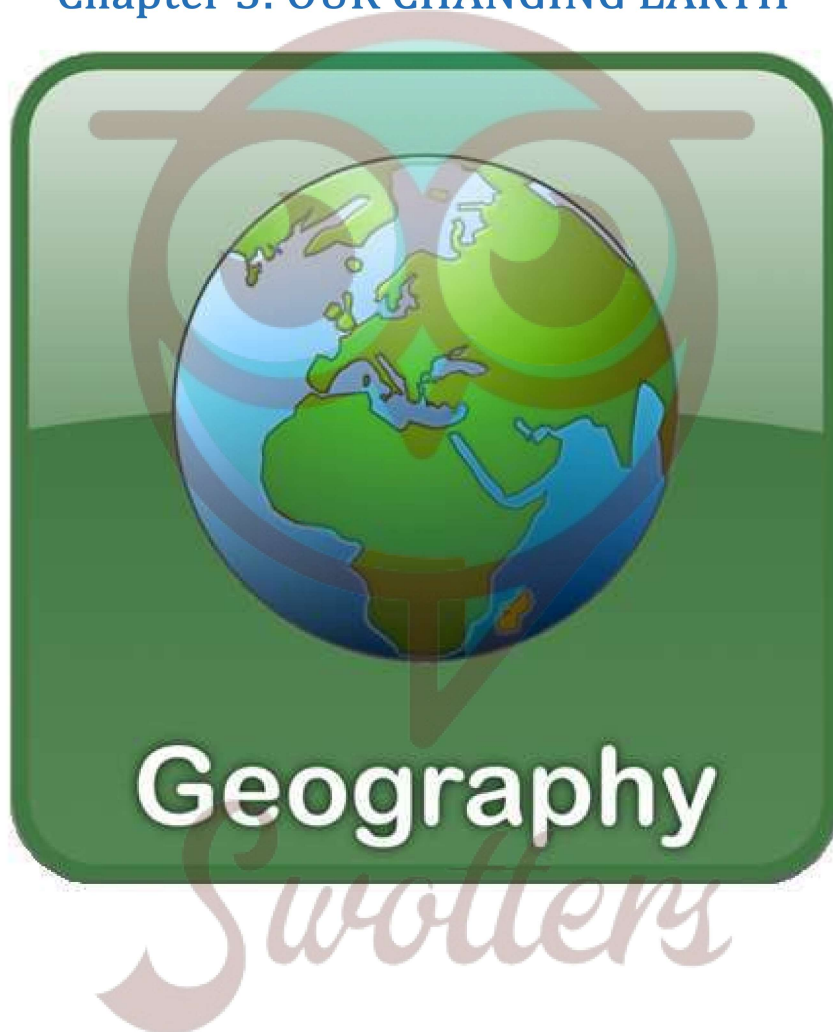


GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 3: OUR CHANGING EARTH



Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions :

Question 1. The earth's crust is broken into a number of huge parts. They are called

- (a) lithospheric plates
- (b) metamorphic plates
- (c) sedimentary plates
- (d) none of these

Question 2. ____ movements like earthquakes and volcanoes cause mass destruction over the surface of the earth.

- (a) Slow
- (b) External
- (c) Sudden
- (d) Erosional

Question 3. Which is caused by the sudden movements of the earth?

- (a) Volcano
- (b) Folding
- (c) Flood plain
- (d) All of these

Question 4. Which one of the following forces originates in the interior of the earth?

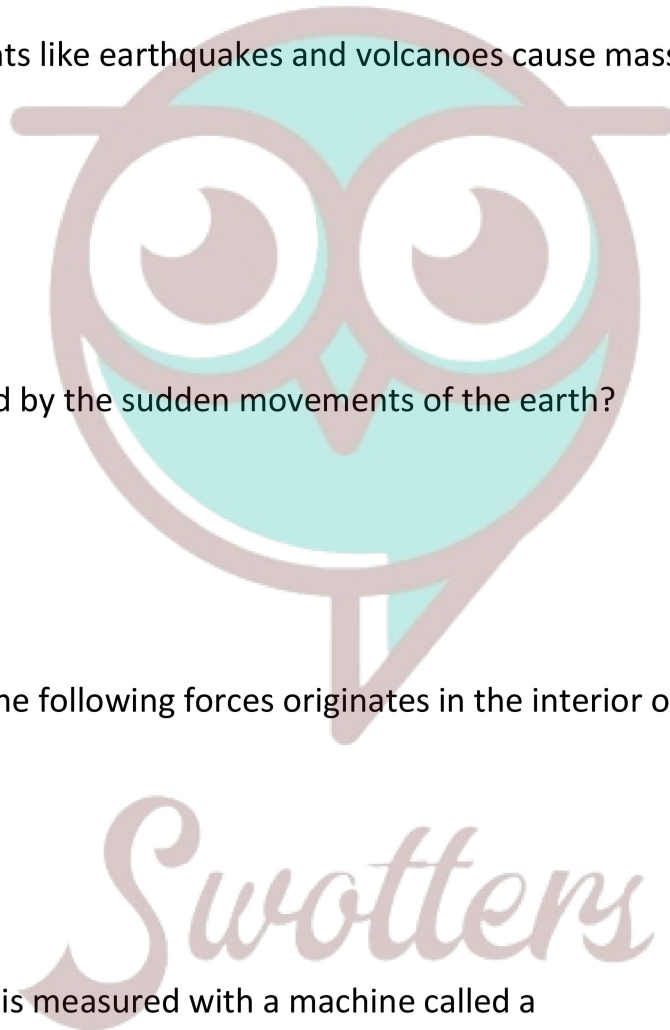
- (a) Exogenic forces
- (b) Endogenic forces
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Question 5. An earthquake is measured with a machine called a

