

EXERCISE

GENERAL TERMS

- 1 **Volcano** : An opening in the earth's crust through which magma comes out on the earth's surface.
- 2 **Earthquake** : The shaking of the ground due to sudden tectonic movements.
- 3 **Seismograph** : An instrument used for measuring the direction of movement of earthquakes waves.
- 4 **Richter Scale** : A scale used to measure the power of an earthquake on a scale of 1 to 9.

Q.1 State True or False

- 1 The hot molten magma erupts through the crater of a volcano.
- 2 Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa is a dormant type of volcano.
- 3 The maximum damage during an earthquake is caused by the primary waves.
- 4 It is not possible to predict the arrival of an earthquake.

Q.2 Fill in the Blanks

- 1 The Himalaya mountains are a part of the belt of the earthquakes.
- 2 The tectonic plates float on a semi-molten layer of
- 3 Mount Aconcagua in South America is an volcano.
- 4 The seismic waves travel outwards as concentric waves from the
- 5 The exogenic forces cause destruction through and of existing landforms.

Q.3 Distinguish between the following

1. Dormant and Extinct volcanoes.
2. Focus and Epicentre.
3. Crater and Vent.
4. Endogenic and Exogenic forces.

Q.4 Choose the correct answer

1. Which is not caused by the sudden movements of the earth ?
(A) Volcano
(B) Earthquake
(C) Iceberg
(D) None of these
2. Which of the following is a volcanic mountain peak ?
(A) Mt. Stromboli
(B) Mt. Kanchenjunga
(C) Mt. Godwin Austin
(D) All of these
3. Which of the following is not an exogenic force's agent ?
(A) Wind
(B) Seismic waves
(C) Sea waves
(D) All of these
4. The magnitude on Richter Scale of a very destructive earthquake is about.
(A) 4–5
(B) 5–6
(C) 7–8
(D) 6–7
5. Which waves are recorded last by a seismograph ?
(A) Long waves
(B) Push waves
(C) Shake waves

- (D) None of these
6. Which one of the following is an active volcano ?
 (A) Mt. Fujiyama
 (B) Mt. Etna
 (C) Mt. Kenya
 (D) Mt. Aconcagna
7. The centre from which the Earthquake waves originate is called the –
 (A) Epicenter (B) Seismic Focus
 (C) Powercentre (D) Richter Focus
8. The point on the earth's surface vertically above the seismic focus is called –
 (A) Barograph (B) Seismograph
 (C) Thermograph (D) Reuter scale
9. The earthquake tremors are recorded in an instrument called.
 (A) Barograph (B) Seismograph
 (C) Thermograph (D) Hydrograph
10. The scale on which seismic waves are recorded is called –
 (A) Linear scale
 (B) Logarithmic scale
 (C) Richter scale
 (D) Reuter scale
11. Consider the following statements :
1. Majority of volcanoes are located in the Circum-Pacific bel, also known as ring of fire.
 2. The highest Richter Magnitude ever measured is 8.5 for the good Friday earthquake Anchorage. Alaska (USA) on March 28, 1964.
 3. Silica rich magma flows slowly because of high viscosity.
 4. Volcano Mauna loa is situated in Japan
- Which is/are incorrect –
 (A) 1, 2, & 3 (B) Only 4
 (C) Only 3 (D) All are incorrect
12. Earthquakes may cause –
 (A) Tsunamis
 (B) Tremors and vibrations

(C) Faults and fissures

(D) All the above

13. Which city of India was worst hit by a Earthquake measuring 6.9 on Richter scale on 26 January 2001 ?

(A) Latoore (B) Haridwar
 (C) Delhi (D) Bhuj

Q.5 Write short notes on the following

1. Techtonic plates.
2. Seismic waves
3. Richter scale
4. Seismograph

Q.6 Which of the following Questions

1. Explain the concept of Plate tectonics.
2. Describe the distribution of the volcanic belts on the earth.
3. What are the landforms created due to volcanic eruptions ?
4. How do the seismic waves cause an earthquake ?
5. What is the problem in predicting the occurrence of an earthquake ?
6. What precautions should be taken during and after the occurrence of an earthquake ?
7. Which are the three types of plate movements ?
8. How are rift valleys formed ?
9. How are the tremors of an earthquake recorded ?
10. Narrate the reasons of formation of block mountains ?
11. What is folding ? Explain the landform features produced by folding.

