and sand blown dust are natural source of air pollution.**
- **The primary pollutant result from: burning fossil fuels (coal, gas and soil) .**
- **Industrial process other than fuel burning**
- **Burning solid wastes**
- **Forests and agricultural fires**
- **The evaporation of solvents**

- **Intervention measures to conserve natural resources**
- **Conservation of natural vegetation**
- **Reforestation refers trees must be replaced where ever they are cut down.**
- **Afforestation refer to new forests must be planted where more non existed before.**
- **Agro forestry: in which trees , field crops and life stock raising are integrated together in adjacent location.**
- **Raising public awareness on the use and management of forest resources.**

How to control Air and water pollution

- **Air conservation methods**
- Governmental laws
- Filter systems
- Altering exhaust systems
- Use of mass transportation.
- Soil conservation methods

- 2.Water conservation methods
- Effective treatment of municipal and industrial waste.
- Removal of pollutants by purification
- The regulation of chemical run off from agriculture Mining and forestry .
- The development of less pollution technologies
- Recycling wastes
- Use of chemicals including the use of chlorine etc.

- Afforestation
- The growing of cover crops
- Improving farming methods
- Rotation crops
- Recovery period.
- Contour ploughing
- Terracing
- Strip cropping, check dams, shelter belts

- **The use of renewable resources**
- **in place of non-Renewable resource.**
- Renewable resource include **water, soil, air, vegetation,**
- **animals** etc
- Non-Renewable resource include minerals
- Renewable resource are resources that can not replaceable resource and sometimes they are known as finite or exlrustable natural resources.
- The use of organic fertilizers in place of chemical fertilizers
- To much of chemical fertilizers such as nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus can cause environmental damage.
- Organic fertilizers such as animal dung, straw etc. can be used improve soil structure and return its nutrients.
-