

Worksheet

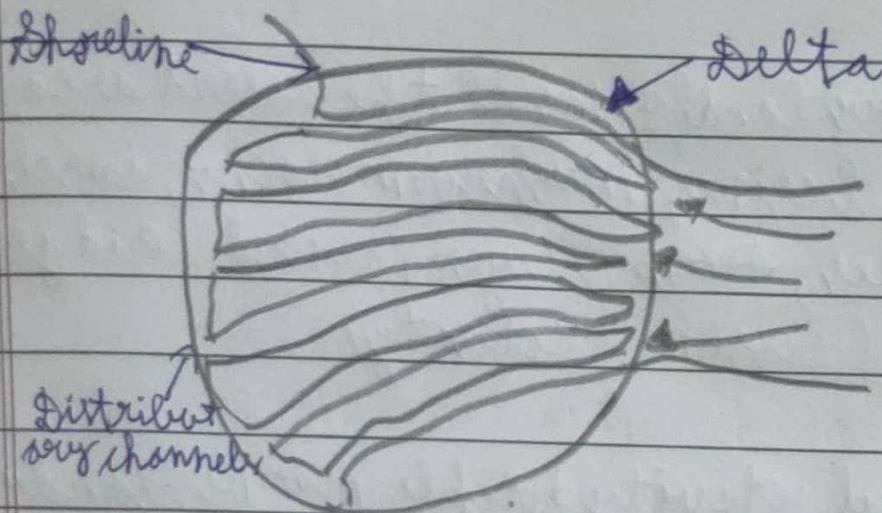
The changing face of the earth

1. The lithosphere is broken into number of plates. These broken plates are known as lithospheric plates or tectonic plates.
2. The molten magma move inside the earth in circular motion.
3. The force that in the interior of the earth is called endogenous force. For ex- earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruption and mountain building.
4. The forces that act on the surface of the earth are called exogenous forces. For ex- gradational processes, erosion and deposition.
5. The examples of sudden forces are: earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions. Examples of diastrophic forces are mountain building.

6. The vibration starts from the interior of the earth and is called the seismic focus of earthquake.
7. The place on the surface above the focus is called epicentre.
8. The machine through which earthquake is measured is seismograph.
9. During earthquake we should take shelter in an open space away from buildings. If we are indoors take cover under a desk, table, bed or doorways and against inside walls and stair case.
10. Weathering is the breaking up of the rock material on the surface of the earth due to the exposure 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 different agents of erosion are water, wind, ice and waves.

12. The erosion activity of the river erodes the landscapes.
13. A waterfall is formed when the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rock or down a steep valley side.
14. Meander is formed as the river enters the plain and it twists and turns forming large bends.
15. If meander loop cut off from the river and forms a cut off lake it is called oxbow lake.
16. Flat and fertile flood plains are formed when river overflows its banks.
17. The raised bank along the flood plains are called levees.
18. The branch of a river that doesn't return to the main stream after leaving it is called a distributary.
19. A delta is a triangular piece of land which is found at the mouth of a river. It is formed

When a river deposits the sediments as it flows towards its mouth.



20. Various erosional landforms of seawaves are sea caves, sea arches, stacks, sea cliffs and stump and wave cut platforms.
21. The steep rocky coasts rising almost vertically above the sea water is called sea cliffs.
22. Seawaves deposit sediments along the shore forming beaches.
23. Glaciers are slow moving rivers of ice. They consist of huge masses of ice blocks spread over several kilometres.
24. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks, sand, silt etc gets deposited. These deposits are called moraines.

25. The shape of the rocks in the deserts are mushroom rocks and mesas.

26. The various landforms of the desert area are deflation basins, mushroom rocks, inselbergs, Delmaselles, ~~desert~~ Leugen, wind bridges and windows (erosional activity)

Depositional activity: Riple marks, sand dunes, beachons, loess plains.

27. (i) When the river approaches the sea it becomes very slow in its flow and begins to break up into a number of streams called distributary. The speed of the river ^{water} is so less that it starts depositing its load in the form of sandbars. To move through the sandbars the river slows down its speed and forms delta.

(ii) A flood plain is a flat area of ~~plain~~ land next to a river or a stream. Flood plains are naturally very fertile due to the river sediment which is deposited in the form of alluvium. These alluvium deposits are excellent for agriculture.

(iii) glaciers carve out deep hollows. As the ice melts they get filled up with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains. When ice accumulates on hollow high up on mountain slopes the alternate freezing and thawing of the glacier ice causes the rock below to expand and contract till it finally breaks down. In this manner glaciers carve out deep hollows.

(iv) In the desert area strong winds blow picking up sand particles. When sand laden winds blow against a rock face the particles beat the rock with great force. The base of the rock is eroded vigorously from all the sides by the suspended sharp dust particles in the lower layers of the wind. This leads to the formation of mushroom rocks which are broad at top and narrow at bottom.

(v) The Earth is divided into seven major tectonic plates which are floating on the semi molten rocks of the asthenosphere. The tectonic plates are always moving so, the Earth and land under our feet ~~keeps~~, roads and buildings keep moving all the time.