~GEOGRAPHY~

CLASS - VII

CHAPTER - 3

"OUR CHANGING EARTH"

A. Fill in the blanks.

1.The place below the Earth's surface where an earthquake originates is known as the_____.

Ans ▶ Epicentre.

2._____are formed when the surface of the Earth is cracked apart by tectonic plates moving away.

Ans ▶ Earthquake.

3.The Himalayas are an example of_____fold mountains.

Ans ▶ Young.

4._____boundaries occur when plates slide past each other, scraping and deforming as they pass.

Ans ▶ Transform.

5 The deformation of the layers of rocks is known as_____.

Ans ▶ Folding.

B.Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1._____is an active volcano.

Ans. (a) Stromboli. ✔

2.Folding is caused by the force of_____.

Ans. (b) compression. ✔

3._____is a dormant volcano.

Ans. (d) Mount Vesuvious. ✔

4. Alfred Wegener was a German_____.

Ans.(c) Meteorologist. ✔

C.Write True or False.

1.Transform plate movement leads to earthquake.

Ans. True ✔

2.Most active volcanoes of the world are located in the Atlantic Ring of Fire.

Ans.True ✔

3.The Bhuj earthquake occured in 2004

Ans.False ✖

4.The Nepal-Bihar earthquake occurred in 2004.

Ans.False ✖

D.Answer these questions in brief.

1.Define an earthquake.

Ans:- An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of stored energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves.

2.Explain how an earthquake occurs.

Ans.Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake.

3.Name the major earthquake belts of the Earth.Where are they located ?

Ans:- The world's greatest earthquake belt is the circum-Pacific seismic belt, is found along the ring of the Pacific Ocean.It is also termed as "Ring of Fire".

4.What are the three types of plate tectonics?

Ans:- The three types of lithospheric plate are:-

- Divergent plate movement: It occurs when two plates move away from each other.
- Convergent plate movement: It occurs when two plates move towards each other.
- Transform plate movement: It occurs when two plates slide past each other.

5.Where are most active volcanoes of the world located ?

Ans:- Most of the active volcanoes are located in the Pacific Ring of Fire.

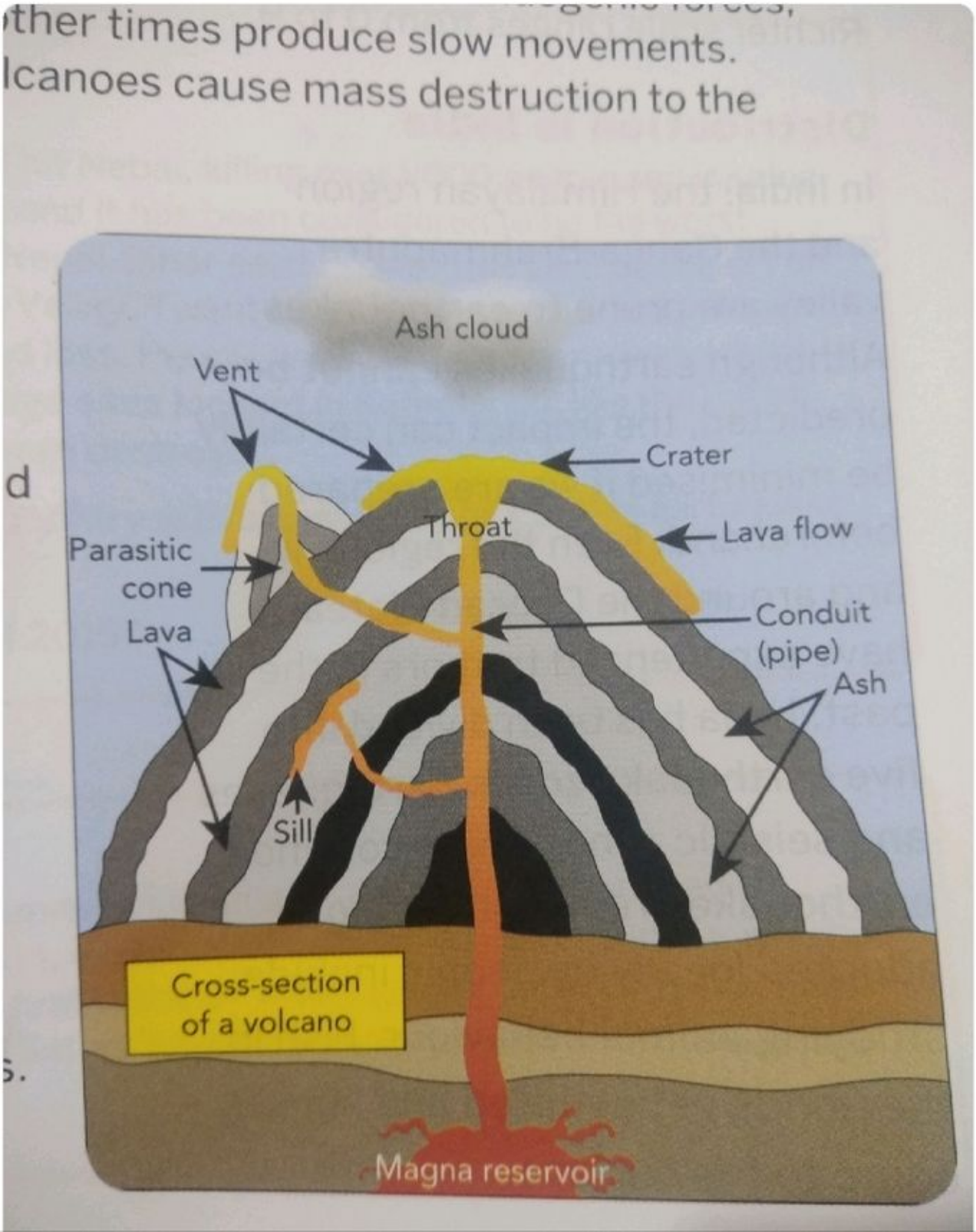
6.Which instrument is used to record the tremors of an earthquake?

