

Autumn Break Worksheet

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which revolution enabled large scale production

Ans → (b) Industrial revolution

2. Biosphere comprises of:

Ans → (a) Plants and animals

3. Who is modifying the nature to fulfil their need

Ans → (c) Human being

4. Environere is a French word and its meaning is:

Ans → (b) Neighbourhood

5. Which of the following is not a part of natural environment?

Ans → (d) Breeds

Ch-2 Interior of The Earth

1. What is the importance of Lithosphere?

Ans → There are many uses of Lithosphere such as:-

- Land is needed for human settlements.
- Soil is essential for agriculture.
- Industries get vital minerals from lithosphere.

2. Name the force that holds the atmosphere around the earth.

Ans → The gravitational force holds the atmosphere around the earth.

3. When do we celebrate World Environment Day?
Ans → We celebrate World Environment Day on 5th of June every year.

4. Name the different types of Environment
Ans → There are two types of environment natural environment and Human made environment, Physical Environment, Biological, Built, Socio-cultural Environment.

5. What are the two components of the environment?

Ans → The two components of the environment are Natural and Human Made Environment.

INTERIOR OF THE EARTH

C. Very short type questions

1. What is the radius of the earth?

Ans → The Radius of the Earth is 6371 km.

2. What are the three different types of rocks?

Ans → The three kinds of rocks are igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Igneous rocks form when the molten magma cools and solidifies. Sedimentary rocks are formed when particles settles down, the sediment that is deposited over time, usually at the layers at the bottom of lakes, rivers, oceans. Metamorphic rocks originate when igneous and sedimentary rocks go under -

chemical changes under intense heat and pressure.

3. Which layer of the Earth has the highest temperature and pressure?

Ans → The inner core of the earth has the highest temperature and pressure.

4. Name an edible mineral.

Ans → Calcium, Phosphorus, Sodium, potassium are some of the edible minerals.

5. In which rock will you find fossils?

Ans → In sedimentary rock we will find the fossils.
Ex → Mudstone, shale, limestone etc.

D. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. What are primary rocks?

Ans → Primary rocks are also known as igneous rock. These rocks are usually fine grained with smooth texture or may have large crystals with coarse texture. Therefore these rocks are formed due to the solidify and cooling of magma.

2. Why is the inner core solid whereas outer core is molten?

Ans →

Because the pressure which it gets from the sub layers above it, in this condition the inner core remain in solid form than the outer core.

3. What is the difference between lava and magma?

Ans → The main difference between magma and lava is that when this molten rock is within the Earth, it is known as magma but when magma reaches to the surface and erupts from a volcano, it becomes lava.

4. How are sedimentary rocks formed? Give two example?

Ans → Sedimentary rocks are formed when are deposited materials over time and are cemented over time.
Examples → limestone, iron ore, dolomite etc.

Ch-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 known as Lithospheric plates or tectonic plates.

2. In what motion does the molten magma move inside the earth?

Ans → The molten magma moves in a circular manner inside the earth due to the movement of the tectonic plates.

3. What are the forces which act in the interior of the Earth called and give example?

Ans → The forces which act in the interior of the Earth are called Endogenic forces. These movements cause volcanic eruption, fault movements, folding and earthquakes.

4. What are the forces which act on the surface of the Earth called and give examples?

Ans → The forces which act on the surface of the Earth are called exogenic forces. These movements cause the erosion, weathering etc.

5. Give examples of sudden forces and Disastrous forces of Endogenic forces.

Ans → volcano, earthquake, landslides are some examples of Sudden or disastrous 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?

Ans → When the lithospheric plates move, the surface of the earth vibrates. The vibrations can travel all round the earth. The place where the vibrations or the movements starts is called focus.

7. What is the place on the surface above the focus called?

Ans → The point on, Earth's surface directly above the focus is the epicenter.

8. What is the machine, through which the earthquake is measured, known as?

Ans → The machine, through which the earthquake is recorded or measured is known as Seismograph.

9. Where should we take shelter during earthquakes?

Ans → During the earthquake we should take shelter in an open ~~top~~ space, away from buildings.

10. What do you mean by erosion and weathering?

Ans → Erosion is the process in which the displacement of solids by wind, water and ice occurs. Weathering is the decomposition of rocks, soil and minerals by direct contact with the atmosphere.

11. What are various agents of erosion?

Ans → The various agents of erosion are water, wind, glaciers and mass wasting or gravity, waves.

