

① b - Industrial revolution

② a - Plants and animals

③ c - Human being

④ a - Trees

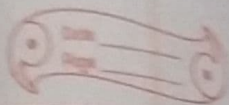
⑤ d - Roads

①) The lithosphere is that realm of the Earth through which most of the needs of humans are met.

2) Gravitational force holds the atmosphere around the earth.

3) We celebrate World Environment Day on June 5.

④) The different types of Environment are natural and man-made environment.



⑤ Abiotic and biotic factors are the 2 components of :- the environment.

① The radius of the Earth is 6,371 km.

② Three types of rocks are :-
Igneous rocks, metamorphic rock and sedimentary rocks.

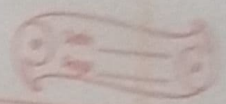
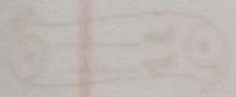
③ Inner core of the earth has the highest temperature and pressure.

④ Lithium is an edible mineral.

⑤ Sedimentary rocks.

① Igneous rocks which is formed during volcanic eruption are called primary rocks.

② The outer core of the Earth is 2300km thick and the inner core is 1200km thick. The upper core is so hot that it is molten. Whereas the inner ~~core~~ ^{core}, though hotter is



under such extreme pressure that it remains solid.

③ Magma is molten rock from the mantle that pushes its way through cracks towards the ~~and~~ ^{and} ridges between magma that spills on to the surface of the earth is called lava.

④ Sedimentary rocks are formed by the hardening and cementing of layers of sediments. Two examples of sedimentary rocks are shale, sandstone and conglomerate.

① These broken plates are known as tectonic or lithospheric plates.

② The molten magma moves in a thick and viscous way.

③ The forces which act on the interior of the earth are called endogenous forces. Some examples are earthquake & volcanic eruption.

(4) The force which act on the surface of the Earth are called exogenous forces. Some examples are rivers, waves, wind & glaciers.

(5) Example of sudden forces are earthquakes, volcanoes and landslides. Example of ~~disastrous~~ diastrophic forces are formation of ocean basins and continents.

(6) This vibration starts at the lower portion of upper mantle.

(7) The epicenter is the place on the surface above the focus.

(8) Seismograph is the machine through which the earthquake is measured.

(9) We should take shelter under a strong object like under a ~~very~~ strong wooden table etc.

(10) Weathering is the breaking up 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 agents of erosion are rivers, floods, sea waves, wind, ~~and~~

(12) Flood in a river erodes the banks.

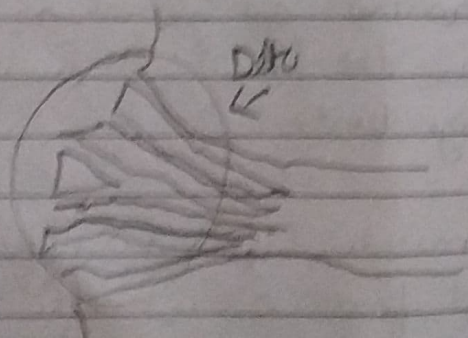
(13) U-shaped valleys or canyons is formed when the river bumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a very steep valley side.

(14) Meanders are formed as the river enters the plain and twist and turn forming long bends.

(15) If meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake, it is

called oxbow lake.

- (17) Loess is formed when river overflows its banks.
- (18) As it flows, the river water deposits layers of fine soil and sediments on its banks. This leads to the formation of a flat, fertile flood plain.
- (19) Levees on the raised banks along flood plains.
- (20) When a river flows through sand bars, the river breaks up into a number of channels or channels called distributaries.
- (21) The ~~mouth~~ mouth of the river is called delta.



- (22) The various ~~and~~ eroded landforms of sea waves are sea stacks, sea caves, wave-cut platforms, cliffs and ~~beaches~~ beaches.
- (23) A steep rocky ~~wall~~ ^{cliff} rising almost vertically above the ~~sea~~ ^{sea} water is known as ~~sea stack~~ ^{sea stack}.
- (24) Sea waves in the ~~agent~~ ^{agent} that deposits sediments along the shore forming beaches.
- (25) Glaciers are slow moving rivers of ice.
- (26) The material ~~carried~~ ^{carried} by glaciers such as rocks, sand, silt etc gets deposited. These deposits are called moraine.
- (27) Mushroom ~~rocks~~ are the shapes of rocks in the desert.
- (28) Loess plains are the landforms of desert area.

Causes of erosion

- ① The speed of a river decreases as it approaches the sea because the river carries heavy sediments which slow the movement and does not have the energy to carry great loads.
- ② The lands around the floodplains are mostly fertile, because flooded rivers bring fine sediments (alluvium), making the bank very rich and fertile.
- ③ Glaciers carve out deep hollows because ice accumulates in hollows high up on mountain slopes, the alternate freezing and thawing of the glacier ice cause the rock below to expand and contract till it finally breaks down.
- ④ Mushroom rocks are wider at the top and narrower at the bottom because when sand-laden winds blow against a rock face, the particles hit the rock

With great force. The base of the rock is eroded vigorously from all sides by the suspended sharp dust particles in the lower layers of the wind.

- ⑤ The earth and land under our feet roads and buildings keep moving all the time because of the rotation of the earth. Again, erosion causes material to get carried away. or transported by water, ~~and~~ breeze etc and eventually ~~deposited~~ deposited. This leads to formation of new landform.