Test / Exam Name: Ch 3 **Standard: 7th** **Subject: Social Science**

Student Name: ---------- **Section:** ---------- **Roll No.:** ----------

Questions: 321 **Time: 03:00 hh:mm** **Marks: 457**

Q1. The place on the surface above the focus is called the..... **1 Mark**

A Epicenter **B** Focus **C** Seismic **D** None of the above

Q2. Which forces work on the surface of the Earth. **1 Mark**

A Endogenic Force **B** Exogenic Force **C** None of these **D** Both (A) and (B)

Q3. Earthquake is measured with machine called: **1 Mark**

A Telegraph. **B** Compass. **C** Lactometer. **D** Seismograph.

Q4. Natural processes change the surface of Earth. Some changes occur rapidly and some occur slowly. Which of the following would cause the slowest change in Earth's surface? **1 Mark**

A Wind **B** Landslides **C** Volcanoes **D** Earthquakes

Q5. The magnitude of the earthquake is measured on the? **1 Mark**

A Seismograph **B** Richter scale **C** Barometer **D** Thermometer

Q6. The force responsible for mountain building is: **1 Mark**

A Endogenic force **B** Exogenic force **C** Coriolis force **D** Gravitational force

Q7. Which one of the following forces originates in the interior of the earth? **1 Mark**

A Exogenic forces. **B** Endogenic forces. **C** Both (a) and (b). **D** None of these.

Q8. Magma is hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the earth's crust from which lava and other igneous rock is formed on cooling. In what motion does the molten magma move inside the earth? **1 Mark**

A Concentric **B** Convergent **C** Circular **D** Transformational

Q9. Which of the following is NOT exogenic force **1 Mark**

A Volcano. **B** Wind. **C** Sea Waves. **D** Glaciers.

Q10. The molten magma inside the earth moves in a **1 Mark**

A Horizontal manner. **B** Triangular manner. **C** Vertical manner. **D** Circular manner.

Q11. A Seismograph is an instrument used to detect. **1 Mark**

A Volcanoes **B** Earthquakes **C** Cyclones **D** Landladies

Q12. An active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts is wind. It can sometimes blow sand to form towering dunes. What is the shape of rocks in the deserts? **1 Mark**

A Wavy **B** Oval **C** Hemispheric **D** Mushroom

Q13. Earthquakes cannot be predicted, the impact can certainly be minimised if we are prepared before-handed. Some common earthquake prediction methods include studying animal behavior; fish in the ponds get agitated, snakes come to the surface. What is the machine, through which the earthquake is measured know as? **1 Mark**

A Electro-Magnetic Velocitymeter **B** Barometer
C Seismograph **D** Ultra-sonic Velocity Profiler

Q14. Where is 'Niagara falls' located? **1 Mark**

A On the border between Canada and USA. **B** On the border between India and China.
C On the border between India and Pakistan. **D** On the border between India and Nepal.

Q15. As the river approaches the sea, the speed of the flowing water decreases and the river begins to break up into number of streams . What is collection of such streams called? **1 Mark**

A Distributary **B** main river **C** Sea mouth **D** Delta

Q16. What do you mean by erosion? **1 Mark**

A Moving of plates. **B** Type of exogenic forces.
C Wearing away of landscape. **D** None of thes.

Q17. What is the name of the instrument used for measuring earthquake? **1 Mark**

A Thermometer. **B** Seismograph. **C** Weighing machine. **D** All of these.

Q18. In deserts you can see rocks in the shape of a mushroom, commonly called: **1 Mark**

A Mushroom rocks. **B** Meshrum rocks. **C** Mushrom rocks. **D** Moshrum rocks.

Q19. What is formed as the river enters the plain and it twists and turns forming large bends? **1 Mark**

A Waterfalls **B** Menders **C** Basins **D** Waves

Q20. Which of the following waterfalls are located on the borders of Zambia and Zimbabwe in Africa? **1 Mark**

A Victoria Falls **B** Niagara Falls **C** Angel falls **D** Jog Falls

Q21. The main cause of earthquakes is: **1 Mark**

A Sudden cooling and contraction of the earth surface **B** Coming into activity of some dormant volcanoes

C Due to internal heat, sometimes water changes into steam and expands **D** All of the above

Q22. Which force acts in the Interior of the Earth. **1 Mark**

A Endogenic Force **B** Exogenic Force **C** None of these **D** Both (A) and (B)

Q23. The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the **1 Mark**

A Waves. **B** Focus. **C** Epicentre. **D** Crus.

Q24. What are the sudden movements in the earth crust are called? **1 Mark**

A Focus. **B** Deposition. **C** Erosion. **D** Earthquake.

Q25. The highest waterfall is **1 Mark**

A Zambia Falls. **B** Angel Falls. **C** Niagara Falls. **D** Victoria Falls.

Q26. Large deposits of loess is found in: **1 Mark**

A Japan **B** Pakistan **C** India **D** China

Q27. The earth's crust is broken into a number of huge parts. They are called. **1 Mark**

A Lithospheric plates. **B** Metamorphic plates. **C** Sedimentary plates. **D** None of these.

Q28. What are the types of earthquake waves? **1 Mark**

A P wave. **B** S wave. **C** L wave. **D** All of the above.

Q29. Cox’s Bazar is the world’s longest natural sand beach, stretching across 150 miles in Bangladesh. Which agent deposits sediments along the shore forming beaches? **1 Mark**

A Rafting **B** Surfing **C** Rains **D** Sea waves

Q30. Mushroom rocks are found in: **1 Mark**

A Deserts. **B** River valleys. **C** Glaciers.