- (a) Theismograph
- (b) Heismograph
- (c) Seismograph
- (d) Meismograph

Question 6. Where are Mushroom rocks are found?

- (a) Deserts
- (b) River valleys



(c) Glaciers

(d) Sea cliff

Question 7. Sudden movements in the earth are called

(a) earthquakes

(b) building mountains

(c) focus

(d) none of these

Question 8. The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the

(a) Waves

(b) Focus

(c) Epicentre

(d) Crust

Question 9. What is known as the steep rocky coast rising most vertically above the sea water?

(a) Sea cliff

(b) Glaciers

(c) Sea waves

(d) Stacks

Question 10. The place on the surface above the focus is known as

(a) epicentre

(b) focus

(c) forces

(d) lithosphere

Question 11. Which of the following rivers does not form a delta?

(a) Godavari

(b) Mahanadi

(c) Narmada

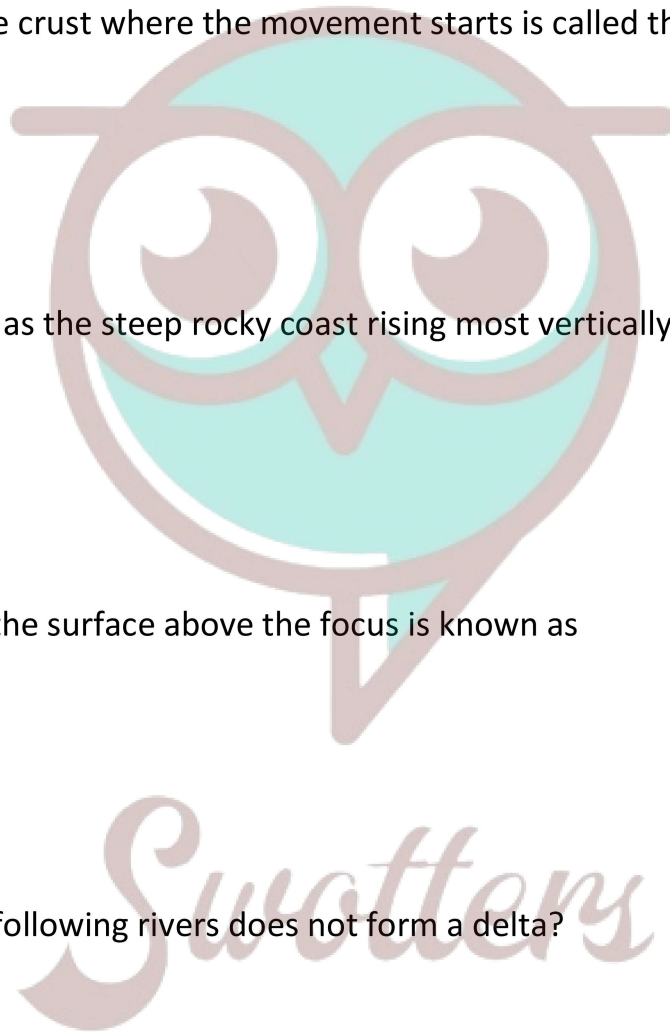
(d) Krishna

Question 12. Where is the Angel falls located?

(a) South Africa

(b) South America

(c) South India



(d) None of these

Question 13. What is the name of the instrument used for measuring earthquake?

(a) Thermometer

(b) Seismograph

(c) Weighing machine

(d) All of these

Question 14. A massive earthquake hit Bhuj Town on

(a) 16th December 2001

(b) 26th January 2004

(c) 26th January 2001

(d) 16th December 2004

Question 15. What do you mean by a glacier?

(a) Moving of Layer of earth

(b) Moving of Soil

(c) Moving of ice

(d) None of these



➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. An earthquake is measured with a machine called _____.
2. The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates known as the _____ plates.
3. The _____ forces act in the interior of the earth.
4. The _____ forces work on the surface of the earth.
5. When the _____ plates move, the surface of the earth vibrates.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. The molten magma inside the earth moves in a circular manner.
2. Beach is an erosional feature of sea waves.
3. Moraine is a depositional feature of a glacier.
4. Volcano is caused by the sudden movements of the earth.
5. The strength of the earthquake increases away from the centre.

