

Geography

ch-1 Our environment

- 1) b) Industrial revolution
- 2) a) Plants and Animals.
- 3) c) Human beings
- 4) b) Neighbourhood
- 5) d) Breeds.

ch-2 The Interior of the Earth.

- 1) The importance of Lithosphere are :-
 - Land is needed for human settlements.
 - Soil is needed for agriculture.
 - Industries get vital minerals and other raw materials.
- 2) Gravity is the force that holds the atmosphere around the earth.
- 3) We celebrate World's Environment day on 5th June.

- 4) The different types of environment are :-
- Physical Environment
 - Human made Environment

- 5) The two components of environment are biotic and abiotic.

Very short questions

- 1) The radius of the earth is 6371 km.
- 2) The three types of rocks are :-
 - Igneous rocks
 - sedimentary rocks
 - Metamorphic rocks.
- 3) Inner core is the layer of earth has highest ~~and~~ temperature and pressure.
- 4) Iodine is an edible mineral.
- 5) We can find fossils in sedimentary rocks.

Short answer question

- 1) Primary rocks are considered as the igneous rocks. Primary rock is an early term in geology that refers to crystalline rock formed first in geologic time, containing no organic remains, such as granite, gneiss and schist.
- 2) Earth's inner core and outer core are both made of an iron-nickel alloy. 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~~ outer core is not high enough to make it solid.
- 3) Magma
 - i) The molten rock that is present beneath the surface of the earth is termed as magma
 - ii) The temperature of magma is slightly hotter and ranges from 1300-2400 degrees Fahrenheit
 - iii) The word magma was its origin from greek.

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ii) Magma takes much longer time in cooling, as it is located underground which leads to the creation of 'gigantic crystals'.

Lava

i) The molten liquid that gets erupted out of the surface of the earth is termed as lava. Lava is also referred to as liquid magma.

ii) The temperature of lava is slightly colder and ranges between 1300-2200 degrees Fahrenheit.

iii) The word lava has its origins from Italian language.

iv) Lava has the property of cooling much quicker than magma. This leads to lava sometimes crystallizing into glass.

4) Sedimentary rocks are formed in layers from the raw materials provided by the processes of weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition. Ex - Sandstone, limestone etc,

ch-3 Our changing Earth

- 1) These broken plates are known as Lithospheric plates or tectonic plates.
- 2) The molten magma moves in circular motion inside the earth.
- 3) Endogenetic forces are the forces which act in the interior of the earth. ~~called~~ Ex - Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions.
- 4) Exogenetic forces are the forces which act on the surface of the earth. Ex - ~~glaciers~~ rivers, glaciers.
- 5) Example of sudden forces is Earthquake and example of diastrophic forces is volcanic eruptions.
- 6) When Tectonic plates move, it also causes movements at the faults. The location where the earthquake begins is called an epicenter.

- 7) Epicentre is the place on the surface above the focus.
- 8) The machine, through which the earthquake is measured, known as Seismograph.
- 9) During earthquakes, we go to an open space, away from buildings.
- 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) The various agents of erosion are wind, glaciers, rivers, sea waves and gravity.
- 12) The running water in the river erodes the landscape.
- 13) Waterfall is formed when the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks on down a steep valley side.