Q31. Why do lithospheric plates move? **1 Mark**

A Because of the movement of the earth **B** Because of the movement of the molten magma

C Because of the movement of the sun **D** Because of the movement of the moon

Q32. In the coastal areas, hollow-like caves are formed on the rocks by sea waves is called? **1 Mark**

A Sea Arch **B** Stack **C** Sea Cave **D** Beaches

Q33. It is a vent (opening) in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly. **1 Mark**

A Crater **B** Volcano **C** Earthquake **D** Crust

Q34. Movements like earthquakes and volcanoes cause mass destruction over the surface of the earth. **1 Mark**

A Slow. **B** External. **C** Sudden. **D** Erosional.

Q35. The place on the surface above the focus is called the epicenter. Vibrations travel outwards from the epicentre as waves. Greatest damage is usually _____ to the epicentre and the strength of the earthquake decreases away from the focus. **1 Mark**

A Opposite **B** Closest **C** Left **D** Other side

Q36. Weathering is the breaking up of the rocks on the earth’s surface. Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice. Which activity in a river erodes the landscape? **1 Mark**

A Growth of weeds **B** Boating **C** Swimming of humans **D** Running water

Q37. The collection of sediments from all the distributaries' mouths forms a? **1 Mark**

A Valley **B** Ox-bow lake **C** Delta **D** Waterfall

Q38. Which landforms are formed due to the deposition of sediments carried by the river? **1 Mark**

A Flood levees **B** Flood plains **C** Deltas **D** All of above

Q39. The movements of .....plates causes changes on surface of the earth. **1 Mark**

A Lithosphere **B** Hydrosphere **C** Tectonic **D** None of the above

Q40. As the cavities of sea caves become bigger and only the roof of the caves remain, sea arches are formed. Further, erosion breaks the roof and only walls are left. What these wall like features are called? **1 Mark**

A Sea walls **B** Stacks **C** See stacks **D** Wall stacks

Q41. It is a circular opening through which hot molten material erupt suddenly. This opening is called: **1 Mark**

A Vent. **B** Lava. **C** Mantle. **D** Crust.

Q42. The earth movements are divided on the basis of the _____ which cause them to move. **1 Mark**

A Forces. **B** Action. **C** Water. **D** Wind.

Q43. When the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill – like structures. What are these sand like structures known as? **1 Mark**

A Dessert mounds **B** Sand dunes **C** Sand waves **D** Mushroom rocks

Q44. By which of the following, magnitude of earthquake is measured? **1 Mark**

A Electroscope **B** Richter scale **C** Seismograph **D** Coloumb

Q45. The movement of Lithospheric plates causes changes on the surface of the earth. The earth movements are divided on the basis of the forces which cause them. What are the forces which act in the interior of the earth are called ? **1 Mark**

A Endogenic forces **B** Exogenic forces **C** Frictional Force **D** Magnetic Force

Q46. The lithosphere is broken into a number of ..... **1 Mark**

A Cups **B** Plates **C** All of the above **D** None of the above

Q47. Where is the Angel falls located? **1 Mark**

A South Africa. **B** South America. **C** South India. **D** None of these.

Q48. Which of the following is not a Sudden Endogenetic force? **1 Mark**

A Earthquake **B** Volcano **C** Landslides **D** Building mountains

Q49. Which waterfall is the highest in the world? **1 Mark**

A Angel Falls **B** Tugela falls **C** Yumbilla Falls **D** None of the above

Q50. When the river tumbles at a steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side, it forms a? **1 Mark**

A Alluvial Fan **B** Floodplain **C** Waterfall **D** Meanders

Q51. One of the forces which causes movement of earth is: **1 Mark**

A Endogenic force **B** Coriolis force **C** Armed force **D** Atmospheric force

Q52. Deposition of sand in a low hill like structure is known as a: **1 Mark**

A Glacier. **B** Sand dimes. **C** Hill. **D** Desert.

Q53. Which of the following machine is used to measure earthquake. **1 Mark**

A Richter scale. **B** Seismograph. **C** Sphygmomanometer. **D** Anemometer.

Q54. Name the instrument used to measure an earthquake? **1 Mark**

A Seismologist **B** Stethoscope **C** Seismograph **D** Seismology

Q55. What are sand-dunes? **1 Mark**

A Low hill-like structures. **B** Big mountains.
C Volcano. **D** None of these.

Q56. Ocean_____ erode sand from beaches. **1 Mark**

A Glaciers **B** Waves **C** Rocks **D** All of the above

Q57. Epicentre is concerned with. **1 Mark**

A Earthquake **B** Volcano **C** Cyclone **D** Land sliding

Q58. As the ice from the glaciers melt they get filled up with water and forms the beautiful lakes in mountains. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks, sand, silt, etc. get deposited. What are these deposits called? **1 Mark**

A Glacial grooves **B** Glacial acetic acid **C** Glacial moraines **D** Glacial kettle

Q59. Which is not an erosional features of sea waves? **1 Mark**

A Cliff. **B** Beach. **C** Sea Cave. **D** Stacks.

Q60. What is a force that breaks down rock into smaller pieces? **1 Mark**

A Weathering **B** Erosion **C** Deposition **D** Volcanoes

Q61. Loess is found in: **1 Mark**

A Plains. **B** Plateaus. **C** Mountains. **D** Deserts.

