

Very Short Answer Questions

Q.1. What are lithosphere plates?

Ans. The earth's crust consists of several large and several small rigid, irregularly shaped plates which carry continents and the ocean floor. The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates called lithospheric plates.

Q.2. What is a volcano?

Ans. A volcano is a vent (opening) in the earth's crust through which molten materials erupt suddenly.

Q.3. What do endogenic forces produce?

Ans. Endogenic forces sometimes produce sudden movements and some other times produce slow movements. Sudden movements like earthquakes and volcanoes cause mass destruction over the surface of the earth.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1. How do earth movements cause changes on the earth's crust?

Ans. (i) The movements of lithospheric plates cause changes on the surface of the earth.

(ii) The earth movements are divided on the basis of forces which cause them.

(iii) The forces which act on the interior of the earth are called endogenic force.

(iv) The forces that work on the surface of the earth are called exogenic forces.

Q.2. Examine the movements of earthquake.

Ans. (i) When lithosphere plates move, the surface of the earth vibrates. This vibration is called earthquake.

(ii) The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the focus.

(iii) Vibration travels outside towards epicentre as waves.

(vi) The place on the surface above the focus is called the epicentre.

(v) The strength of earthquake decreases away from the centre.

Q.3. Examine the preparedness required during an earthquake.

Ans. During earthquake we should take the following measures:

- **Safe spot:** We should take shelter under a kitchen counter, table or desk, against an inside corner or wall.
- **Stay away from:** Fire places, areas around chimney and windows that it may include mirrors and picture frames.
- **Be prepared:** Spread awareness, amongst your friends and family members to face any disasters confidently.

Q.4. How is the landscape worn away?

Ans. The landscapes are being continuously worn away by two processes:

- **Weathering:** It is the breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface.
- **Erosion:** It is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice.

Q.5. Examine the work of ice.

Ans. (i) Glaciers are rivers of ice which too erode the landscape by bulldozing soil and stones to expose the solid rocks below.

(ii) They carve out deep hollows.

(iii) As the ice melts, they get filled up with water to form beautiful lakes in the mountains.

(iv) The material carried by the glaciers like big and small rocks, sand and silt gets deposited.

(v) These deposits form glacial moraines.

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. Examine the features formed due to the work of a river.

Ans. The work of a river creates the following features:

- **Waterfall:** The running water in the river erodes the landscape. When the river tumbles at a steep angle over hard rocks or down a steep valley side, it forms a waterfall.
- **Meanders:** If the river enters the plain, it twists and turns, forming large bends called meanders.
- **Oxbow lake:** Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loop come closer and closer. In due course of time, the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake called oxbow lake.
- **Floodplain:** When the river overflows its banks, it leads to flooding of the neighbouring area. As it floods, it deposits layers of fine soil and sediments along its banks. They form a fertile plain called floodplain.
- **Levees:** The raised banks along the river are called levees.
- **Distributaries:** When the river approaches the sea, the speed of the flowing water decreases and the river begins to break up into a number of streams called distributaries.
- **Delta:** The river becomes so slow that it begins to deposit its load. Each distributary forms its own mouth. The collection of sediments from all the mouths forms a delta.

Q.2. Examine the features of the work of a wind.

Ans. The features of work of wind are as follows:

- **Mushroom rocks:** An active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts is wind. The rocks in the shape of a mushroom seen in desert are called mushroom rocks.
- **Sand dunes:** When the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing, the sand falls and gets deposited in low, hill-like structures. These are called sand dunes.
- **Loess:** When the grains of sand are very fine and light, the wind can carry it over very long distances. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called loess.

Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q.1. Examine the features formed due to work of sea waves.

Ans. The features formed due to the formation of sea waves are:

1. **Sea caves:** The erosion and deposition of sea waves gives rise to coastal landforms. Sea waves continuously strike at the rocks. Cracks develop over time and they become larger and wider. Thus, hollow-like caves are formed on the rocks. They are called sea caves.
2. **Arches:** Deposition of sea waves form cavities which become bigger and bigger. Gradually only the roof of the cave remains, leading to the formation of sea arches.
3. **Stacks:** Erosion breaks the roof and only walls are left. These wall-like features are called stacks.
4. **Sea cliff:** The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called sea cliff.