

Chapter- 1

OUR ENVIRONMENT

(1 MARK EACH)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which revolution enabled large scale production?
(a) White revolution (b) Industrial revolution
(c) Communication revolution (d) Information 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 to 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) Playground
5. Which of the following is not a part of natural environment?
(a) Animals (b) Land (c) Plants (d) ~~Breads~~

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is the importance of Lithosphere?
The lithosphere is that realm of the Earth through which most of the needs of humans are met.
2. Name the force that holds the atmosphere around the earth.
The gravitational force that holds the atmosphere around the earth.
3. When do we celebrate World Environment Day?
5th June we celebrate World Environment Day.
4. Name the different types of Environments.
Natural Environment and Human-made Environment
5. What are the two components of the environment?
The two components of the environments are Biotic Factors and the abiotic Factors.

Chapter- 2

INTERIOR OF THE EARTH

(C- 2MARK, D- 3MARK)

C. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is the radius of the earth?
The radius of the earth is 6378 km.
2. What are the three different types of rocks?
The three types of rocks are igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks.
3. Which layer of the earth has highest temperature and pressure?
The core of the earth has highest temperature and pressure.
4. Name an edible mineral.
Calcium, Magnesium, Phosphorus, Potassium etc.
5. In which rock will you find fossils?
Sedimentary rocks we found fossils.

D. Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are primary rocks?
Rocks which are formed by solidification of magma are known as primary rocks. Igneous rocks are considered as the primary rocks as these are the.
2. Why is inner core solid whereas the outer core is molten?
.....
3. What is the difference between lava and magma?
.....

How are sedimentary rocks formed? Give two examples.

2) Why inner core is solid and outer core is molten?

A) Earth's inner core and outer core are both made of an iron-nickel alloy.

⇒ The state of matter of a given material depends on its temperature and pressure.

⇒ Most materials including iron and nickel change from liquid to solid at lower temperatures and/or higher pressures.

⇒ As you go deeper in the Earth both temperature and pressure increases.

⇒ Although the inner core is very hot it is solid because it is experiencing very high pressure.

⇒ The pressure in the outer core is not high enough to make it solid.

3) What is the difference between lava and magma?

A) Magma

Lava

⇒ The molten rock that is present beneath the surface of the earth is termed as magma.

⇒ The temperature of magma is slightly hotter and ranges from 1300 - 2400 degrees Fahrenheit.

⇒ The word magma has its origins from Ancient Greek.

⇒ The molten liquid that gets erupted out of the surface of the Earth is termed as Lava.

⇒ The temperature of Lava is slightly colder and ranges between 1350 - 2200 degrees Fahrenheit.

⇒ The word Lava has its origins from the Italian Language.

4) How sedimentary rocks formed. Explain it.

A) As the deposition of sediments builds up the pressure exerted by the upper layers squeezes the sediment into layered rocks called sedimentary rocks.

⇒ Sedimentary rocks are formed by the hardening and cementing of layers of sediments. The sediments do not undergo any chemical change.

⇒ Generally sedimentary rocks form in river beds, lake beds and ocean beds. Sedimentary rocks consist of clearly demarcated layers.

Chapter-3- Our Changing Earth

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?

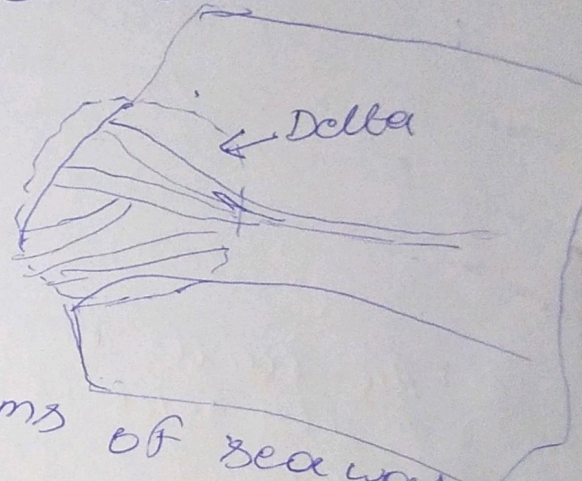
- 1) The lithosphere is broken up into a number of pieces called tectonic or lithospheric plates.
- 2) The molten lava inside the earth moves in a circular manner.
- 3) Endogenic forces which act in the interior of the earth called. Example Earthquake and volcanic ~~era~~ eruption.
- 4) Exogenous forces which act on the surface of the earth called. Example denudation, weathering.
- 5) Examples of sudden forces are earthquake, volcanoes and landslides.
Examples of Diastrophic forces: mountain formation.
- 6) The vibration starts from ~~epicentre~~ Hypocenter.
- 7) The epicentre the place on the surface above the focus called.
- 8) Seismograph the machine through which the earthquake is measured.
- 9) An open ~~place~~ space, away from buildings we take shelter during earthquake.
- 10) Erosion:- The process of further ~~dis~~ disintegration and removal of the weathered material by the agents of gradation is called erosion.
Weathering:- weathering is the breaking up of the rock material on the surface of the earth due to exposure to the atmosphere.
- 11) Transportation and deposition ~~creates~~ creates different various agent of erosion.
- 12) Erosional and depositional activities in a river erodes the landscape.
- 13) Water fall is formed when the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side.
- 14) Meanders and Oxbow lakes is formed as the river enters the plain and it ~~exists~~ turns forming large bends.

- 15) If meander loop cuts off from the ~~the~~ river and forms a cut-off lake is called oxbow lake.
- 16) Almost flat plain is formed when river overflows its banks.
- 17) The raised banks along floodplains called levees.
- 18) To move through the sandbars the river breaks up into a number of channels called distributaries.

[HOLIDAY HOMEWORK]

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.

19) The mouth of the river is called delta.



20) Marine erosion landforms of sea waves?

21) Vertical and steep rock faces along the shore are called sea cliffs.

22) Beaches are formed when the sea deposits eroded materials like sand, pebbles and boulders along the coast.

23) Glaciers are slow moving rivers of ice. They consist of huge masses of ice blocks spread over several kilometres. They are of two kinds - mountain glaciers and continental glaciers.

24) The material carried by the glacier such as rocks, sand, silt etc gets deposited. ~~These~~ These deposits called moraines.

(iv) Mushroom rocks are wider at the top and narrower at the bottom because in deserts when the winds blow 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.

(v) The earth and land under our feet roads and buildings keeps moving all the time. because 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.