

1-HW
15.10.21

Holiday Homework

Date _____
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Ch-1

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 fulfill their need?

Ans- c) Human beings

4. Environmer 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) Breads

Ch-2

1) Ans- Lithosphere is important because:-

- Land is needed for human settlements.

- Soil is essential for agriculture.

- Industries get vital mineral and other raw ~~mineral~~ materials from the lithosphere.

2) Ans- Gravitation is the force that holds the atmosphere around the earth.

3) Ans- World environment day is celebrated on 5th June.

4) Ans- The different types of environment are

- Natural Environment
- Human-made Environment

5) Ans - The two components are :-

- Natural Environment
- Human-made Environment

6:1) Ans - The radius of Earth is 6378 km.

2) Ans - The three different types of rocks are :-

- i) Crust
- ii) Mantle
- iii) Core

3) Ans - The core has the highest temperature and pressure.

4) Ans - Sodium is an edible mineral.

5) Ans - Fossils can be found in sedimentary rocks.

10) Ans - Primary rocks or the Igneous rocks are formed when the lava flows out during volcanic eruption and cools down.

2) Ans - The outer core is very much hot, so it is in the molten state. Even if the inner core

is hotter, it is solid due to extreme pressure.

3) Ans- Lava is the molten rock which has come outside on the surface of Earth but magma is the molten rock which is still compressed inside the surface of the Earth.

4) Ans- When sediments of different substances are carried by the agents of gradation and deposited at a place, they form different layers. The pressure exerted by the upper layer squeezes the sediments into layered rocks called sedimentary rocks. Ex - shale, sandstone.

Ch-3

1) Ans. The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates. These are known as tectonic or lithospheric plates.

2) Ans- The molten magma moves in a circular motion known as convection cells.

3) Ans- Endogenic forces are the forces which act

in the interior of the Earth. Ex - Earthquakes, Volcanoes etc.

4) Ans - Exogenous forces are the forces which act on the surface of the Earth. Ex - Waterfalls, mushroom rocks, moraines, etc.

5) Ans - Examples of sudden forces are :-

- Earthquakes
- Volcanic eruption

Example of diastrophic forces is :-

- Mountain building

6) Ans - This vibration starts at the focus of the earthquakes.

7) Ans - The place on the surface above the focus is called epicentre.

8) Ans - The earthquake is measured with an instrument called ~~se~~ seismograph.

9) Ans - We should take shelter away from the epicentre as the seismic waves weaken as they move away from the epicentre.

so the farther a place is from the epicentre, the less is the damage.

10) Ans- Erosion is the process of eroding or being eroded by the agents of gradation or denudation like air, water or other natural agents.

11) Ans- The agents of erosion are rivers, (running water), waves, wind and glaciers.

12) Ans- The valleys and the water falls are caused by river erosion.

13) Ans- Water fall is formed when the river tumbles a steep angle over a very hard rocks or down a steep valley side.

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

15) Ans- The cut-off lake is called oxbow lake.

16) Ans- A flood plain is an almost flat fertile

plain which is formed when river overflows its banks.

17) Ans. The raised banks along the flood plain is called levees.

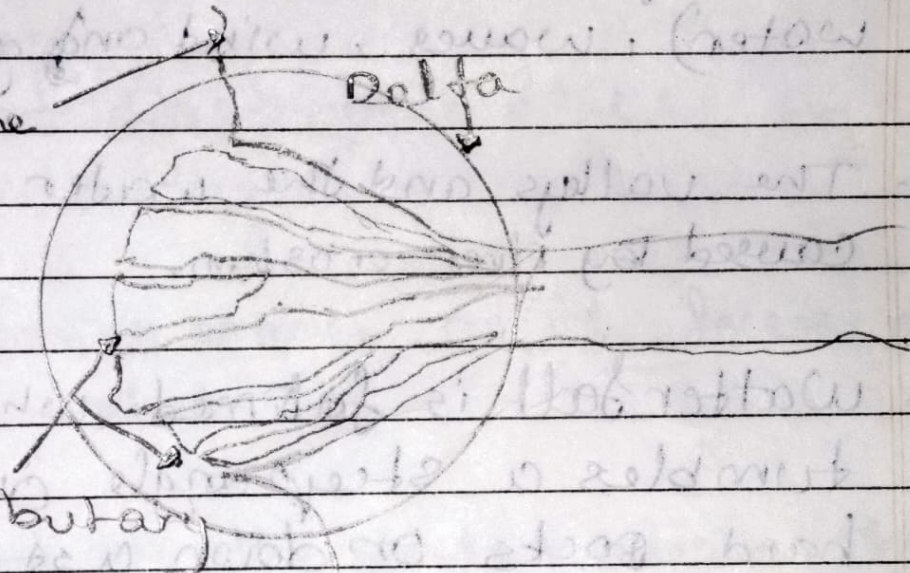
18) Ans. Tributaries are the streams or rivers that originate from the main river but do not meet again.

19) Ans

Shoreline

Delta

Distributary
canals



Near the mouth of a river, it deposits the sediments in the form of sand bars. To move through the sandbars, the river breaks up into a number of channels. The part of the mouth is called delta.

20) Ans. The erosional landforms of sea waves are :-

- Sea caves.
- Sea arches
- Stacks
- Sea cliff
- Wave-cut platform

21) Ans. Sea cliffs are the steep rocky coasts rising almost vertically above the sea water.

22) Ans. The sea waves deposits sediments along the shore forming beaches.

23) Ans. - Glaciers are the slow moving rivers of ice. They consist of huge masses of ice block.

24) Ans. These deposits are called moraines.

25) Ans. The rocks in the deserts are in the shape

of mushroom and are called mushroom rocks.

26) Ans. Various landforms of desert area are :-

- Mushroom rocks
- Mesas
- Sand dunes
- Barchans
- Loess plain.

1. Ans. As the river moves with a great speed, it erodes the sediments. At the lower course of a river, it gets full of sediments and debris which makes it heavier. Due to this reason the river's speed decreases as it approaches the sea.

11. Ans. When a river floods its banks and valley, the fine sediments (alluvium) it brings gets deposited on the flood plain, making it very rich and fertile.

11. Ans. A armchair-like hollow is caused by the erosive action of a glacier called the cirque.

IV. Ans. - When the sand-laden winds blow against a rock ~~surface~~ face, the particles hit 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 forms the mushroom rocks.

V. Ans. - All the objects above the Earth's surface move because of the heat which causes disturbances on the ~~the~~ tectonic plates which causes it to move.