➤ **Very Short Questions :**

1. Define focus.

2. What is vent?
3. What do you know about the lithospheric plates?
4. How do the lithospheric plates move?
5. What is a volcano?
6. Define focus' and 'epicentre'.
7. What is a seismograph?
8. Which earthquake is classified as a major earthquake?
9. Where is Victoria Falls located?
10. What is a delta?

➤ **Short Questions :**

1. What do you mean by lithospheric plates?
2. Name the two types of tectonic movement.
3. What are volcanoes?
4. Where are the volcanoes found?
5. What is an earth quake?

➤ **Long Questions :**

1. How man is also responsible for earth quake?
2. Mention the work of ice.
3. What is earthquake? What are some common earthquake prediction methods?
4. Give an account of earthquake preparedness.
5. Explain the work of a river.

ANSWER KEY –

➤ **Multiple Choice Answer :**

1. (a) lithospheric plates
2. (c) Sudden
3. (a) Volcano
4. (b) Endogenic forces
5. (c) Seismograph
6. (a) Deserts
7. (a) earthquakes

8. (b) Focus
9. (a) Sea cliff
10. (a) epicentre
11. (c) Narmada
12. (b) South America
13. (b) Seismograph
14. (c) 26th January 2001
15. (c) Moving of ice

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. seismograph
2. lithospheric
3. endogenic
4. exogenic
5. lithospheric

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False

➤ **Very Short Answer :**

1. The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the focus.
2. The narrow opening of a volcano is called vent.
3. The earth's crust consists of several large and some small, rigid, irregularly— shaped plates, Le., slabs which carry continents and the ocean floor.
4. They move around very slowly, just a few millimeters each year.
5. A volcano is a vent or opening in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly.
6. The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the 'focus'. The place on the surface above the focus is called the 'epicentre'.
7. A seismograph is a machine which measures an earthquake.



8. An earthquake of 7.0 magnitude is classified as a major earthquake.
9. Victoria Falls is located on the borders of Zambia and Zimbabwe in Africa.
10. The collection of sediments from all the mouths forms a delta. It is triangular shaped landmass.

➤ Short Answer :

1. The solid crust of the rocks forming the surface of the earth is known as Lithosphere. The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates. These plates are known as lithospheric plates.
2. Vertical earth movement and horizontal earth movement are the two kinds of tectonic movement.
3. A volcano is an opening in the earth's crust which allows hot molten rock, ash and gases to escape from below the surface.
4. Volcanoes are generally found where tectonic plates are pulled apart or come together. Volcanoes can also form where there is stretching and thinning of earth's crust, such as in the (African) rift valley.
5. When the lithosphere plates moves, the surface of the earth vibrates. The vibration can travel all around the earth. These vibrations are called earth quake.

➤ Long Answer :

1. Officially, there is such an area of research devoted to man made earth quake. Geologist and seismologist agree that humans can induce earthquake in five major ways of fluid injection into the earth, fluid extraction from the earth mining, nuclear testing and through the construction of dams and reservoirs. In fact, there are officially recorded instances of earth quake caused by human activity.
2. Glaciers are rivers of ice which erode the landscape by destroying soil and stones to expose the solid rock below. Glaciers carve out deep hollows. As the ice melts they get filled up with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks big and small, sand and silt gets deposited. These deposits form glacial moraines.
3. When the lithospheric plates move, the surface of the earth vibrates. The vibrations can travel all round the earth. These vibrations are called earthquakes. Some common earthquake prediction methods include studying animal behaviour, fish in the ponds get agitated, snakes come to the surface.
4. Earthquake is a natural calamity which we cannot stop. But we can minimise its impact if we are prepared before-hand. During an earthquake, we should shift to some safe spot. We should hide under a kitchen counter, table or desk against an inside corner or wall. We should stay away from fire places, areas around chimneys, windows that

shelter including mirrors and picture frames. Moreover, we should spread awareness amongst our friends and family members.

5. The running water in the river erodes the landscape. When the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a deep valley side it forms a waterfall. While entering the plain the river twists and turns and forms large bends which are known as meanders. 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, which is also called ox-bow lake. Sometimes, the river overflows its banks causing flood in the neighbouring areas. As it floods, it deposits layers of fine soil and other material called sediments along its banks. As a result—fertile floodplain is formed. The raised banks are called levees.

As the river approaches the sea, the speed of the flowing water decreases and the river begins to break up into several streams known as distributaries. Then a time comes when the river becomes very slow and it begins to deposit its load. Each distributary forms its own mouth. The collection of sediments from all the mouths forms a delta, which is a triangular landmass.



Swotters