12. Which activity in a river erodes the landscape?

Ans → A running water 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?

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 → When the river enters the plain, it twists and turns forming large bends called meanders.

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

Ans → Meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake, it is called Oxbow lake.

16. What type of flood plains is formed when river overflows its banks?

Ans → Flat fertile plains are the type of flood plains is formed when river overflows its banks.

17. What are the raised banks along floodplains called?

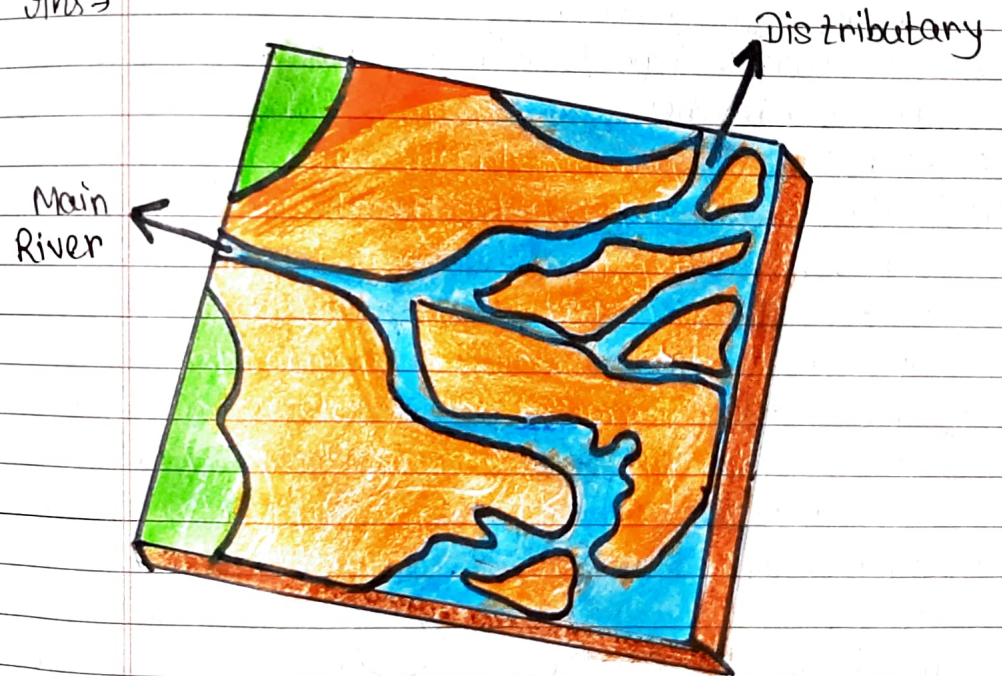
Ans → The raised banks of the river flowing through the flood plain are called levees.

18. What do you mean by distributaries?

Ans → The rivers in their lower course split into numerous channels due to the deposition of silt. These channels are known as distributaries.

19. Explain delta with a diagram.

Ans →



20. What are the various erosional landforms of sea waves?

Ans → The various erosional landforms of sea waves are cliffs, coves, caves etc.

21. What is a steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above the sea water is called?

Ans → Sea cliff is a steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above the sea water.

22. Which agent deposits sediments along the shore forming beaches?

Ans → Sea waves deposit sediments along the shore forming beaches.

23. What are glaciers?

Ans → Glaciers are slow moving rivers of ice.

24. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks, sand, silt etc gets deposited. What are these deposits called?

Ans → The material carried by the glacier such as rocks, sand, silt etc gets deposited. These are called glacial moraines.

25. What is the shape of rocks in deserts?

Ans → The rocks in deserts are in shape of mushroom. They are erosional landforms of deserts.

26. What are various landforms of desert areas?

Ans → The various types of landforms of desert areas are mushroom rocks, sand dunes, barchans, loess plains, etc.

Give reasons.

I. The speed of 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 decreases so less that it starts depositing the loads.

II. The lands around the floodplains are mostly fertile.

Ans → When a river floods, its banks and valley, brings the fine sediments that gets deposited on the flood plain, making it fertile.

III. Glaciers carve out deep hollows.

Ans → As the ice melts they get filled up 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, winds usually erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part. Therefore, such rocks have narrower base and wider top, which take the shape of mushroom. Hence they are known as mushroom rocks.

v. The Earth and land under our feet, roads and buildings keeps moving all time.

Ans → The Earth and land under our feet, roads and buildings keeps moving all time as because of the forces acting inside of the earth that are known as exogenic forces.