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***Chapter-3 Our Changing Earth***

1. What are lithospheric plates?

The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates known as the **Lithospheric plates**.

1. Why lithosphric plates move just a few millimetres each year?

This is because of the circular movement of the molten magma inside the earth.

1. Which forces act in the interior moment of the earth?

Endogenic forces**.**

1. Which forces work on the surface of the earth?

Exogenic forces.

1. What are the Types of Endogenic Forces?

Endogenic forces are of 2 types-

A. Sudden forces (Sudden movements)-Earthquake, Volcano, Landslides.

b. Diastrophic forces (slow movements)-Building Mountains.

1. What is earthquake**?**

When the Lithospheric plates move, the surface of the earth vibrates. The vibrations can travel all round the earth. These vibrations are called **earthquakes.**

1. What is focus**?**

The place in the crust where the movement of earthquake starts is called the **focus.**

1. What is epicentre**?**

The place on the surface above the focus is called the **epicentre.**

1. What are the types of Earthquake waves?

P waves or longitudinal waves.

S waves or transverse waves.

L waves or surface waves.

1. What are the some common earthquake prediction methods?

Studying animal behaviour.

Fish in the ponds get agitated.

Snakes come to the surface.

1. Which is the highest waterfall in the world?

Angel falls of Venezuela in South America.

1. Where is Niagara Falls located at?

It is located on the border between Canada and USA in North America.

1. Where is Victoria Falls located at?

It is located on the border of Zambia and Zimbabwe in Africa.

1. What are the different ways that worn out a Landscape?

Weathering.

Erosion.

1. What is weathering?

**Weathering** is the breaking up of the rocks on the earth’s surface.

1. What is Erosion?

**Erosion** is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice.

1. How Different Landforms are created?

After Erosion the eroded material is carried away or transported by water, wind, etc. and eventually deposited. This **process of erosion and deposition** create different landforms on the surface of the earth.

1. How a waterfall is formed?

When the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side it forms a **waterfall.**

1. What are meanders**?**

As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends, these winding curve or bend of a river is known as **meanders**.

1. What is an Ox-bow lake?

Sometimes the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake, this cut off lake is called an **ox-bow lake**.

1. How flood plains are formed?

As Ox-Bow lakes and Meanders floods, it deposits layers of fine soil and other material called **Sediments** along its banks, this process leads to the formation of Flat Fertile Floodplain.

1. What are levees?

The raised banks around the floodplains are called **levees.**

1. What is distributary?

When the river approaches the sea, the speed of the flowing water decreases and the river begin to breakup into a number of streams, these streams are called **Distributaries**.

1. What is delta?

A **river delta** is a landform that forms from deposition of sediment carried by a river. This occurs where a river enters an ocean, sea, estuary, Lake etc.

1. What are Sea Caves?

It is a type of **cave** formed primarily by the wave action of the sea.

The primary process involved is erosion.

1. What are sea arches**?**

As Sea Caves become bigger and bigger only the roofs of the caves remain it looks like arches and called as **sea arches.**

1. When Erosion breaks the roof of sea arches only walls are left.

What does that wall life structure is called?

Stacks.

1. What are Sea Cliffs?

**Sea Cliffs** are the steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water.

1. How do beaches form?

The sea waves deposit sediments along the shores and it results in the formation of beaches.

1. What are glacial moraines?

The material carried by the glacier such as rocks big and small, sand and silt gets deposited. These deposits form **glacial moraines.**