

Geography Notes

4. The Earth – Its Structure and Tectonic Movements

1. Which planet has sustainability for life?

Earth

2. Which is the most accepted theory of formation of earth?

Big Bang Theory

3. What is the proposal of Big bang theory?

It states that universe was once extremely compact, dense and hot. Around 10 to 20 million years ago there was a cosmic explosion called as 'Big Bang'. From that explosion, the universe including earth was formed.

4. Who explained that universe is expanding?

Edwin Hubble

5. What was the test made for Big Bang theory?

Large Hardon Collider

6. What is called as Pangaea?

All the continents were clustered together around the South Pole. This super continent was called as Pangaea.

7. What is panthalassa?

The pangea was surrounded by a mega ocean called as Panthalassa or the super ocean.

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8. What is lithosphere?

The pangea was broken into a number of plates known as lithosphere plates.

9. What is the change occurring in Himalayas?

The Himalayas is rising by about 5mm per year this is due to the movement of Indo-Australian plate, and the plate is still moving at the rate of 67mm per year.

10. How are pangea split?

It was split into seven major plates and smaller plates.

11. What are the major plates of pangea?

Euraisa, Antartcia, North America, South America, Pacific, Africa and Indo Australian plates.

12. Which is used to measure earthquake?

Seismograms

13. Who was the first scientist to discover structure of earth?

Sir Isaac Newton

14. How are interior of earth classified?

They are classified as crust, mantle and core.

15. What is crust?

It is the uppermost layer of the earth's surface.

16. What is SIAL?

The continental crust is composed of a layer called SIAL.

17. What is SIMA?

The oceanic crust is composed of basaltic layer called as SIMA.

18. What is mantle?

It lies between the crust and core.

19. What is the upper mantle known as?

Asthenosphere.

20. What is core?

It is the inner most layer of the earth.

21. What are the other names for core?

Barysphere or NIFE.

22. What are the two divisions of core?

It is inner core and outer core.

23. Which was occupied by Tethys sea?

In ancient geographical part of the place where the Himalayas lies was occupied by the shallow Tethys sea.

24. How are movements divided?

Epirogenic or continental movement.

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25. What is FAULTS?

The vertical movement leads to either uplift or subsidence of the earth's crust along lines of weaknesses are called as Faults.

26. What are the two types of folds?

Anticlines and Synclines. The Anticlines means up folds and Synclines means down folds.

27. What is orogenic movements?

Large scale horizontal movement is called as orogenic movements.

28. Which removes irregularities on land?

Exogenic or external forces

29. What is focus?

The point of origin of the earthquake is called as focus.

30. What is epicenter?

The point directly above the focus on the surface of earth is called as 'Epicentre'.

31. What is earthquake?

It is a sudden shake or tremble of a part of the earth's crust.

32. How are earthquakes classified?

It is classified as volcanic earthquakes and tectonic earthquakes.

33. What are the types of earthquake waves?

Body waves and surface waves

34. What is P Waves?

It is the primary waves of earthquake which is the first to be recorded in the seismograph.

35. What is volcano?

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It is a vent or a n opening on the earth`s crust, through which hot molten materials erupt from the interior.

36. What is lava?

When the magma erupts out of the earth on to the surface it is called as lava.

37. What are the types of volcano?

It is divided into three types as Active volcano, dormant volcano, extinct volcano.

38. What is active volcano?

Eruptions occur at frequent intervals are called as active volcano.

39. What is dormant volcanoes?

They are also called as the sleeping volcanoes. They have been active in the past, now they would have been silent but there are chances of eruption in the future.

40. What is extinct volcanoes?

This is called as dead volcanoes. They would have erupted in the past but have stopped erupting now.

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