PRISM WORLD

Std.: 9 (English) **Geography.**

Chapter: 2

Q.1 **Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the sentence** **4**

1 When waves divert from each other, what do they create
a. Compression b. Tension c. Mountain

Ans When waves divert from each other, what do they create - **Tension**

2 The formation of extensive plateaus is a result of which type of movement?
a. Mountain-building. b. continent-building c. Horizontal.

Ans The formation of extensive plateaus is a result of which type of movement? **- continent-building.**

3 For the formation of a rift valley, which of the following processes should occur in the earth's crust?
a. Compression b. Tension c. Weathering

Ans tension

4 On which of the following is slow movement in the interior of the earth depends.
a. Land forms b. Velocity c. Direction

Ans On which of the following is slow movement in the interior of the earth depends **- Velocity**

Q.2 **Answer in one sentence..** **4**

1 Identify and name the internal movement -
Molten magma is thrown out of the earth's mantle.

Ans Sudden internal movement, volcanic eruption.

2 Identify and name the internal movment -
Rift valley is formed because of faulting.

Ans Horizontal movement, compression.

3 Identify and name the internal movment -
Tsunamis are generated in the cosastal area.

Ans Sudden internal movement.

4 Identify and name the internal movment -
The Himalaya are an example of fold mountains.

Ans Horizontal, Compression.

Q.3 **Differentiate the following** **6**

1 Primary Waves and Secondary Waves

Ans

	Primary Waves	Secondary Waves
i.	These waves reach first to the surface of the earth	These waves reach the surface after the primary waves.
ii.	These waves travel in radial direction	These waves travel in all direction.
iii.	The particles in the rock move to and fro.	The particle in the rock move up and down.

iv.	These waves can travel through all the three states i.e solid, Liquid, gases.	These wave can travel through only solid slate.
v.	They are less distructive	They are move distructive.

2 Earthquakes and Volcanoes.

Ans

	Earthquakes	**Volcanoes**
i.	Energy is released in the form of waves.	Energy is released in the form of molten magma i.e lava.
ii.	During earthquake the earth surface shakes.	During volcanoes molten matter comes out with rumbling sound.
iii.	Seismic waves are of three types. Primary, Secondary and surface waves.	Volcanic eruption happens in Two ways, central and fissure eruption.
iv.	Tsunamis are generated in the oceans.	Comical shaped mountains and volcanic plateau are formed.

3 Block Mountain and Fold Mountain

Ans

	Block Mountain	**Fold Mountain**
i.	Horizontal waves more away from each other	Horizontal waves more towards each other
ii.	Block mountains are formed in hand rocks.	Fold mountains are formed in soft rocks
iii.	Block mountains have flat hilltops.	Fold mountains have peaks
iv.	They are in the form of block.	They are in the form of folds
	Eg : Black forest mountains	Eg : The Himalayas.

Q.4 **Give Geographical Reasons** **18**

1 Most of the Volcanoes are found on the plate boundaries.

Ans i. Internal movements are found on the plate boundaries.
ii. Plate consuming boundaries and plate creating povendaries Create a gap or a pars ape.
iii. Through That gap the molten magma rises up and the volcanoes take place.

2 Give reasons why an earthquake occurs.

Ans The earthquake occurs because of the following reasons.
i. moving of the plates
ii. colliding of plates
iii. plates sliding one below the other.
iv. forming of fractures in the rock layers due to tension in the interior of the earth
v. Occurring of volcanic eruptions.

3 Building collapsed at the foothills of the Himalayas because of an earthquake Before collapsing they were moving forward and backward.

Ans i. The earth's crust is weak and thin in the foothills of Himalayas.
ii. The Primary waves that reach the surface first, the particles in the rocks move in the direction of waves, to and fro.
iii. That's why building on the earth surface move back and forth before collapsing.

4 Volcanic eruptions can cause earthquake.

Ans i. The area of earthquake and the area of volcano are directly related to the plateau boundaries.
ii. The molten magma is thrown are with rumbling sand.
iii. Due in the Tremendous presume at the time of volcanic eruption.
iv. The earth’s surface trembles leading to an earthquake.

