

Holiday Homework

A. Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which revolution enabled large scale ^{production} population?

Ans → Industrial revolution

2) Biosphere comprises of :-

Ans → Plants and Animals

3) Who is modifying the nature to fulfill their need?

Ans → Human beings

4) Environor is a french word and its meaning is :-

Ans → ~~Neighbourhood~~ Neighbourhood

5) Which of the following is not a part of natural environment?

Ans → Breads

B. Very Short Answer Type

1) What is the importance of lithosphere?

Ans → * Land is needed for human settlements.
* Soil is essential for agriculture.
* Industries get vital minerals and other raw materials from lithosphere.

2) Name the force that holds the atmosphere around the Earth?

Ans → Gravitational force.

3) When do we celebrate world environment day?

Ans → 5th June every year

4) Name the different types of environments?

Ans → Natural and Human made environment

5) What are the two components of environment?

Ans → Natural and Human made environment

6) What is the radius of Earth?

Ans → 6371 km

7) What are the three different types of rocks?

Ans → The three types of rocks are sedimentary rocks, metamorphic rocks and igneous rocks.

8) Which layer of Earth has highest temp. and pressure?

Ans → Inner Core

9) Name an edible mineral.

Ans → Calcium

10) In which rock, you will find fossils?

Ans → Sedimentary rock

C. Short Answer Type Questions

1) What are primary rocks?

Ans → Igneous rocks are called as primary rocks. Rocks which are formed by solidification of magma are primary rocks.

2) Why is inner core solid and outer core molten?

Ans → The inner core is solid because of extreme pressure from upper layers and intense heat and pressure that keeps the inner core in solid form.

3) What is the difference between lava and magma?

Ans → * The hot molten liquid which is inside the Earth is magma and when it erupts from the volcanoes, it is called lava

4) How are sedimentary rocks formed? Give two examples.

Ans → These rocks are formed by the deposition and cementation of rocks inside the water or at the surface of Earth. The process that causes the sediments to settle in a place is called sedimentation. Example → conglomerate, sandstone.

D. Answer the following.

1) The lithosphere is broken into number of plates. What are these broken plates known as?

Ans → These plates are known as lithospheric or tectonic plates.

2) In what motion does the molten magma move inside the Earth?

Ans → Circular manner.

3) What are the forces which act in the interior of the Earth called and give examples?

Ans → Endogenous forces. Example → Earthquakes, landslides etc.

4) What are the forces that act on the surface of Earth? Give examples?

Ans → Exogeneous forces. Example → Erosion, deposition

5) Give example of sudden forces and Diastrophic forces of Endogenic forces.

Ans → Sudden forces → Earthquakes, landslides

Diastrophic forces → mountain building

6) The movement of lithospheric plates causes them to vibrate. These vibrations ~~can~~ causes earthquakes. Where do these vibrations ~~also~~ start from?

Ans → From the seismic focus inside the Earth

7) What is the place on the surface above the focus called?

Ans → Epicentre

8) What is the machine through which earthquake is measured?

Ans → Seismograph

9) Where should we take shelter during earthquake?

Ans → Open space, away from buildings, under tables, bed etc.

10) What do you mean by weathering and erosion?

Ans → Weathering is the breaking up of the rock material on the surface of the Earth due to exposure to the atmosphere. The process further disintegration and removal of the weathered material ~~is~~ by the agents of gradation is called erosion.

11) What are the various agents of erosion?

Ans → Water, wind, ice and waves

12) Which activity in a river erodes the landscape?

Ans → Flowing water with great force

13) What is formed when the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side?

Ans → Waterfall

14) What is formed as the river enters the plain and it turns forming large bends?

Ans → Meanders

15) If meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut off lake, what is it called?

Ans → oxbow lake

16) What type of floodplain is formed when river overflows its banks?

Ans → Floodplain

17) What are the raised banks along floodplains called?

Ans → Levees

18) What do you mean by distributaries?

Ans → As the river reaches the sea, the river breaks into a number of channels or streams. These channels or streams of river are called distributaries.

19) What are the various erosional landforms of sea coast?

Ans → sea caves, sea arches, stacks, sea cliffs, wave cut platforms

20) What is a steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above the sea water is called?

Ans → Sea cliffs

21) Which agent deposits sediments along the shore forming beaches?

Ans → Sea waves

22) What are glaciers?

Ans → Glaciers are slow moving rivers of ice. They consist of huge masses of ice blocks spread over several kilometres. They move very slowly.

23) The material carried by the glacier such as rocks, sand, silt etc gets deposited. What are these deposits called?

Ans → Debris

24) What is the shape of rocks in the deserts?

Ans → The shape of rocks is broader at top and narrow at bottom.

25) What are the various landforms of desert area?

Ans → Sand dunes, barchans, loess plains, mushroom rocks, mesas