Ans:- Seismograph is the instrument that records the tremors of an earthquake.

E.Answer these questions in detail.

1.Describe the structure of a volacano with the help of diagram.

Ans:- [Draw these diagram students]*



A volcano is an opening in the surface of the Earth from which hot magma flows out. The following are the structural features of a volcano:

Vent: It is an opening from which hot magma flow out to the surface of the Earth. It is a circular pipe like structure.

Crater: It is a bowl shaped like opening or a mouth of a volcano.

Magma chamber: It is here that the hot magma is stored beneath a volcano.

Magma: It is the hot molten fluid, which comes out to the surface during a volcanic eruption.

Lava: When molten magma reaches the surface of the Earth, it is known as lava.

2.How are volcanos distributed on the Earth ?

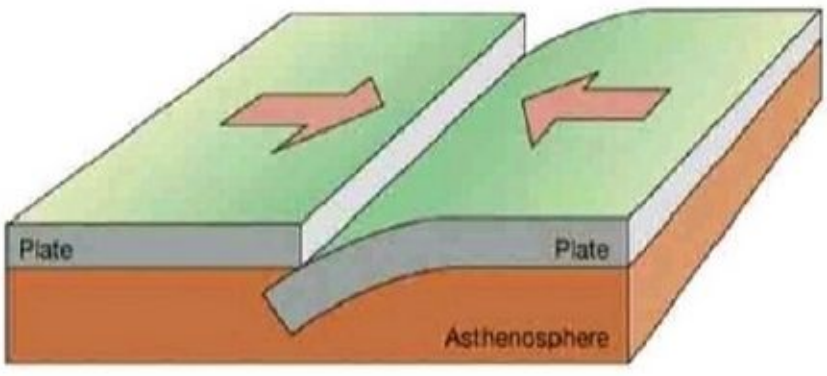
Ans:-Volcanic activity is widespread over the earth, but tends to be concentrated in specific locations. Volcanoes are most likely to occur along the margins of tectonic plates.Volcanic activity can be found along the Mid-ocean ridge system as well.It is also thought that a "hot spot" lies beneath the island that contributes to volcanism.

3.Explain the three types of plate movements.Illustrate your suitable diagrams.

