

CW
12/10/21

Concept

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Holiday worksheet

A) 1) b) Industrial revolution.

2) a) Plants and animals.

3) c) Human being

4) b) Neighbourhood.

5) d) Breads

- 6) 1) • Lithosphere plays an vital role in our life.
- It provides us the place to live, forests and land for agriculture and human settlements.
 - It also provides the necessary nutrition required by the plants.

2) The gravitational force of the earth holds the atmosphere surrounding it.

3) The world environment day is celebrated on 5th june every year.

- 4) The different types of environment are:-
- Natural environment
 - Human-made environment.
- 5) The two components of environment are :-
- Abiotic
 - Biotic.

Ch-2 Interior of the earth

- 1) Earth's radius is about 6,371 km
- 2) The three different types of rocks are -
- Sedimentary rock
 - Igneous rock
 - Metamorphic rock.
- 4) Calcium is a mineral that is edible.
- 3) The inner core of the earth has highest temperature and pressure.
- 5) We find fossils in ^{Sedimentary} metamorphic rocks.

1) Rocks whose constituents are newly formed particles that have never been constituents of previously formed rocks are known as primary rocks.

2) The inner core is solid because it is made up of very dense and heavy materials - iron and nickel but outer core is liquid because the metallic iron and nickel are melted due to high pressure and temperature.

3) <u>Lava</u>	<u>Magma</u>
a) The molten liquid that gets erupted from the earth is known as lava.	a) The molten rock that is present beneath the surface of earth.
b) The temp is 1300 - 2200	b) The temp is 1300 - 3400
c) Cools fast	c) cool, process of cooling is very slow.

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- 4) Sedimentary rocks are formed from deposits of pre-existing rocks or pieces of once living organisms that accumulate on the Earth's surface. Ex- limestone, Sandstone etc.

Ch-3 The changing face of Earth

- 1) These plates are called lithospheric plates.
- 2) The magma inside the Earth moves in a circular motion called as Convection currents.
- 3) Endogenic forces are also called internal forces that act in the interior of the earth. Ex- Earthquakes, land uplift etc.
- 4) The forces are called exogenic forces. Ex- erosion, weathering etc.

- 5)
 - Sudden forces - Earthquake, volcano, landslides.
 - Disastrous forces - Erosion, weathering etc.

- 6) The point where the disturbances originate is called the seismic focus.

- 7) The surface of the focus is known as epicentre.

- 8) Seismograph is the machine to measure earthquakes.

- 9) We should take shelter under a table or desk. If we are outdoors we should take shelter in an open ~~desk~~ space.

- 10) Erosion are the processes in which the rocks are broken down into fine particles.

- 11) Various agents of erosion are - ice, water, wind and waves

12) The moving water in the river erodes the landscape.

13) Waterfalls
~~anyone~~ are formed when the river tumbles down in a steep angle over a very hard rock on down a steep valley side.

