

CLASS 7th GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER-2 Q & A

1. Millions of years ago there was a super continent called 'pangaea'.
2. Folding is the wave-like upliftment of sedimentary rocks due to horizontal forces from two opposite sides.
3. The place in the crust where the movement starts is called focus of the earthquake.

B. 1. Compression

2. Mt. K2
3. Tanzania
4. Active Volcano

C. 1. Volcanoes

2. Faulting
3. Rift Valley
4. Vent

D.1. Denudation

2. Folding
3. Rift valleys
4. Seismology

E. 1. Faulting

2. Alfred Wegener
3. Richter scale
4. Seismology
5. Mt. Etna

F.1. Folding occurs when the Earth's rock layers become **folded**. **Faulting** occurs when the Earth's crust gets cracked forming a **fault**.

Folding occurs when a force of compression is created. **Faulting** occurs when a force of tension is created.

2. **Epicenter** is the location on the surface **of** the Earth directly above where the earthquake starts. **Focus** is the location **in the** Earth where the earthquake starts.

3. There **is** a major difference between the vertical and the horizontal motion of a projectile. This is that the vertical motion is changing, but the horizontal motion is constant.

4. Scientists use the term **magma** for molten rock that is underground and **lava** for molten rock that breaks through the Earth's surface.

G. 1. Alfred Wegener was a German meteorologist who proposed that the seven continents .

2. A simple fold mountain has 'downfolds' or valleys called synclines and 'upfolds' or ridges called anticlines.

3. An earthquake can be measured with the help of a machine called seismometer.

4. Most of the active volcanoes of the world are located in the circular belt around the Pacific Ocean known as the Pacific Ring Of Fire.

5. Active volcano is the one in which continuous volcanic activity occurs and eruption can take place any time. Dormant volcano is the one which has not erupted for a long time but it may erupt anytime.

H. 1. Natural openings in the Earth's crust through which molten materials, rocks, ashes, gases etc. are thrown out are called volcanoes.

2. **Faulting** occurs when the Earth's crust gets cracked forming a fault. It happens when horizontal forces act in the opposite directions away from a given point or plane. Faulting occurs when a force of tension is created.

3. The sudden release of energy in the earth is called earthquake. It occurs when lithospheric plates move, the surface of the earth vibrates. These vibrations are called earthquakes.

4. Earthquakes cause serious damages to life and property. They may cause landslides in hilly areas, bursting of river dam and blocking the river, raising or lowering of the part of sea floor or coastal regions, etc.

5. On the basis of frequency of eruptions the volcanoes can be classified as active, dormant and extinct. Examples are:

Active Volcano: Mt. Etna and Mt. Stromboli in Italy.

Dormant volcano: Mt. Vesuvius in Italy and Mt. Fujiyama

Extinct Volcano: Mt. Kilimanjaro in East Africa and Mt. Rainier in USA.