

- A.
1. (b) Industrial revolution
 2. (a) Plants and Animals
 3. (e) Human being
 4. (b) Neighbourhood
 5. (d) Breeds

B.

Ch-2

C.

1. The importance of lithosphere are
 - It is needed for human settlements
 - Soil is essential for agriculture.
 - Industries get vital minerals and other raw material from the lithosphere.
2. Gravitational force holds the atmosphere around the earth.
3. World environment Day is celebrated on 5 June.
4. The different types of Environments are (a) Natural Environment and Human-made Environment.

C.

1. The radius of the earth is 6378.1 km
2. The ~~two~~^{three} different types of rocks are igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks.
3. The inner core has highest temperature pressure.
4. Calcium is an edible mineral.
5. Fossils are found in sedimentary rock.

D.

1. Primary rocks are the rocks formed on the surface of the Earth.
2. Due to the extreme temperature and pressure the inner core is solid whereas the outer core is molten.
3. Magma is molten rock from the mantle that pushes its way through cracks towards the surface.

The magma that spills onto the surface of the Earth is called lava.

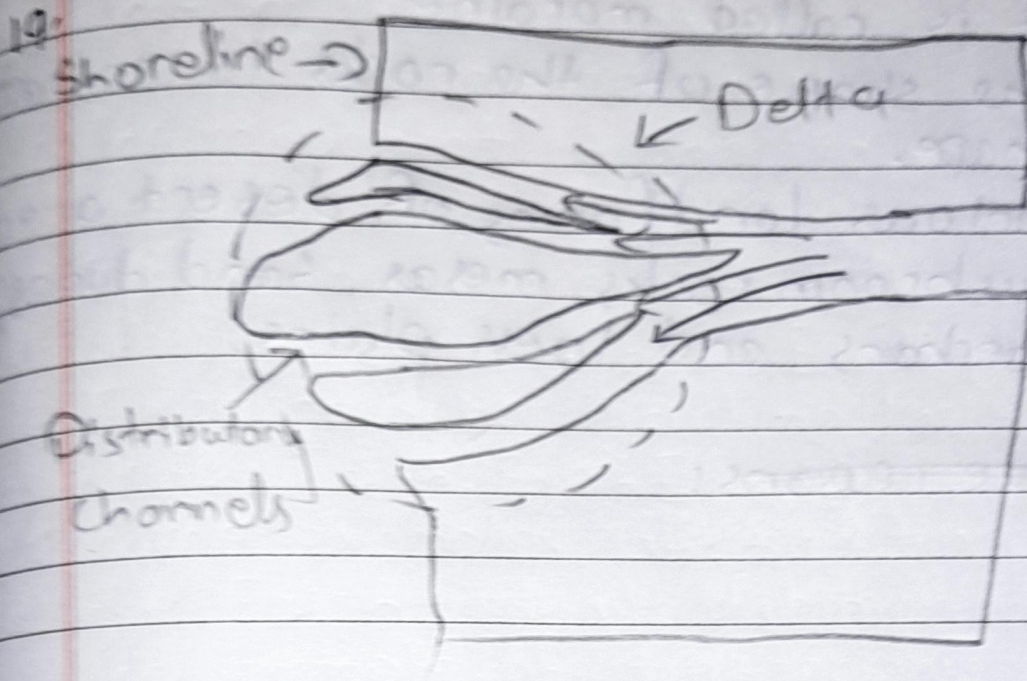
4. When igneous rocks are then broken down into small particles which are transported and then deposited. This results in the formation of sedimentary rock.

Ch-3

1. This broken lithospheric plates are called tectonic rocks.
2. The movement of molten magma is circular motion.
3. Endogenous forces act in the interior of the Earth. Exp - Earthquakes
4. Exogenous force act on the surface of the Earth. Exp - Erosion
5. Some examples of sudden process are Earthquakes, Volcanic eruption and example of diastrophic process is Mountain building.
6. This vibration starts from the focus.
7. Epicenter is the place on the surface above the focus.
8. Seismograph is the machine, through which the Earthquake is measured.
9. We should take shelter in a house built with strong but lightweight materials.
10. Weathering is the breaking up of the rock material on the surface of the Earth due to exposure to the atmosphere. The process of further

disintegration and removal of the weathered material by the agents of gradation is called erosion.

11. Water, Air, & ice are various agents of erosion.
12. The flowing of river erodes the landscape.
13. When the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side it forms a waterfall.
14. Meander is formed as the river enters the plain and it twists and turns forming large bends.
15. It is called oxbow lake.
16. A almost flat floodplain is formed.
17. The raised banks along floodplains are called levees.
18. The ~~set~~ branch of a river that does not return to the main stream after leaving it. E.g. - Hooglei river.



A delta is a more or less triangular alluvial tract formed by the sediments deposited by the distributaries as the river enters the sea.

20. Various erosional landforms of seawaves are sea caves, sea arches, stacks, sea cliffs and wave-cut platforms.
22. Sea waves deposit sediments along the shore forming beaches.
23. Glaciers are slow moving rivers of ice. They consist of huge masses of ice blocks spread over several kilometres.

24. It is called moraine
25. The shape of the rocks is crescent shape.
26. Various landforms of desert area are mushroom rocks, mesas, sand dunes, barchans and loess plains.