Q62. Which earthquake magnitude is considered a major earthquake? **1 Mark**

A 5.0 or higher magnitude **B** 6.0 or higher magnitude **C** 7.0 or higher magnitude **D** 8.0 or higher magnitude

Q63. When the grains of sand are very fine and light, the wind can carry it over very long distances. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called loess. Where are large deposits of loess found? **1 Mark**

A Germany **B** Ireland **C** India **D** China

Q64. Endogenic forces act: **1 Mark**

A In the atmosphere **B** On the surface of the earth
C In the interior of the earth **D** All of the above

Q65. The erosion and deposition of sea waves give rise to coastal land-forms as it continuously strikes rocks. As a result cracks develop and in course of time they become larger and wider forming hollow like vacuum spaces in the rocks known as sea caves. As these cavities become bigger and only the roof of the caves remain, what is it called? **1 Mark**

A Stacks **B** Sea **C** Sea cliffs **D** Sea archs

Q66. The landforms are a result of: **1 Mark**

A Endogenic forces. **B** Exodogenic forces. **C** Both a & b. **D** None of the above.

Q67. The process of erosion and deposition create different land-forms. The erosion and deposition of sea waves gives rise to coastal land-forms as it continuously strikes at rocks. As a result cracks develop and in course of time they become larger and wider. This forms hollow like vacuum spaces in the rocks. What is it called? **1 Mark**

A Sea arches **B** Sea caves **C** Sea rocks **D** Sea cliff

Q68. Which among the following is not the agent of weathering and erosion. **1 Mark**

A Wind. **B** Water. **C** Ice. **D** Heat.

Q69. The highest waterfall in the world is **1 Mark**

A Angel Falls. **B** Niagra Falls. **C** Victoria Falls. **D** Jog falls.

Q70. Why does the plates move? **1 Mark**

A Movement of Crust **B** Movement of Magma **C** Movement of Mantle **D** None of these

Q71. What do you mean by a glacier? **1 Mark**

A Moving of Layer of earth. **B** Moving of Soil.
C Moving of ice. **D** None of thes

Q72. The landscape is being continuously worn away by two processes – weathering and erosion. The process of erosion and deposition creates different land-forms on the surface of the Earth. Which of the following agents carry eroded material to form new land-forms? **1 Mark**

A Trains & aeroplanes **B** People & buildings
C Water & wind **D** Industries & factories

Q73. Where are Mushroom rocks are found? **1 Mark**

A Deserts. **B** River valleys. **C** Glaciers. **D** Sea cliff.

Q74. Which of the following is an example of a depositional landform of sea waves? **1 Mark**

A Sea Arch **B** Stack **C** Sea Cave **D** Beaches

Q75. .....is the shaking of the surface of the earth due to the movement of Lithospheric Plates. **1 Mark**

A Landslides **B** Current **C** Earthquake **D** None of the above

Q76. Where is the deepest mine in the world located? **1 Mark**

A South America **B** South Africa **C** South India **D** South Australia

Q77. The triangular collection of sediments at the mouth of a river forms. **1 Mark**

A Beach. **B** Delta. **C** Arches. **D** Glaciers.

Q78. Which of the following rivers does not form a delta? **1 Mark**

A Godavari. **B** Mahanadi. **C** Narmada. **D** Krishna.

Q79. Debris of boulders and coarse material carried by glacier are called: **1 Mark**

A Alluvial **B** Silt **C** Dunes **D** Moraines

Q80. Winds erode the lower section of the mushroom rocks more than the upper part. Therefore, such rocks have what kind of base? **1 Mark**

A Linear **B** Narrow **C** Wide **D** Cliff like

Q81. The running water in the river erodes the landscape. What is formed when the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side ? **1 Mark**

A Mender **B** Waterfall **C** Ghats **D** Waves

Q82. The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates known as the _____. **1 Mark**

A Lithospheric plates **B** Weathering **C** Erosion **D** Earthquakes

Q83. The process by which sediments settle out of water or wind. **1 Mark**

A Deposition **B** Cementation **C** Weathering **D** Erosion

Q84. A ..... is a vent in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly. **1 Mark**

A Volcano **B** Earthquake **C** All of the above **D** None of the above

Q85. Which earthquake magnitude is considered a very strong earthquake? **1 Mark**

A 5.0 or higher magnitude **B** 6.0 or higher magnitude **C** 7.0 or higher magnitude **D** 8.0 or higher magnitude

Q86. Which of the following waterfalls are located in Venezuela in South America? **1 Mark**

A Victoria Falls **B** Niagara Falls **C** Angel falls **D** Jog Falls

Q87. Breaking up the rocks on the earth’s surface is called? **1 Mark**

A Earthquake **B** Volcano **C** Weathering **D** Erosion

Q88. The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called: **1 Mark**

A Sea arches. **B** Sea cliff. **C** Sea caves. **D** Stacks.

Q89. Which of the following waterfalls are located on the borders between Canada and USA? **1 Mark**

A Victoria Falls **B** Niagara Falls **C** Angel falls **D** Jog Falls

Q90. Natural cavity of weak rocks formed by action of waves **1 Mark**

A Sea arches. **B** Stacks. **C** Sea caves. **D** Sea cliff.

Q91. Volcanoes and Earthquakes are caused by: **1 Mark**

A plate convection **B** plate contraction **C** plate tectonics **D** plate boundary

Q92. The lithospheric plates are continuously moving due to: **1 Mark**

A Molten magma **B** Deforestation **C** Rainfall **D** Volcanic activities

Q93. Choose the correct statement(s)? **1 Mark**

1. The movement of interior plates of earth causes change in surface of earth.
2. Sea waves comes under exogenic force.
3. Sudden movement of interior of earth causes earthquakes.

A Only 1 **B** 1 and 2 **C** 1 and 3 **D** All are true

Q94. Ox bow lakes found in: **1 Mark**

A Glaciers. **B** River Valleys. **C** Deserts. **D** Sea coast.

Q95. Which the following is an example of the endogenic force is: **1 Mark**

A River **B** Volcano **C** Wind **D** Glacier

Q96. The movements on earth are divided on the basis of the forces which cause them. What are the forces which act on of the surface of earth called? **1 Mark**

A Endogenic forces **B** Exogenic forces **C** Rotation **D** Gravitational force

Q97. An earthquake is measured with a machine called a **1 Mark**

A Theismograph. **B** Heismograph. **C** Seismograph. **D** Meismograph.