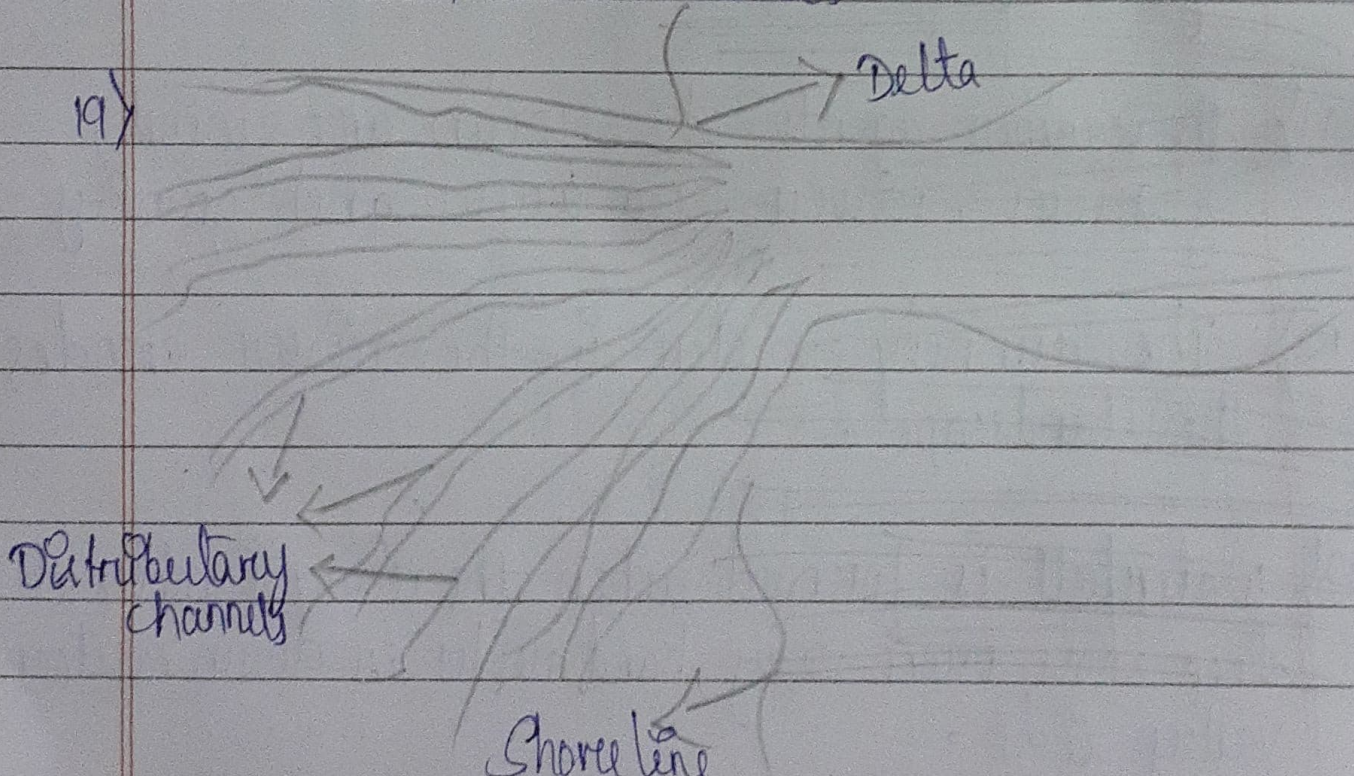
14) Meanders is formed as the river enters the plain and it twists and turns forming large bends.

15) An oxbow lake is formed when the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms cut-off lake.

16) A flat, fertile floodplain is formed when river overflows its banks.

17) The raised banks along floodplains are called levees.

18) The river breaks up into a number of channels are called distributaries.



A river delta is a landform created by deposition of sediment that is carried by a river as the flow leaves its mouth and enters slower-moving or stagnant water.

20) The various erosional landforms of sea waves are sea caves, sea arches, wave-cut platform, cliffs and beaches.

21) A steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above the sea water is called sea cliffs.

22) Sea waves deposit sediments along the shore forming beaches.

23) A glacier is a huge mass of ice that moves slowly over land.

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

25) The shape of a rock in desert is like a ~~big~~ pile like a fan.

26) The various landforms of desert area are mushroom rock, mesas, sand dunes, Barchans and loess plains.

Five reasons

I) i) When the river approaches the sea, it becomes very slow in its flow and begins to break up into number of streams.

ii) The speed of the river water is so less that it starts depositing its load.

II) i) When it floods, it deposits a layer of fine soil, rich mineral salts, nutrients-rich silt, sediment, and distribute it across a wide area.

ii) These sediments make the soil very much fertile and lead to the formation of a very flat fertile flood plain.

III) i) As the ice melts they get filled up with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains.

ii) The material carried by the glaciers such as rocks big and small, sand and silt gets deposited.

iv) In deserts, when the wind blows, it erodes the lower sections of the rock more than upper section.

ii) It takes the shape of a mushroom which is narrow at the base and wider at the top.

v) The heat from radioactive processes within the planet's interior causes the plates move. It moves sometimes toward and sometimes away from each other. This movement is called tectonic shift.