

CLASS 7

SCIENCE

REVISION NOTES

Revision Notes for Class 7 Science Chapter 7: Heat Transfer in Nature

Quick revision notes summarizing all key concepts from Class 7 Science Chapter 7 "Heat Transfer in Nature".

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There are three modes of heat transfer: **conduction** (in solids, heat passes particle-to-particle without particle movement), **convection** (in liquids/gases, heated particles physically move and carry heat with them), and **radiation** (heat transfer without any medium, e.g., heat from the Sun or a fire).

Good conductors of heat: steel, aluminium, most metals. Poor conductors (insulators): wood, plastic, bakelite, air.

Hot air/liquid becomes lighter and rises; cooler, denser air/liquid sinks to take its place — this circulating movement is convection.

Trapped air (in hollow bricks, double-walled containers, woollen clothes) acts as an insulator, reducing heat transfer.

Sea breeze: during the day, land heats faster than sea, so cooler air flows from sea to land. **Land breeze:** at night, land cools faster than sea, so cooler air flows from land to sea.

Water bodies moderate nearby temperatures because water heats and cools more slowly than land.

Infiltration is the process by which water seeps through soil and porous rock into the ground; water gets stored in **aquifers** (rock/sediment layers with pore spaces).

Seepage rate depends on particle size: gravel (largest particles/pores) allows the fastest seepage, followed by sand, then clay (slowest).

The **water cycle** (evaporation → condensation → precipitation) continuously redistributes and replenishes water across the Earth.

Darker surfaces absorb radiant heat more than lighter surfaces, which reflect more of it.

NCERT Solutions: [Class 7 Science Chapter 7](#)

Extra Questions: [Class 7 Science Chapter 7](#)

For the full chapter, see the [Class 7 Science book page](#) and the [Class 7 Science Formulas Handbook](#).