Q98. Which is not an erosional feature of sea waves? **1 Mark**

A Cliff. **B** Beach. **C** Sea cave.

Q99. What is known as the steep rocky coast rising most vertically above the sea water? **1 Mark**

A Sea cliff. **B** Glaciers. **C** Sea waves. **D** Stacks.

Q100 Which is a result of diastrophic forces? **1 Mark**

A Earthquakes. **B** Volcanoes. **C** Landslides. **D** Mountain building.

Q101 The forces which act in the interior of the earth are called as: **1 Mark**

A Slow forces. **B** Speed forces. **C** Endogenic forces. **D** Exogenic forces.

Q102 The Lithospheric plates move and as a result earthquakes are experienced. The place in the crust where this movement initiates is known as focus. What is the place on the surface above the focus called? **1 Mark**

A Crust **B** Lithosphere **C** Foucs center **D** Epicenter

Q103 Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander the ends of mender loop come closer and closer. If meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake, what is it called ? **1 Mark**

A Ox-bow lake **B** Salt lake **C** Artifical lake **D** Under-ground lake

Q104 The depositional feature of a glacier is: **1 Mark**

A Moraine. **B** Beach. **C** Flood plain.

Q105. Which of the following is not a part of earth quake waves: **1 Mark**

A S **B** P **C** L **D** T

Q106. The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above the sea water is called. **1 Mark**

A Sea cliff. **B** Beach. **C** Sea cave. **D** Erosion.

Q107. How is glacial moraines formed? **1 Mark**

A By deposit of magma. **B** By deposit of material by glacier.
C By deposit of layer of earth. **D** None of the.

Q108. Very extensive and unusually thick deposits of loess are found in: **1 Mark**

A North Western Pakistan **B** Eastern Saudi Arabia **C** Northen China **D** None of the above

Q109. Sudden movements in the earth are called. **1 Mark**

A Earthquakes. **B** Building mountains. **C** Focus. **D** None of these.

Q110. Which is caused by the sudden movements of the earth? **1 Mark**

A Volcano. **B** Folding. **C** Flood plain.

Q111. Glaciers are “rivers” of ice. Siachen Glacier is the second longest glacier outside of the polar regions and largest in the Himalayas-Karakoram region. Glaciers erode the landscape by bulldozing soil and stones, with this activity what do they expose? **1 Mark**

A Solid rocks **B** Molten lava **C** Water animals **D** Non corrosive metals

Q112. What do you know by Ox-bow Lakes? **1 Mark**

A Lakes formed from animal participation. **B** Lakes for ox.
C Cutting of meander loop from main rivers. **D** None of these.

Q113. Which of the following landform in the desert area looks like in the shape of a mushroom? **1 Mark**

A Sand dunes **B** Oasis **C** Mushroom rocks **D** Loess

Q114. When winds stop blowing in the desert areas and the sand falls and gets deposited in the low hill–like structures? **1 Mark**

A Sand dunes **B** Oasis **C** Mushroom rocks **D** Loess

Q115. Ox bow lakes are found in: **1 Mark**

A Glaciers. **B** River valleys. **C** Deserts.

Q116. We cannot stop earthquake, but we can reduce its impact by being prepared for it. This could be done by if we get aware about some safety measures. Where should we take shelter during earthquakes? **1 Mark**

A Under chymnies **B** Near gas cylinder **C** Under a table **D** Besides dressing table

Q117. The highest waterfall of the world is. **1 Mark**

A Niagara Falls **B** Boyomar Falls **C** Angel Falls **D** Khone Falls

Q118. How many types of earthquake waves are there? **1 Mark**

A 1 **B** 2 **C** 3 **D** 4

Q119. The forces that work on the surface of the earth are called ..... **1 Mark**

A Frictional Friction **B** Tension Forces **C** Endogenic Forces **D** Exogenic Forces

Q120. When the grains of sand is very fine and light, the wind can carry them over very long distances. When such sand is deposited in large areas, what is it called? **1 Mark**

A Sand dunes **B** Oasis **C** Mushroom rocks **D** Loess

Q121. Sudden movement in the earth interior are cause due to: **1 Mark**

A Exogenic force. **B** Plutonic force. **C** Endogenic force. **D** None of these.

Q122. The raised banks along the river are called _____. **1 Mark**

A Flood plain **B** Levees **C** Delta **D** Meanders

Q123. The place in the crust where the movement of earthquake vibration starts is called the? **1 Mark**

A Epicenter **B** Focus **C** Centre **D** Asthenosphere

Q124. Where is the Ox-bow lakes are found? **1 Mark**

A Glaciers **B** River valley **C** Deserts **D** Mountains

Q125. When the river enters the plain it twists and turns to form large bends known as? **1 Mark**

A Alluvial Fan **B** Floodplain **C** Waterfall **D** Meanders

Q126. A massive earthquake hit Bhuj Town on **1 Mark**

A 16th December 2001 **B** 26th January 2004 **C** 26th January 2001 **D** 16th December 2004

Q127 Over time, the Cavities of Sea cave become bigger and bigger only the roof of the caves remain, such type of structure is called? **1 Mark**

A Sea Arch **B** Stack **C** Sea Cave **D** Beaches

Q128 Which of the following is an erosional work of wind? **1 Mark**

A Sand dunes **B** Longitudinal dunes **C** Mushroom rocks **D** Loess

Q129 Which agent of gradation forms Musroom rocks: **1 Mark**

A River. **B** Sea Waves. **C** Wind. **D** Glacier.

