

## **EARTH MOVEMENTS AND MAJOR LANDFORMS**

### **A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.**

1. synclines 2. anticlines 3. Richter 4. fold 5. meander

### **B. Match the rows.**

1. (c) 2. (e); 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a)

### **C. Write true or false. Correct the false sentences in your notebook.**

1. True

2. True

3. False. Mt Kilimanjaro is an extinct volcano.

4. True

5. True

### **D. Choose the correct answer.**

1. (b) 2. (b); 3 (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)

### **E. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:**

#### **1. What is folding?**

**Ans:** Folding is the wave –like upliftment of sedimentary rocks due to horizontal forces from two opposite sides (compression). This happens when a part of the crust is pushed against another. It leads to the formation of Fold Mountains.

#### **2. What do you understand by plate tectonics?**

**Ans:** Plate tectonics is the understanding that the top layer or the lithosphere of the earth's crust is divided into several large rocky plates. These float on a layer of molten, liquid rock known as asthenosphere. The plates move at different rates sometimes bumping or folding into each other resulting in the formation of mountains, valleys, volcanoes and tsunamis etc.

#### **3. What is a Rift valley?**

**Ans:** A rift valley is a lowland region that forms where Earth's tectonic plates move apart or rift. Sometimes due to tension, vertical cracks are created along the lines of weakness in the crust. When a part of the crust between the cracks sinks down, a valley is formed.

#### **4. Name the two types of movements inside the earth.**

**Ans:** The two types of movements inside the earth are: - a. Horizontal movement and b. Vertical movement

#### **5. How is Delta formed?**

**Ans:** When the river approaches the sea, the slope in its path is very low and therefore its speed is very slow. The river is forced to deposit the sediment it has carried up to here, forming a fan – shaped area called a Delta.

### **F. Give reasons for the following:**

#### **1. Why are young fold mountains called so?**

**Ans:** The young fold mountains were formed only 60 to 70 million years ago. Hence, they are 'younger' than the old fold mountains that were formed more than 200 million years ago.

#### **2. Why did the Syria- Turkiye earthquake occur?**

**Ans:** Turkiye is located in the most active earthquake zones, where three tectonic plates interact. The earthquakes were caused when the Arabian and the Eurasian tectonic plates pushed against the Anatolian plate.

**G.** Answer the following questions in four or five sentences:

**1.** Explain the formation of Block Mountains.

**Ans:** a. Because of tension (opposite compression) vertical faults or cracks are created along the lines of weakness in the crust.

b. Sometime the land between the crack is uplifted by internal forces, forming a block mountain or horst.

c. A good example of a block mountain is the Vindhya range and the Satpura Range is also an example of block mountain.

**2.** Describe a volcano with a suitable diagram.

**Ans:** a. A volcano is a conical mountain formed by the deposition of molten material that is ejected from within the earth's crust.

b. This happens due to internal pressure which pushes the molten material inside the earth called the magma to the surface through an opening called vent. The mountain grows with subsequent eruptions.

**3.** What is an earthquake? What causes it?

**Ans:** a. Earthquakes are vibrations or tremors felt on the surface of the earth.

b. The tremors are caused due to disturbances beneath the crust.

c. These disturbances could either be due to plates colliding or rubbing against each other or due to volcanic eruptions.

d. Shock waves travel from the focus in all directions and the maximum destruction from an earthquake occur at its epicenter.

**4.** Describe the landforms formed by waves.

**Ans:** a. Continuous wave attack on the base of a cliff creates holes in the areas where the rock face is weak

b. overtime , holes become larger and

c. Further erosion by waves leads to the collapse of the arch .

d. A pillar of the rock is left which is called a stack