



# KALPAVRUKSHA MODEL SCHOOL

## Online class Assignments

**Class: VII**

**Sub: Chemistry**

**Date: 07.07.2021**

**Topic: Soil**

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### **I. Answers for the following questions:**

1. Define texture.

**Ans:** The difference in particle size of the various soil constituents gives rise to a property called “texture”.

2. Explain air and water present in soil.

**Ans:** Soil particles have empty spaces between them, called pore spaces, which are filled with air or water. The amount of pores that a soil has is called as porosity. Porosity depends on the size and number of pores in the soil. Larger the size of particles, larger will be the pore spaces between soil particles.

3. How can we identify different types of soils?

**Ans:** To identify the type of soil is to take some soil in hand, wet it, and roll it between your fingers. If it very gritty and pale brown then it is sandy soil. If it makes a shiny, smooth coating on your fingers and is greyish brown, then it is clayey soil. If it is flaky and dark, then it is loamy.

4. Write a short note on a) Sandy soil b) Clayey soil c) Loamy soil

**Ans: a) Sandy soil:** More than two third of sandy soil is sand and one tenth is clay. It is made up of large particles with large spaces. Its porosity prevents retention of water, so it dries very easily. It is well suited for fruit and vegetables cultivation.

**b) Clayey soil:** More than two third of clayey soil is clay. It is made up of fine particles with small air spaces. It retains moisture and becomes sticky when wet, when dry, it becomes hard and forms deep cracks. To improve this soil, chalk can be added. It is good for making pots.

**c) Loamy soil:** Loamy soil has sand and silt in equal proportion. About two fifths each. One fifth of loamy soil is clay. It has high humus content. It has the required porosity for plants growth. It is good for cultivation of crops and gardening.