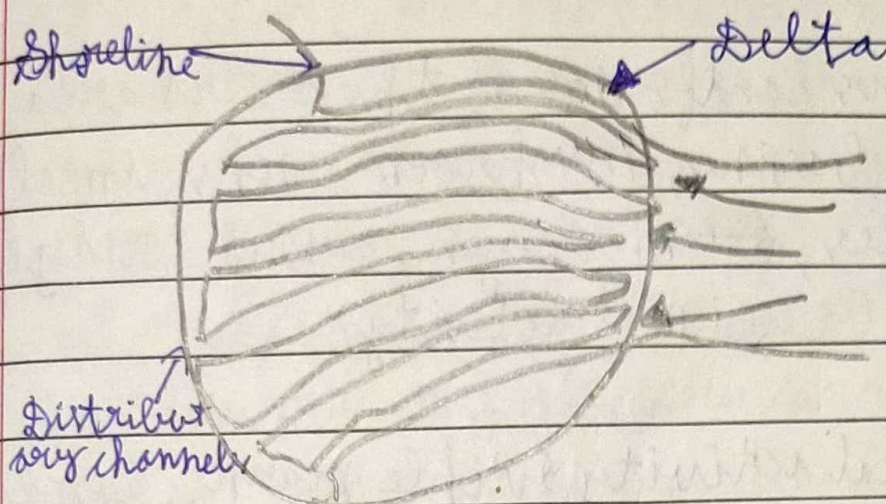


When a river deposits the sediments as it flows towards its mouth.



20. Various erosional landforms of seawaves are sea caves, sea arches, stacks, sea cliffs and stump and wave cut platforms.
21. The steep rocky coasts rising almost vertically above the sea water is called sea cliffs.
22. Seawaves deposit sediments along the shore forming beaches.
23. Glaciers are slow moving rivers of ice. They consist of huge masses of ice blocks spread over several kilometres.
24. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks, sand, silt etc gets deposited. These deposits are called moraines.

25. The shape of the rocks in the deserts are mushroom rocks and mesas.

26. The various landforms of the desert area are deflation basins, mushroom rocks, inselbergs, Delmirells, ~~Don~~ Leugen, wind bridges and windows (erosional activity)

Depositional activity: Riple marks, sandunes, beachons, loess plains.

27. (i) When the river approaches the sea it becomes very slow in its flow and begins to break up into a number of streams called distributary. The speed of the river ^{water} is so less that it starts depositing its load in the form of sandbars. To move through the sandbars the river slows down its speed and forms delta.

(ii) A flood plain is a flat area of ~~plain~~ land next to a river or a stream. Floods plains are nat really very fertile due to the river sediment which is deposited in the form of alluvium. These alluvium deposits are excellent for agriculture.

(iii) glaciers carve out deep hollows. As the ice melts they get filled up with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains. When ice accumulates on hollow high up on mountain slopes the alternate freezing and thawing of the glacier ice causes the rock below to expand and contract till it finally breaks down. In this manner glaciers carve out deep hollows.

(iv) In the desert area strong winds blow picking up sand particles. When sand laden winds blow against a rock face the particles beat the rock with great force. The base of the rock is eroded vigorously from all the sides by the suspended sharp dust particles in the lower layers of the wind. This leads to the formation of mushroom rocks which are broad at top and narrow at bottom.

(v) The Earth is divided into seven major tectonic plates which are floating on the semi molten rocks of the asthenosphere. The tectonic plates are always moving so, the earth and land under our feet ~~keeps~~, roads and buildings keep moving all the time.

12. The erosion activity of the river erodes the landscapes.
13. A waterfall is formed when the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rock or down a steep valley side.
14. Meander is formed as the river enters the plain and it twists and turns forming large bends.
15. If meander loop cut off from the river and forms a cut off lake it is called oxbow lake.
16. Flat and fertile flood plains are formed when river overflows its banks.
17. The raised bank along the flood plains are called levees.
18. The branch of a river that doesn't return to the main stream after leaving it is called a distributary.
19. A delta is a triangular piece of land which is found at the mouth of a river. It is formed

or doorways and against inside walls and stair case.

10. Weathering is the breaking up of the rock material on the surface of the earth due to the ~~expose 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 different agents of erosion are water, wind, ice and waves.

We should take shelter during earthquakes in an open place away from buildings. We should stay away from glasspanes, windows etc.

er. These broken plates are known as lithospheric plates.

2. The molten magma moves inside the earth in circular manner.
3. ~~Endogenous~~ endogenous forces are the forces which act in the interior of the earth. For ex - earthquakes, landslides, mountain building etc.
4. The forces that act on the surface of the earth are called exogenous forces. For ex - gradational processes, erosion, deposition etc.
5. Sudden forces \rightarrow earthquake, landslides, volcanic eruptions
~~Diastrophic~~ Diastrophic forces \rightarrow mountain building
6. The vibration starts in the interior of the earth in the seismic focus.
7. The place on the surface above the focus is called the epicentre.
8. The earthquake is measured using seismograph

• Magma takes much longer time in cooling.

• Lava takes lesser time in cooling.

Ch-3

4. Over a period of several thousand years, sediments carried by agents of gradation like water, ice, wind and the sea are deposited in layers over the earth. The sediments may consist of weathered and fragmented rock materials, micro-organisms and plant and animal remains. As the deposition of sediments build up, the pressure exerted by the upper layer squeezes the sediment into layered rocks called sedimentary rocks. Thus, sedimentary rocks are formed by the hardening and cementing of layers of sediments. ~~The sediments don't undergo any chemical change.~~ For example, sandstone etc.

Ch-3

1. The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates

magma gets trapped in veins deep inside the earth, cools down over a long period of time and forms rocks. These rocks are called intrusive rocks.

2. The innermost layer of the earth is called the core. The core is further divided into the upper core (2300 km thick) and inner core (1200 km thick). The upper is so hot that it is molten and the lower core though hotter is under such extreme pressure that it remains solid.

4. Magma	Lava
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The molten rock that is present beneath the surface of the earth is termed as magma. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The molten liquid that gets erupted out of the surface of the earth is termed as lava. It is also referred to as liquid magma.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The temperature of magma is slightly hotter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The temperature of lava is slightly cooler.

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

C. Very short type questions

1. The radius of the earth is 6371 km.

2. The three different types of rocks are metamorphic, sedimentary and igneous rocks.

3. The core has the highest temperature and pressure.

4. An edible material is iron.

5. In sedimentary rock we will find fossils.

D. Short answer type questions

1. Igneous rocks are called as primary rocks. When hot lava flows out during volcanic eruptions, cools down, solidifies over a period of time then, igneous rocks are formed. Primary rocks formed on the surface of the earth are called extrusive rocks. For ex- Basalt. When

Homework

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

Short answer type questions

1. Lithosphere provides us forests, grasslands for grazing land, for agriculture and human settlements and also rich source of minerals.
2. The force that holds the atmosphere around the earth is gravitational force.
3. We celebrate World Environment Day on 5th June.
4. The different types of environment are lithosphere, biosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere.