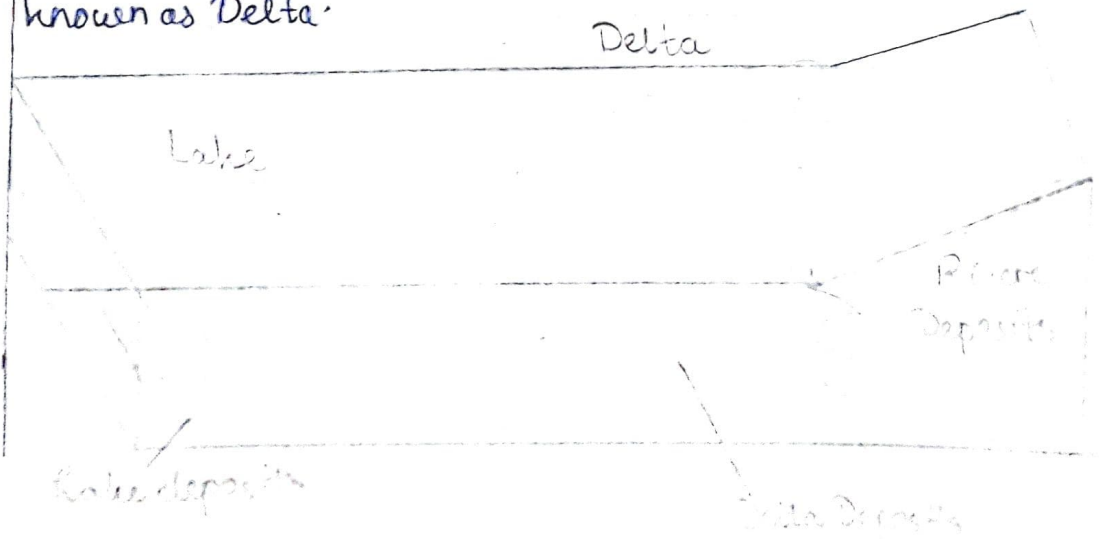


Sl. no. The changing face of the Earth:

- 1) Lithospheric plates
- 2) Circular motion
- 3) Endogenic forces
- 4) Exogenic forces
- 5) Sudden forces → Earthquakes, volcanoes
- Disastropic forces →
- 6) ~~Quake~~ focus
- 7) Epicenter
- 8) Seismograph
- 9) ~~GPS~~ wind, water
- 10) Erosion → The process of eroding or being eroded by ~~GPS~~ wind, water or other natural agents.
Weathering → The breaking down or dissolving of rocks and minerals on Earth's surface.
- 11) Water, wind and glaciers
- 12) The running water in the river erodes the landscape.
- 13) Waterfall
- 14) Meanders
- 15) An oxbow lake
- 16) Flat fertile flood plain
- 17) Levees
- 18) A branch of a river that does not return to the main stream after leaving it is called a distributary.
- 19) Delta is a triangular land form that a river forms near its mouth (where it meets the ocean or sea). Since the river deposits most of its sediments near the mouth, these deposited sediments force the river to split into several distributaries and this region is collectively known as Delta.



20) Cliffs, caves, stacks and arch-

21) Sea cliff

22) Water

23) Glaciers are "rivers of ice" which erode the landscape.

24) Moraines-

25) Mushroom-shaped

26) Mushroom rocks and sand dunes-

27) ~~When the river approaches the sea, it becomes very slow in its flow because~~

i) The flood plains are fertile because due to recurring flooding that river deposits nutrient-rich fine-grained sediments.

iii) As the ice melts they get filled up with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains.

iv) In deserts when the wind blows, it erodes the lower sections of the rock more than the upper section. It takes the shape of a mushroom which is narrow at the base and wider at the top.

④