5 The Barren island is becoming conical in shape.

Ans i. Barren island is located in Andaman sea.
ii. It has an active Volcano. The molten magma is thrown out and cools down layer after layer forming comical shape.
iii. Therefore the Barren island is becoming comical shaped.

6 There is a difference in the formation of the Meghalaya plateau and the Deccan Plateau.

Ans i. Meghalaya plateau is a ferm of block mountain where the part of the earth's crust in between the Two parallels is lifted up.
ii. The Lifted part doesn't take the height of a movement But it has a flat surface.
iii. Where as the Deccan plateau is formed by fissure Volcanic eruption where the lava comes out through cracks and the molten material spreads on the both the sides of the fissure.
iv. Hence the Meghalaya plateau and Deccan plateaus are different.

Q.5 **Answer in detail/ brief** **20**

1 Which type of the movements have led to the formation of major fold mountains in the world?

Ans i. Major fold mountains in the world are the Himalayas, the Aravalis, The Rockies, The Andes, The Alps.
ii. These mountains are formed due to folding.
iii. Energy is Transferred from the interior of the earth.
iv. Compression works towards each other in horizontal direction.
v. The layers of the soft rocks form folds.
vi. When the pressure or compression is very high large scale folds are formed.
vii. As a result the surface of the earth gets uplited and fold mountains are formed.

2 What are the effects of earthquake on the earth's surface and human life?

Ans Cracks /Fractures develop on the surface of the ground. In the hilly region land shiding Takes place which distrupts the Transport system. Some areas get uplifted and some subside. In snow covered areas avalanches occur. Railway lines are uprooted. Communication system collapses. Trees get uprooted and destruct the way.

During an earthquake human life is equally in danger. People get Trapped under the rubble, people die on large scale. Properties of the people get destroyed. Supply of basic needs is hampered. Severe earthquakes are accompanied with after shacks and rainfall which leads to epidemics. The greatest effects is on the human psyche when people lose Their dean ones.

3 Explain the Types of seismic waves.

Ans There are 3 Types of seismic waves
i. Primary or P. Waves
These waves reach first on the surface of the earth after the energy is released from the earth's interior They Travel at a fast speed in a radial direction Particles in the rock more to and fro i.e forward and backward. These waves can Travel through all the 3 state i.e solid, Liquid, gas ears.
ii. Secondary or S. waves.
These waves reach the Earth surface after the primary waves. These waves scatter in all direction from focus of the earthquake. The particles lying in the way of there rocks more up and down, they can only travel through solid stale. They are more distractive than primary waves.
iii. Surface waves.
These waves are generated after the main P and S. waves reach the epicenter. They travel in all direction of the circumference of the earth. They are the most distractive waves.

4 Explain the types of volcanoes on the basis of periodicity of eruption with example.

Ans According to the periodicity of volcanic eruption three types of Volcanoes Can be identified.
i. Active Volcanoes
If the Volcanic eruptions are regular even in the present time, such volcanoes are called active volcanoes eg: Mt. Fujiyama in Japan.
ii. Dormant Volcanoes
When a Volcano has not erupted since long, but may become active suddenly, it is called dormant Volcano Eg: Mt Vesuvius in Italy.
iii. Extinct Volcanoes

Those Volcanoes which have not crusted in the part since long time and one not likely to erupt in the future are called extinct volcanoes. Eg: Mt. Kilimanjaro in Tanzania.

5 How is the magnitude of the earthquake related to the collapses of houses?

Ans
i. Magnitude of the earthquake is measured by richter scale.
ii. The higher the richter scale, higher is the intensity of the earthquake.
iii. Earthquake of 6.5 to 9 richter scale creates lots of destruction.
iv. The destruction is more severe where one finds high rise buildings.
v. The concrete houses crumble faster compare to the houses in villages where houses are made of wooden logs.
vi. Nowadays buildings are built which are earthquake resistance.
vii. Traditional houses were safer than the modern one where gas pipeline is also given.
viii. The builders should build earthquake resistance buildings especially in big cities.