Q130 Earthquake and volcanoes are result of sudden movements under .....forces. **1 Mark**

A Exogenic **B** Endogenic **C** Frictional **D** Tension

Q131 The forces which act in the interior of the earth are known as Endogenic forces. The Endogenic forces have two types: Sudden forces and Diastrophic forces. Sudden forces includes earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides which causes mass destruction on the surface of earth. Likewise give an example of diastrophic forces. **1 Mark**

A Lava eruption **B** Glacier **C** Building mountains **D** Soil erossion

Q132 Which of the following is not associated with earthquake? **1 Mark**

A Vent **B** Wave **C** Epicentre **D** Focus

Q133 Two types of forces are **1 Mark**

A Endogenic forces and Internal forces. **B** Exogenic forces and External forces.
C Speed forces and Slow forces. **D** Endogenic forces and Exogenic forces.

Q134 As the river approaches the sea, the speed of the flowing water decreases and the river begins to break up into number of streams . What are such streams called? **1 Mark**

A Sea arches **B** Distributaries **C** River divison **D** Delta

Q135 Earthquakes cannot be predicted but the impact can certainly be minimised if we are prepared before-hand. We should spread awareness about the safety measures to be used during this natural disaster. during an earthquake we should keep away from places around chimneys, windows that shatter including mirrors and picture frames and which other places? frames and which other places ? **1 Mark**

A Fire places **B** Table, which has one side against a wall
C Kitchen counter **D** Desk, which has one side against a wall

Q136. The place in the crust where the movements starts is called the ..... **1 Mark**

A Epicenter **B** Earthquake **C** Volcano **D** Focus

Q137 The process that breaks up rock on Earth's surface? **1 Mark**

A Deposition **B** Erosion **C** Compaction **D** Weathering

Q138. As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bendes known as ..... **1 Mark**

A Meanders **B** Ox-bow lake **C** All of the above **D** None of the above

Q139 Which of the following is an example of endogenic forces? **1 Mark**

A Sea-waves **B** Glaciers **C** River **D** Earthquake

Q140 Vibrations caused by the movement of lithospheric plates is called _____. **1 Mark**

A Earthquake **B** Volcanic eruption **C** Weathering **D** Meanders

Q141 The forces that work on the surface of earth are known as exogenic forces. Exogenic forces include erosion and deposition of various components with the help of agents like water, wind, waves and glaciers. What are glaciers? **1 Mark**

A Rivers of ice **B** Frozen rivers **C** Polluted rivers **D** Rivers of muddy water

Q142 The material carried by the glacier such as rocks big and small, sand and silt gets deposited. These deposits are called? **1 Mark**

A River of ice **B** Glacial moraines **C** Eskars **D** Cirque

Q143 The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates. These plates move around very slowly – just a few millimeters each year because of the movement of the molten magma inside the earth which moves in a circular manner. What are these broken plates known as? **1 Mark**

A Tectonic plates **B** Farallon plate **C** Scotia plate **D** Lithospheric plates

Q144 The place on the surface above the focus is known as: **1 Mark**

A Epicentre. **B** Focus. **C** Forces. **D** Lithosphere.

Q145. As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as meanders. Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, what happens to the ends of mender loops? **1 Mark**

A They comes closer **B** They remain the same **C** They flows stright **D** They dry up

Q146 The movement of Lithospheric plates causes them to vibrate. These vibrations can travel all round the earth and are known as earthquakes. Where does this vibration initiate? **1 Mark**

A Mantel **B** Core **C** Focus **D** Epicenter

Q147 As a river floods it deposits sediments and layers of fine soil along its banks, which leads to formation of flat fertile floodplain. At the sides of such floodplains, there are raised banks, what are they called? **1 Mark**

A Menders **B** Platform banks **C** Raised banks **D** Levees

Q148 Sand duens are: **1 Mark**

A Wall-like structures **B** Cave-like structures **C** Hill-like structures **D** Roof-like structures

Q149 Lambert Glacier is a major glacier in East Antarctica. Glaciers carve out deep hollows and as the ice melts they get filled up with water in mountains, and forms what? **1 Mark**

A Oceans **B** Delta **C** Lakes **D** Stacks

Q150 The shaking of earth is called. **1 Mark**

A Tsunami **B** Volcano **C** Earthquake **D** None of these

Q151 In deposition, _____ builds up in a place. **1 Mark**

A Water **B** Ice **C** Sediment **D** Carbon dioxide

Q152 In which continent is the highest waterfall 'Angel Falls of Venezuela' located? **1 Mark**

A South America. **B** South Africa. **C** South India. **D** North India.

Q153 he place on the surface above the focus is called the **1 Mark**

A Vent. **B** Earthquake. **C** Cater. **D** Epicentre.

Q154 Which of the following are exogenetic forces? **1 Mark**

A Sea-waves **B** Volcano **C** Landslides **D** Building mountains

Q155 What is the depositional feature of a glacier? **1 Mark**

A Flood plain **B** Beach **C** Moraine **D** None of these

Q156 The wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind, and ice is called? **1 Mark**

A Earthquake **B** Volcano **C** Weathering **D** Erosion

Q157 When the river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rocks or down a steep valley side it forms a **1 Mark**

A Seafall. **B** Waterfall. **C** River fall. **D** Ocean fall.

Q158 At times the rivers overflows its banks. This leads to the flooding of the neighboring areas. As it floods it deposits sediments and layers of fine soil along its banks. What type of floodplain is formed? **1 Mark**

A Rocky and fertile **B** Flat and marshy **C** Flat and fertile **D** Sandy and rocky

Q159 What do you know by Volcano? **1 Mark**

A Vent in the earth crust. **B** It erupt molten magma.
C Erupt lava. **D** All of the above.

