

H/W
12/10/21

Geography Holiday H/W

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MCQS :- Our Environment

1b.) Industrial revolution

2a.) Plant & Animals

3c.) Human being

4b.) Neighbourhood

5d.) Breads

Q1.) The 'lithosphere' means the land on which stand. It provides trees, forests and grazing land for agriculture & human settlements. They also provide many minerals & rocks.

2.) The force that holds the atmosphere around the Earth is gravity.

3.) We celebrate ~~Wor~~ World Environment Day on 5 June.

4.) The environment is of two types :-

i.) Physical Environment

ii.) Biological Environment

5.) Two components of the environment are:- Biotic & abiotic components.

→ ~~Biotic~~ objects

Interior of our Earth

1.) The Radius of the Earth is 6,371 km.

2.) There are three different types of rocks that are:-

→ Igneous Rock

→ Sedimentary Rock

→ Metamorphic Rock

3.) The Inner core is the layer of the Earth which has the highest temperature and pressure.

4.) An edible mineral can be Calcium.

5.) In sedimentary rocks, we can find fossils.

1.) The rocks that are formed after the lava from volcanic eruption cools down are known as primary Rocks.

2.) The inner core has very high temperature & pressure that's why it is solid, but the outer core's temperature is not enough to ~~no~~ make it solid.

3.) Magma	Lava
<p>i.) The hot-semi-liquid that is located under the Earth's surface is Magma.</p>	<p>i.) The When the magma flows out during volcanic eruption, it is is known as lava.</p>

4.) The sediments are ~~er~~ carried by agents of gradation like water, ice, wind and are deposited in layers over the Earth. As the deposition makes up, the pressure given by the upper rocks squeezes the sediments into rocks called sedimentary

Changing face of the Earth

- 1) The plates are known as tectonic plates or lithospheric plates.
- 2) The ~~mg~~ magma inside the Earth moves in a circular manner.
- 3) Endogenic forces are ~~to~~ forces that act in the interior of the Earth. ~~Ex - Sud~~
Ex - Earthquakes, Volcanic Eruption etc.
- 4) Exogenic forces are forces that act on the surface of the Earth. Ex - Erosion, ~~to~~ Deposition etc
- 5) The examples are earthquakes, volcanic eruptions & landslides etc.
- 6) The focus is from where the vibration of the earthquake starts.
- 7) The epicentre is the place on the surface above the focus.

- 8.) The ~~earth~~ earthquake is measured by an instrument known as the ~~seismograph~~ seismograph.
- 9.) We should take shelter in open spaces away from buildings & trees.
- 10.) Erosion is the process in which ~~sedim~~ sediments are carried by agents like wind, water & ice etc. Weathering is same as erosion.
- 11.) The various agents of erosion are water, wind, ice & sea etc.
- 12.) The ~~out~~ running water in the river erodes the landscape.
- 13.) A waterfall is formed when a river ~~to~~ tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side.
- 14.) Meanders are formed when the river enters the plain & it twists & turns forming a bend.

- 15.) ~~A~~ An oxbow lake is formed. ~~if the~~
- 16.) The flat, fertile floodplain is where the river overflows its banks.
- 17.) ~~Levees~~ Levees are the raised banks along the floodplains.
- 18.) A branch of river which doesn't return after leaving it are known as the distributaries.
- 20.) The various ~~er~~ erosional landforms of sea waves are sea cliffs, sea arches, sea caves, sea stacks, wave-cut ~~platf~~ platform etc.
- 21.) A sea cliff is a steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above the sea.
- 22.) The sea waves deposit sediments along the shore-forming beaches.
- 23.) Glaciers are slow moving river of ice.

24.) These deposits are called glacier moraines.

25.) The shape of rocks in deserts are like mushrooms.

26.) The various landforms in deserts are sand dunes, barchans, mushroom rocks, Loess etc.

Q Give Reason:

II. They are almost fertile because ~~the~~ as the place floods it deposits layer of fine soil and other materials called sediments along it's bank.

III. Glaciers carve out deep hollows. As the ice melts they get filled up with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains.

IV. In deserts, when wind blows, it erodes the lower sections of the rock more than the upper section. By this, it

takes shape of mushroom. ~~which~~

V. Erosion is breaking up of rocks on the Earth's surface. ~~Respo~~ Deposition is the laying down of sediment carried by wind etc. So, the land under our feet, roads & buildings all keep moving all the time.