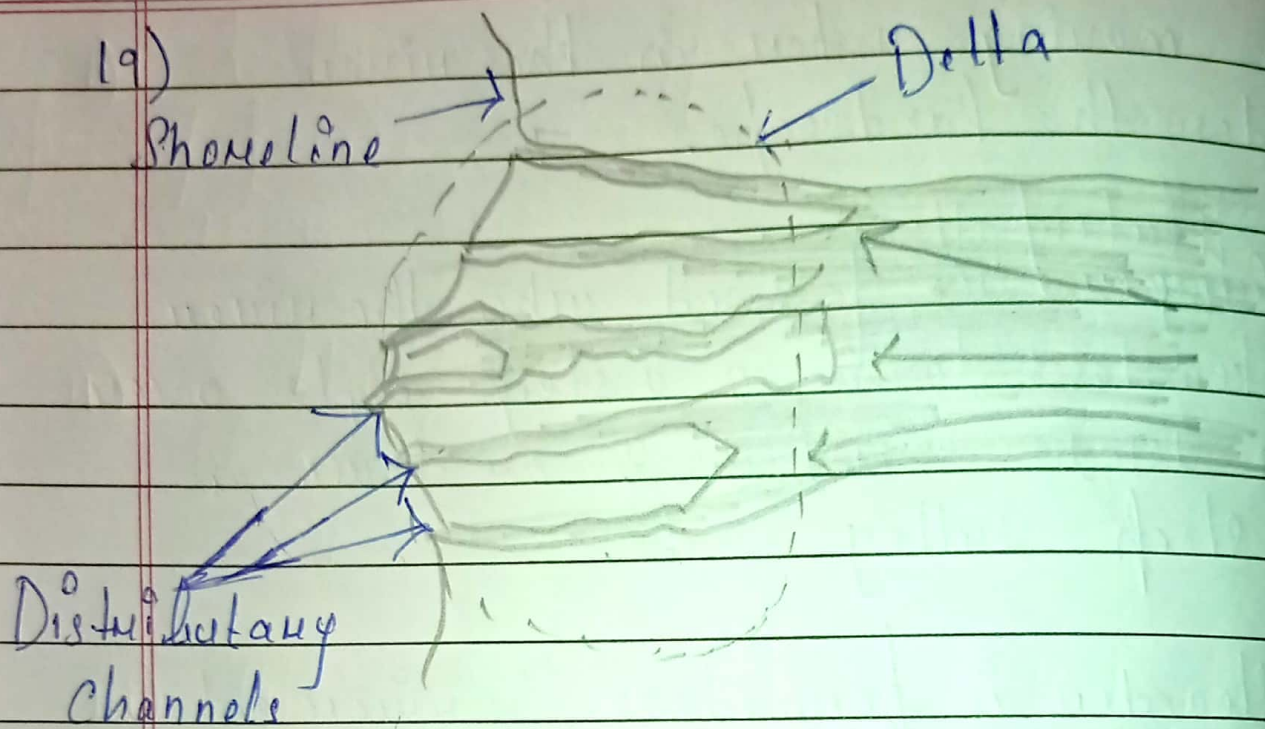
14) Meander is formed as the river enters the plain and it twists and turns forming large bends.

15) An oxbow lake is formed as the ~~river~~ ~~bends~~ meander loop cuts off the river and forms a cut-off lake.

16) Fertile flood plain is formed when the river overflows its bank.

17) The raised banks are called levees.

18) Distributaries means a branch of river that doesn't join the main stream after leaving it.



- The mouth of river is called DELTA.
- A delta is a more or less triangular alluvial tract formed by sediments deposited by the distributaries as the river enters the sea.

20) The different kinds of landforms formed by waves include sea waves, sea arches, wave-cut platforms, sea cliffs and beaches.

- 21) The steep rock coast rising almost vertically above the sea water is known as sea cliffs.
- 22) Sea waves deposit sediments along the shores that form sea beaches.
- 23) Glaciers are slow moving masses of ice.
- 24) The material carried by glaciers are called debris.
- 25) The rocks in the deserts are ~~called~~ in the shape of a big plate like fan.
- 26) Sand dunes, barchans and loess plains are some landforms of desert area.

i) As the river approaches the sea, the speed of flowing water decreases because rivers become wider and flows into sea.

ii) Floodplains are very fertile because ~~at~~^{the} flood causes nutrient-rich silt and sediment.

iii) Glaciers carve out deep hollows. As the ice melts they get filled up with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains. The material carried by the glaciers, such as rocks big and small, sand and silt gets deposited.

iv) In mushroom rocks those rocks are made by the action of sea waves so the sea waves doesn't reach to the top, they form a U shape so the upper part of mushroom rock remain wider while the lower part becomes thinner.

v) Erosion causes material to get carried away or transported by water, breeze, etc. and eventually deposited. This process of erosion and deposition results into formation of new-land forms.
Thus, the earth and land under our feet, roads and buildings keep moving all the time!