Q160 When the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill like structures. These are called: **1 Mark**

A Sand dunes. **B** Stacks. **C** Mushroom rocks. **D** Loess.

Q161 The erosion and deposition of the sea waves give rise to which type of landform? **1 Mark**

A Fluvial landform **B** Arid landform **C** Glacial landform **D** Coastal Landform

Q162 The Lithosphere is broken into a number of plates known as the ..... **1 Mark**

A Lithosphere plate **B** Tectonic plate **C** Both A and B **D** None of the above

Q163 Which of the following movement is due to diastrophic forces? **1 Mark**

A Earthquake **B** Volcano **C** Building Mountains **D** Laciers

Q164 On which scale is the earthquake measured? **1 Mark**

A Plane scale. **B** Richter scale. **C** Compass. **D** Divider.

Q165 Niagara Falls are in. **1 Mark**

A Australia **B** U.K. **C** South Africa **D** U.S.A

Q166 Which of the following is a depositional landform of the river? **1 Mark**

A Valley **B** Ox-bow lake **C** Levees **D** Waterfall

Q167 Vent means? **1 Mark**

A Volcano **B** Opening **C** Material **D** None of these

Q168 Which of the following is not the coastal landforms? **1 Mark**

A Loess **B** Stacks **C** Sea cliff **D** Sea waves

Q169 What are meanders? **1 Mark**

A Zigzag flow of river **B** Circular flow of river **C** Straight flow of river **D** None of these

Q170 The place where vibration travels outward in the form of earthquake waves is called? **1 Mark**

A Epicenter **B** Focus **C** Centre **D** Asthenosphere

Q171 Angel falls found _____ in South America. **1 Mark**

A Algeria **B** Brazil **C** Peru **D** Venezuela

Q172 Erosion is the process of _____. **1 Mark**

A Disintegration of rocks **B** Decomposition of rocks
C Cutting and removal of land by running water, wind and ice **D** Deposition of material

Q173 Victoria falls is in which continent? **1 Mark**

A America **B** Asia **C** Australia **D** Africa

Q174 Canada has the longest coastline at 243,792km or 151,485 miles. In our country, Gujarat has the longest coastline of all the states. What is a steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above the sea water is called? **1 Mark**

A Roak coast **B** Coast mountains **C** Sea cliff **D** Rock cliff

Q175 Which of the following is an example of a glacier. **1 Mark**

A Gangotri. **B** Aravali. **C** Both of these. **D** None of these.

Q176 A glacier is a slowly moving mass of_____. **1 Mark**

A Rock **B** Wind **C** Ice **D** Sediment

Q177. When the grains of sand are very fine and light, the wind can carry it over very long distances. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called _____. **1 Mark**

A Loess **B** Valley **C** Beach **D** Meanders

Q178 When the Lithospheric plates move, the surface of the earth vibrates. The vibrations can travel all round the earth. These vibrations are called: **1 Mark**

A Glaciers. **B** Earthquakes. **C** Volcano. **D** Waves.

Q179 **Assertion (A):** The movement of the lithospheric plates causes vibrations which travel all around the Earth causing earthquakes. **1 Mark**
Reason (R): It is the movement of the lithospheric plates outside the earth which causes the earthquake.

A Only A is correct and R is not the explanation of A **B** Only R is correct
C Both are correct and R is the correction of A **D** Both are incorrect.

Q180 **Assertion (A):** The speed of the flowing river decreases as it approaches the sea. **1 Mark**
Reason (R): The decreased speed of the river causes it to break into a number of streams.

A R is incorrect **B** Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
C Both are incorrect **D** Only A is correct

Q181 **Assertion (A):** When the river overflows its bank, it leads to flooding of neighboring areas. **1 Mark**
Reason (R): Floodplains are usually formed before the flood occurs.

A Both A and R are correct and R is the explanation of A. **B** Only R is correct
C Both are incorrect **D** Only A is correct

Q182 **Assertion (A):** Melting ice gets filled with water and forms beautiful lakes in the mountain. It carries small and big rocks. **1 Mark**
Reason (R): Glacial moraines are the deposits which are carried by the melting ice when it forms lakes in the mountain.

A Both are correct and R clearly explains A. **B** Only R is correct
C Both are incorrect **D** Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

Q183 **Assertion (A):** An agent of erosion and deposition in the desert is wind and it carries and transports sand from one place to another. **1 Mark**

Reason (R): When the wind stops blowing, it deposits the sand in the low hills forming the sand dunes.

A Only R is correct
B Both are incorrect
C Both are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
D A and R are incorrect

Q184 **Assertion (A):** Sea waves continuously strike the rocks which eventually develop cracks. Over time, these cracks become bigger and bigger called Sea Caves. **1 Mark**
Reason (R): When only the roof of the caves remains, it eventually forms stacks.

A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.
B Only A is correct
C R is incorrect
D Both are correct but R is not the explanation of.

Q185 **Assertion (A):** There are two forces which act inside and outside of the Earth. **1 Mark**
Reason (R): Endogenic forces are the one which causes destruction like Earthquakes and Volcanoes.

A Both are correct and R clearly explains A
B Only A is correct
C Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A
D Only R is correct

Q186 **Assertion (A):** The epicenter is the place just above the focus and the place where the movement starts is called focus. **1 Mark**
Reason (R): Highest damage is usually caused to the place usually close to the epicenter.

A Both A and R are correct and R is the explanation of A.
B Only R is correct
C Both are incorrect
D A is the correct statement.

Q187 **Assertion (A):** The lithospheric plates move very slowly which causes changes in the surface of the Earth. **1 Mark**
Reason (R): The lithospheric plates move because of the presence of the molten rocks inside the Earth.

