

GeographyHoliday WorksheetChapter - 1 The Environment

MCQs.

1. Ans. (b) Industrial revolution.
2. Ans. (a) Plants and animals.
3. Ans. (c) Human being.
4. Ans. (b) Neighbourhood.
5. Ans. (d) Breeds.

C. 1. Lithosphere provide us forests, grasslands for grazing land for agriculture and human settlements and also rich source of minerals.

2. Gravitational force i.e. the earth's gravity holds the atmosphere around the earth.

D. Every year World Environment Day is celebrated on 5th June.

G. Ans. ~~From~~ The different types of Environment are natural and man-made environment.

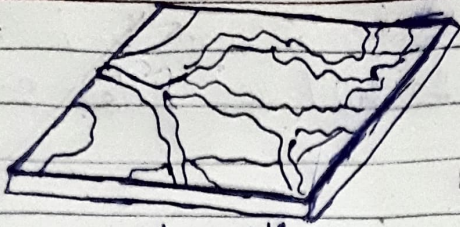
5. Ans. The two major components of the environment are biotic and abiotic components.

Chapter - 2 Interior of the Earth.

1. The radius of the earth is 6371 km.

2. The three different types of rocks are igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.
3. Ans. The central core has the highest temperature and pressure.
4. Ans. An edible mineral is Calcium.
5. Ans. Sedimentary rocks contains fossils.
- Q. 1. When the molten magma cools, it becomes solid. Rocks thus formed are called primary rocks or igneous rocks.
2. The outer core is so hot that it has molten rocks that is in liquid form, the inner core, though hotter, is under such extreme pressure that it remains solid. As the intense heat from the inner core cause the materials in the outer core and the inner core to move around.
3. Ans. Magma is extremely hot and semi liquid rock located under earth's surface and when it flows onto earth's surface, it is called lava.
4. Ans. Sedimentary rocks are formed when over a period of thousands of years the natural agents like water, ice, wind & the sea carry sediments and deposit in layers over the earth as the deposition of sediments builds up, the pressure exerted by the upper layers squeezes the sediment into layered rocks. Two examples of it are limestone and chalk.

1. Ans. Tectonic plates.
2. Ans. Circular motion.
3. Ans. They are called endogenic forces. Example earth quake, volcano.
4. Ans. They are called exogenic forces. Example River, Wind.
5. Ans. Examples of Sudden forces are Earthquake & Volcano and example of diastrophic forces are building mountains.
6. Ans. This vibration starts from the focus.
7. Ans. The place on the surface above the focus is called epicentre.
8. Ans. Seismograph.
9. Ans. We should take shelter under a kitchen counter, table or desk, against an inside corner or wall.
10. Ans. The wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice is called erosion and weathering is the breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface.
11. Ans. The various agents of erosion are wind, water and ice.
12. Ans. The running water in the river erodes the landscape.
13. Ans. When the river tumbles at steep angle over rocky hard rocks or down a steep valley side it forms a waterfall.
14. Ans. Meanders.
15. Ans. Ox-bow lake.
16. Ans. Flat-fertile floodplain is formed.
17. Ans. Leaves.
18. Ans. When the river begins to break up into a number of streams it is known as distributaries.
19. Ans. The collection of sediments from all the mouths forms a delta.



A delta

20. Ans. Various erosional landforms of sea waves are sea caves, sea arches, stacks, sea cliff.

21. Ans. Sea Cliff.

22. Ans. Sea Waves.

23. Ans. Glaciers are "rivers" of ice which moves slowly over land.

24. Ans. Glacial Moraines.

25. Ans. The shape of rocks in the deserts are like mushroom.

26. Ans. Various landforms of desert area are mushroom, rocks, sand dunes, tors etc.

Give reasons:

1. Ans. The speed of a river decreases as it approaches the sea as the sediment from the sea mix up with the river and it start becoming slow.

11. Ans. The land around the floodplain are fertile as when the river overflows its banks it deposits layers of fine soil and other material called sediment along its banks.

III. Ans. As glaciers too erode the landscape by bulldozing soil and stones to expose the solid rock below so they carve out deep hollows.

IV. 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 a mushroom.

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