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Date
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# Revision Worksheet

## chapter - 1 - "Our Environment"

### ⇒ Multiple choice Questions

1) which revolution enabled large scale production?

a) white revolution
b) Industrial Revolution ✓
c) Communication revolution
d) Informatio revolution

2) Biosphere comprises of:

a) Plants and Animals ✓
b) Industries and Roads
c) Mountains and plains
d) Animals and lands

3) who is modifying the nature of fulfil their need?

a) Animals
b) Ecosystem
c) Human being ✓
d) Atmosphere

4) Environer is a french word and its meaning is:

a) childhood
b) Neighbourhood ✓
c) Trees
d) Play ground

5) which of the following is not a part of natural Environment?

a) Animals ☐ c) Plants ☑
b) Lands ☐ d) Breads ☐

## chapter-2 = The interior of the Earth

### c) Very Short Answer Type Questions

2) Name the force that holds the atmosphere around the Earth.

Ans) Gravity is the force that holds the atmosphere around the Earth.

3) when do we celebrate World Environment Day?

Ans) we celebrate world Environment Day on 22nd April.

4) Name the different types of Environment.

Ans) The different types of Environment are :- Natural env
Geographical Environment and man-made Environme

5) what are the two components of the Environment?

Ans) The two components of the environment are :-
i) Abiotic and ii) Biotic.

1) what is the importance of lithosphere?

Ans) The topmost layer of the earth is called the lithosphere. The lithosphere consist of the crust and the outer part of the upper mantle. It is rigid and brittle.

c) Very short Answer type question

1) what is the radius of the earth?

Ans) The radius of the earth is 6,378 Kilometers.

2) what are the three different types of rocks?

Ans) The three different types of rocks - i) Metamorphic rock, ii) Sedimentary rocks iii) Igneous rocks.

3) which layer of the earth has highest temperature and pressure.

Ans) Inner Coore has the highest temperature and pressure.

4) Name an edible mineral.

Ans) The name of the edible minerals are:- i) Iron, copper, iodine, Zinc, Cobalt, fluoride and Selenium, magnese

5) In which rock will you find fossils?

Ans) In Sedimentary rocks we will find fossils.

D) Short Answer Type Questions

1) what are primary rocks?

Ans) The hot lava that flows out during volcanic eruptions cool down, Solidifies over a Period of time and forms igneous rocks. Igneous rocks are called primary rocks.
The Example:- Basalt

2) why is inner Coore Solid whereas the outer coore is molten

Ans) The Coore is divided into the upper coore and the inner Coore. The outer coore is 2300 km thick and the inner coo

~~Core is 2200 km thick~~ and the inner 1200km thick. The upper core is so hot that it is molten (liquid core); The lower core though hotter, is under such huge pressure that it remains solid (solid core). The temperature in the core is hotter than that on the Suns surface.

3) what is the difference between lava and magma?

Ans)

| Magma | Lava |
|---|---|
| i) The molten rock material in the lower mantle are called Magma. | i) Magma released onto the surface of the Earth are called lava. |

4) How are Sedimentary rocks formed? Give two examples

Ans) The Sediments may consist of weathered and fragmented rock materials, fossil organisms, and plant and animals remains. The deposition of Sediments builds ups, the pressure exerted by the upper layers squeezes the Sediment into layered rocks called Sedimentary rocks. Examples of Sedimentary rocks are:- (i) shale, (ii) Sandstone and (iii) Conglomerate.

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# Chapter-3 (Our changing Earth)

1) The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates. what are these broken plates known as?

Ans) The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates. These broken plates are known as Tectonic or lithospheric plates.

2) In what motion does the magma move inside the earth?

Ans) In Circular manner the magma move inside the earth.

3) what are the forces which act in the interior of the earth called and give example?

Ans) The force which act in the interior of the earth is called Endogenic forces. Example :-

4) what are the forces which act on the surface of the earth called and give example?

Ans) The force which act in the surface of the earth is called Exogenic forces.

5) Give example of sudden forces and Diatrophic forces of Endogenic forces.

Ans) Some examples of sudden forces and Diatrophic forces of Endogenic forces are :- i) Earthquakes ii) Volcanoes and iv) Landslides.

6) The movement of lithospheric plates cause them to vibrate. These vibrations can travel all around the earth and are known as Earthquakes. where this vibration does starts?

Ans) The movement of lithospheric plates cause them to vibrate these vibrations can travell all round the Earth and are known as Earthquake. The vibration where starts is called Epicenter.

7) what is the place on the surface above the focus called?

Ans) The place on the surface above the focus is called Epicenter.

8) what is the machine, through which the Earthquake is messured, known as?

Ans) The machine, through which the earthquake is measured is known as Aseismograph or Seismometer.

9) where should we take shelter during earthquakes?

Ans) During the earthquake we should take shelter in an open space, away from building.

10) what do you mean by erosion and weathering?

Ans) Erosion and weathering are the processes in which the rocks are broken down into fine particles.

11) what are various agents of erosion?

Ans) The various agents of erosion are i) water, ii) wind, iii) Glaciers, and iv) Mass wasting (Gravity).

12) which activity in a river erodes the landscape?

Ans) The running water in the river erodes the landscape.

13) what is formed when the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a step valley side?

Ans) when the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side it forms a waterfall.

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

Ans) As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as meanders.

15) If meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake; what is it called?

Ans) If meander loop cuts off from the river and forms cut-off lake, it is called an oxbow lake.

16) what type of floodplains is formed when river overf its banks?