A Only R is correct
B Both are correct and R is the explanation of A
C Both are incorrect
D A and R both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

Q188 **Assertion (A):** When the grains of sand are very light, they are carried in long distances which get deposited in long distances called loess. **1 Mark**
Reason (R): Loess are the deposits of both heavy and light grains.

A Both are correct
B Only R is correct
C Both are correct but R is the wrong explanation of A
D Only A is correct.

Q189 **Assertion (A):** Volcanic eruption is accompanied by earthquakes. **1 Mark**
Reason (R): Volcanoes erupt water vapour and dust particles in the atmosphere.

A Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
B Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion
C Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect
D Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct

Q190 **Assertion (A):** An opening or vent in the Earth's crust through which the molten magma erupts is called volcano. **1 Mark**
Reason (R): Cooled down substances come out through volcanoes which eventually formed rocks.

A Only A is correct
B Only A is correct and R is the explanation of A
C Only R is correct
D Both the statements are incorrect

Q191 **Assertion (A):** Earthquakes cannot be predicted so it is very important that safety measures should be taken beforehand. **1 Mark**
Reason (R): Information regarding earthquakes is alerted a day prior to the earthquake.

A Only A is correct and R is incorrect
B A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
C Both are incorrect
D Only R is correct

Q192 **Assertion (A):** Weathering is the breaking up of rocks on the surface of the Earth. **1 Mark**
Reason (R): Some of the rocks are carried away by the winds and water and eventually get deposited.

A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A
B Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A
C Only A is correct
D Both are incorrect

Q193 **Assertion (A):** Rocks in the deserts are called mushroom rocks because they are in the shape of mushrooms. **1 Mark**
Reason (R): Wind erodes the upper section of the rocks more than the lower section.

A Both are correct and R is the explanation of A
B Only R is correct
C Both are incorrect
D Only A is correct

Q194 Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**
Mushroom rocks are found in _____.

Q195 Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**
The highest waterfall is _____ Falls of Venezuela in _____ America.

Q196 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: **1 Mark**
_____ A is a vent in the earth's crust through which molten material comes.

Q197 The highest water fall is _____ falls of Venezuela. **1 Mark**

Q198 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: **1 Mark**
Sand deposits over larger areas are called _____.

Q199 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: **1 Mark**
Magma inside the earth moves in a _____ motion.

Q200 _____ is a vent in the earth crust through which molten material erupts suddenly. **1 Mark**

Q201 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: **1 Mark**
The processes of _____ and _____ create different landform on the surface of earth.

Q202 Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**
Sudden movements in the earth interior are cause due to _____.

Q203 The lithosphere is broken into number of plates known as _____. **1 Mark**

Q204 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: **1 Mark**
Deposition of layers of fine soil along the bank of rivers forms _____.

Q205 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: **1 Mark**
The place in the crust where the earthquake starts is called _____.

Q206 Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**
Ox bow lakes are found in river _____.

Q207 Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**
_____ are “rivers” of ice.

Q208 _____ is used to measure magnitude of earth quake. **1 Mark**

Q209 When the rivers began to break up into a number of streams called _____. **1 Mark**

Q210 Match the contents of Column A with that of Column B. **6 Marks**

S.No.	Column A		Column B
1.	Mushroom rock	(a)	Zimbabwe and Zambia
2.	Meander	(b)	Deserts
3.	Stacks	(c)	S waves
4.	Glacier	(d)	Second course of river
5.	Victoria falls	(e)	River of ice
6.	Transverse waves	(f)	Sea waves

Q211 Match the following: **3 Marks**

S.No	Column I		Column II
1.	P waves	(a)	Surface wave
2.	S wave	(b)	Longitudinal wave
3.	L wave	(c)	Transverse wave

Q212 Severe earth quake calculated above the 5.0 magnitude. True/ False **1 Mark**

Q213 The strength of the earthquake increases away from the centre. True/ False **1 Mark**

Q214 Write whether the given statements are true or false: **1 Mark**
River is an agent of erosion and deposition in the desert.

Q215 Write whether the given statements are true or false: **1 Mark**
Wearing away of the land by different agents like water, wind and ice is called erosion.

Q216 Moraine is the depositional feature of a glacier. True/ False **1 Mark**

Q217 Beach is an erosional feature of sea waves. True/ False **1 Mark**

Q218 Write whether the given statements are true or false: **1 Mark**
Sea caves become bigger and only the roof remains forming the sea arches.

Q219 Write whether the given statements are true or false: **1 Mark**
Sudden movements like earthquake do not cause mass destruction.

Q220 Focus lies just above the epicentre. True/ False **1 Mark**

Q221 Write whether the given statements are true or false: **1 Mark**
Moraine is a depositional feature of glaciers.

Q222 The strength of the earth quake decreases away from the centre. True/ False **1 Mark**

Q223 The molten magma inside the earth moves in a circular manner. True/ False **1 Mark**

Q224 Write whether the given statements are true or false: **1 Mark**
Deposition is breaking up of rocks on the earth's surface.

Q225 Volcano is caused by the sudden movements of the earth. True/ False **1 Mark**

Q226 Describe the work of a river. **8 Marks**

Q227 **6 Marks**

i	Glacier	a	Sea shore.
ii	Meanders	b	Mushroom rock.
iii	Beach	c	River of ice.
iv	Sand dunes	d	Rivers.
v	Waterfall	e	Vibrations of earth.
vi	Earthquake	f	Sea cliff.
		g	Hard bed rock.
		h	Deserts.