Ans:-

▲ Convergent Boundary :-

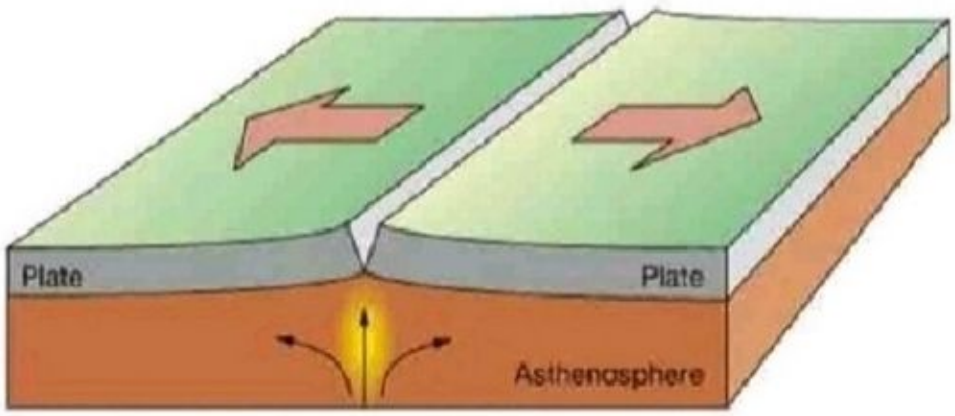
When two plates come together, it is known as a **convergent boundary**. The impact of the colliding plates can cause the edges of one or both plates to buckle up into a mountain ranges ■



Convergent boundary

▲ Divergent Boundary :-

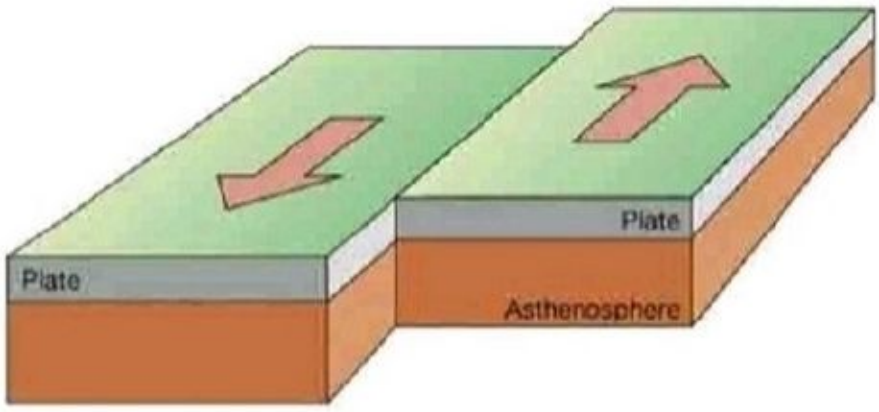
A **divergent boundary** occurs when two tectonic plates move away from each other. Along these boundaries, earthquakes are common and magma (molten rock) rises from the Earth's mantle to the surface, solidifying to create new oceanic crust.



Divergent boundary

▲ Transform Boundary:-

Two plates sliding past each other forms a **transform plate boundary**. Natural or human-made structures that cross a transform boundary are offset—split into pieces and carried in opposite directions.



Transform boundary

4.Classify volacnoes on the basis of frequency of eruption.Give suitable examples.

Volcanoes can be divided into three categories on the basis of their frequency of eruptions. They are:

Active Volcanoes: Volcanoes which have erupted in the past and are presently in an active state are known as active volcanoes. Examples : Mount Etna in Italy and Mauna Loa in Hawaii.

Dormant Volcanoes: Volcanoes which have not erupted in the recent historical period, but are likely to erupt after remaining inactive for a long period of time are known as dormant volcanoes. Examples : Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa and Mt. Fuji in Japan.

Extinct Volcanoes: Volcanoes which were once active in the past geological period, but are not likely to erupt in the present or in the future are known as extinct volcanoes. Example: Mt. Kenya in Africa and Mt. Aconcagua in South America.

5.Differnce between folding and faulting.

Ans.

Folding	Faulting
1. Folding occurs when the Earth's rock layers become folded.	Faulting occurs when the Earths crust gets cracked forming a fault.
2. It happens when two lithospheric plates collide with each other.	It happens when two lithospheric plates move away from each other.
3. Folding occurs when a force of compression is created.	Faulting occurs when a force of tension is created.
4. Fold mountains are formed as a result of folding. Example: The Himalayas	Block mountains and rift valleys are formed as a result of faulting. Examples: Satpura ranges and the Narmada Valley

~End of Chapter~