Ans) Flat fertile floodplain is formed when river overf its banks.

18) what do you mean by distributaries?

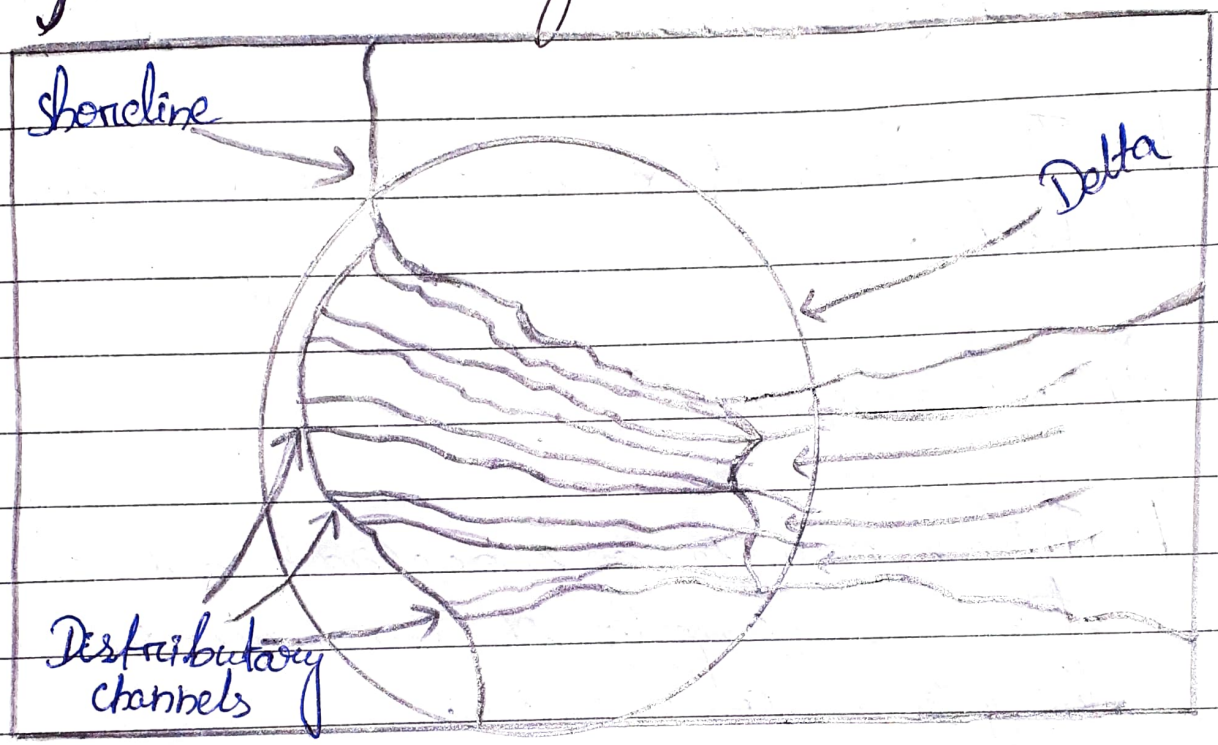
Ans) a branch of a river that does not return to the main after leaving it (as in a delta) is called distributari

17) what are the raised banks along flood plains called?

Ans) The raised banks along flood plains called levee.

19) ~~Explain~~ delta with a diagrame.

Ans)




20) what are various erosional landforms of sea waves?

Ans) The various erosional landforms of sea waves are:-
i) Stack ii) Sea cave iii) wave-cut platform iv) Spit
v) Barriere island vi) Tombolo

21) cliffe is a steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above the sea water is called?

Ans) The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called sea cliff. The erosion and deposition of the sea waves gives rise to coastal landforms.

22) which agent deposits sediments along the shore forming beaches?

Ans) The sea waves deposits sediments along the shore forming beaches.

23) what are glaciers?

Ans) A slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains or near the poles are called glaciers.

24) The materials carried by the glaciers such as rocks, sand, silt etc. gets deposited. what are these deposits called?

Ans) The materials carried by the glaciers such as rocks big, small, sand and silt gets deposited. The deposits from glacial moraines.

25) what is the shape of rocks in the deserts?

Ans) The layer of rocks is called a desert pavement, gibber plain or hamada. Slows down slow moving water so the rocks and sand get left in a big pile shaped like a fan.

26) What are various landforms of deserset area?

The various landforms of deserset area are:-
c) Deflation basins, Mushroom rocks, Inselbergs, Demoiselles Demoiselles, Yeguen, wind bridge and windows.

⇒ Give reasons:

I) The speed of a river decreases as it approaches the sea.

Ans) When the river approaches the sea, it becomes very slow in its flow and begins to break up into a number of streams called distributaries. The speed of the river water is so less that it starts depositing its load.

II) The land around the floodplains are mostly fertile.

Ans) A flood plain or floodplains is a flat area of land next to a river or stream. flood plains are naturally very

fertile due to the river sediment which is deposited there. This sediment is good for growing plants on the flood plain.

III) Glaciers carve out deep hollows.

Ans) Glaciers carve out deep hollows. As the ice melts they get filled with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains.

IV) Mushroom rocks are wider at the top and narrower at the bottom.

Ans) In deserts when the winds blow, it erodes the lower sections of the rock more than the upper sections. It takes the shape of a mushroom which is narrower at the base and wider at the top.

V) The earth and land under our feet, roads, and buildings keeps moving all the time.

Ans) The earth and land under our feet, roads, and buildings keeps moving all the time because of Rotation and Revolution of the earth.