Q228 What are the two types of the earth's forces? **5 Marks**

Q229 Write a note on the work of sea-waves. **5 Marks**

Q230 Examine the features formed due to the work of a river. **5 Marks**

Q231 Give an account of the work of sea waves. **5 Marks**

Q232 Examine the features of the work of a wind. **5 Marks**

Q233 Explain the work of a river. **5 Marks**

Q234 Suggest some safety measures one should take during and after the earthquake. **5 Marks**

Q235 Sea water continuously strike at the rocks and its formation its formation keeps changing. Comment. **5 Marks**

Q236 Give an account of some common earthquake prediction methods adopted locally by people. **4 Marks**

Q237 Explain the two process due to which landscape is continuously worn away. **4 Marks**

Q238 Describe the features by the river during its middle course. **4 Marks**

Q239 What is seismograph? How is the magnitude of earthquake measured? **4 Marks**

Q240 Give an account of the work of wind. **4 Marks**

Q241 What are earthquakes? Define focus and epicentre. **4 Marks**

Q242 Explain Earthquake preparedness. **4 Marks**

Q243 How do earth movements cause changes on the earth’s crust? **3 Marks**

Q244 What is earthquake? What are some common earthquake prediction methods? **3 Marks**

Q245 Examine the work of ice. **3 Marks**

Q246 Describe the work of ice. **3 Marks**

Q247 Write a short note on work of wind. **3 Marks**

Q248 Give an account of earthquake preparedness. **3 Marks**

Q249	Sea caves are turned into stacks. Give reason.	**3 Marks**
Q250	Examine the features formed due to work of sea waves.	**3 Marks**
Q251	What are the two processes which continuously wear away the landscape? Explain them.	**3 Marks**
Q252	Explain the process of formation of a delta.	**3 Marks**
Q253	Mention the work of ice.	**3 Marks**
Q254	Define a volcano.	**3 Marks**
Q255	Explain the work of ice.	**3 Marks**
Q256	Examine the movements of earthquake.	**3 Marks**
Q257	How man is also responsible for earth quake?	**3 Marks**
Q258	Examine the preparedness required during an earthquake.	**3 Marks**
Q259	How a delta is formed?	**3 Marks**
Q260	Write a short note on earthquake preparedness.	**3 Marks**
Q261	How earthquakes are measured?	**3 Marks**
Q262	What are ox bow lakes?	**2 Marks**
Q263	How can we minimise the impact of an earthquake?	**2 Marks**
Q264	What do you mean by lithospheric plates?	**2 Marks**
Q265	What do you know about the lithospheric plates?	**2 Marks**
Q266	What is a delta?	**2 Marks**
Q267	Where are the volcanoes found?	**2 Marks**
Q268	Name the two types of tectonic movement.	**2 Marks**
Q269	Flood plains are very fertile.	**2 Marks**
Q270	What are exogenic and endogenic forces?	**2 Marks**
Q271	Define 'focus' and 'epicentre'.	**2 Marks**
Q272	How are flood plains formed?	**2 Marks**
Q273	What do you mean by mushroom rocks?	**2 Marks**
Q274	What are the three types of earthquake waves?	**2 Marks**
Q275	What is a waterfall? Explain with example.	**2 Marks**
Q276	Why do the lithospheric plates move slowly?	**2 Marks**
Q277	Name some waterfalls.	**2 Marks**
Q278	How is the landscape worn away?	**2 Marks**
Q279	How are glacial moraines formed?	**2 Marks**
Q280	Define weathering.	**2 Marks**
Q281	Why do buildings collapse due to earthquakes?	**2 Marks**
Q282	What is a volcano?	**2 Marks**
Q283	What does the process of erosion and deposition create?	**2 Marks**
Q284	How a water fall formed?	**2 Marks**
Q285	Why some rocks have a shape of a mushroom?	**2 Marks**
Q286	Sea caves are turned into stacks.	**2 Marks**
Q287	What is an earth quake?	**2 Marks**
Q288	Define focus.	**1 Mark**
Q289	Why do the plates move?	**1 Mark**
Q290	What are the processes that create different landforms on the surface of the earth?	**1 Mark**
Q291	Name the scale on which the magnitude of the earthquake is measured.	**1 Mark**
Q292	What are some other methods used to predict an earthquake?	**1 Mark**
Q293	What are sand dunes?	**1 Mark**

Q294	Define Loess.	**1 Mark**
Q295	Which earthquake is classified as a major earthquake?	**1 Mark**
Q296	How much do lithospheric plates move in a year?	**1 Mark**
Q297	Define Waterfall.	**1 Mark**
Q298	How do glacial moraines form?	**1 Mark**
Q299	What are earthquakes?	**1 Mark**
Q300	What do endogenic forces produce?	**1 Mark**
Q301	Which is the highest waterfall in the world?	**1 Mark**
Q302	What are meanders?	**1 Mark**
Q303	What is a seismograph?	**1 Mark**
Q304	What are lithosphere plates?	**1 Mark**
Q305	How are beaches formed?	**1 Mark**
Q306	What are the two processes which wear away the landscape?	**1 Mark**
Q307	Define the term focus and epicenter.	**1 Mark**
Q308	Define moraines.	**1 Mark**
Q309	What are the major agents of erosion?	**1 Mark**
Q310	Write some examples of coastal landforms?	**1 Mark**
Q311	Where is Victoria Falls located?	**1 Mark**
Q312	How does waterfall form?	**1 Mark**
Q313	What are distributaries?	**1 Mark**
Q314	Name some coastal landforms.	**1 Mark**
Q315	What is erosion?	**1 Mark**
Q316	What is the name of the scale used to measure earthquakes?	**1 Mark**
Q317	What is vent?	**1 Mark**
Q318	Indentify the scale on which magnitude of the earthquake is measured.	**1 Mark**
Q319	Name the two process by which the landscape is continuously worn away.	**1 Mark**
Q320	What are Lithospheric plates?	**1 Mark**
Q321	Write names of a few rivers of the world that form a delta.	**1 Mark**