

Chapter- 3

The Changing Face of the Earth

WORKSHEET

All questions are compulsory to answer: (1 mark each)

1. The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates. What are these broken plates known as?
2. In what motion does the molten magma move inside the Earth?
3. What are the forces which act in the interior of the Earth called and give example?
4. What are the forces which act on the surface of the Earth called and give example?
5. Give example of Sudden forces and Diastrophic forces of Endogenic forces.
6. The movement of Lithospheric plates causes them to vibrate. These vibrations can travel all round the earth and are known as earthquakes. Where this vibration does starts?
7. What is the place on the surface above the focus called?
8. What is the machine, through which the earthquake is measured, known as?
9. Where should we take shelter during earthquakes?
10. What do you mean by erosion and weathering?
11. What are various agents of erosion?
12. Which activity in a river erodes the landscape?
13. What is formed when the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side?
14. What is formed as the river enters the plain and it twists and turns forming large bends?
15. If meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake, what is it called?

16. What type of floodplain is formed when river overflows its banks?
17. What are the raised banks along floodplains called?
18. What do you mean by distributaries?
19. Explain delta with a diagram.
20. What are the various erosional landforms of sea waves?
21. What is a steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above the sea water is called?
22. Which agent deposits sediments along the shore forming beaches?
23. What are glaciers?
24. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks, sand, silt etc gets deposited. What are these deposits called?
25. What is the shape of rocks in the deserts?
26. What are various landforms of desert area?
27. Give reasons: (2 mark each)
 - I. The speed of a river decreases as it approaches the sea.
 - II. The lands around the floodplains are mostly fertile.
 - III. Glaciers carve out deep hollows.
 - IV. Mushroom rocks are wider at the top and narrower at the bottom.
 - V. The Earth and land under our feet, roads and buildings keeps moving all the time.