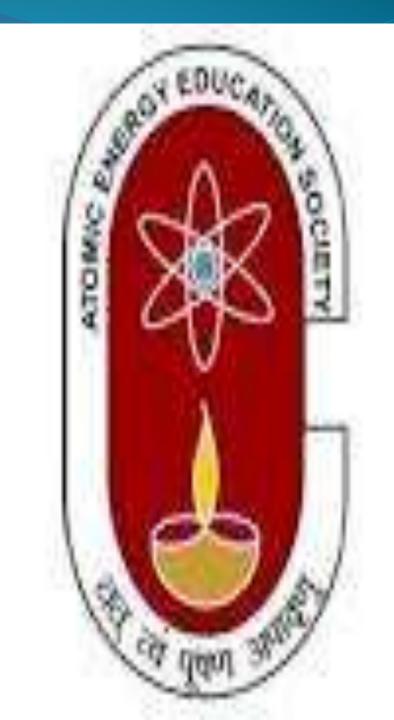
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CHAPTER-3 (GEOGRAPHY) CLASS- VII (1/3)



EARTH MOVEMENTS

 The earth movements are divided on the basis of forces.

- Endogenic forces.
- Exogenic forces

ENDOGENIC FORCES

- The term Endogenic refers to internal processes and phenomena that occur beneath the earth's surface - or any other celestial body.
- earthquakes and volcanoes are all endogenic processes.

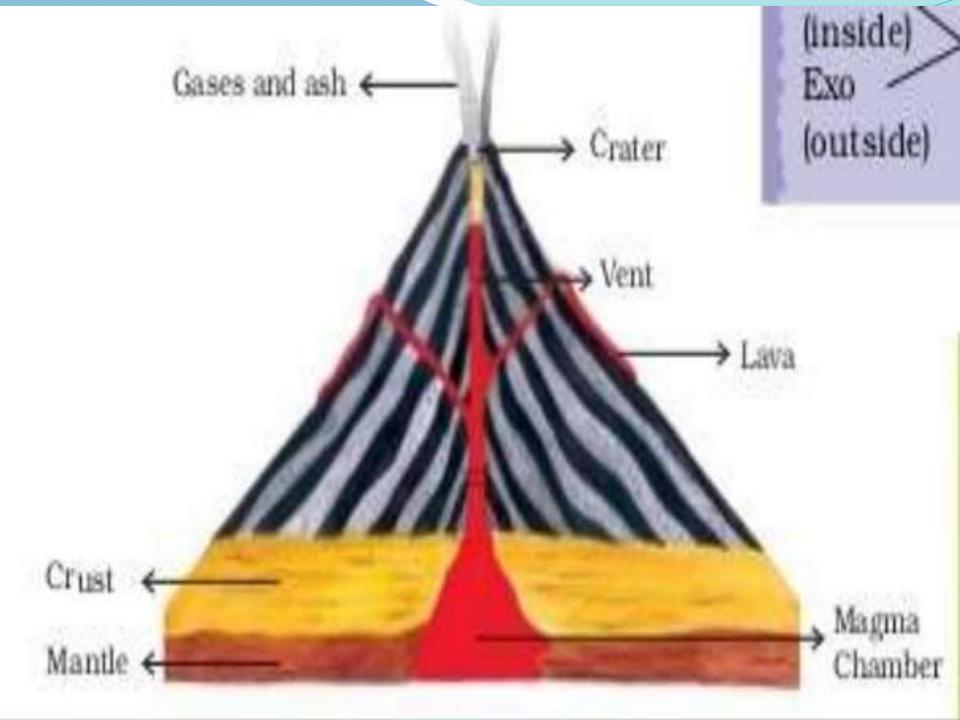
EXOGENIC FORCES

- Exogenic refers to external processes and phenomena that occur on or above the Earth's surface.
- Weathering effects and erosion are exogenic processes.



VOLCANO

• It is a landform, a mountain where the molten lava erupts through the surface of the earth. When the pressure builds up in the earth crust and this is the reason the volcanic eruption takes place. The word Volcano comes from a Roman God VULCAN.



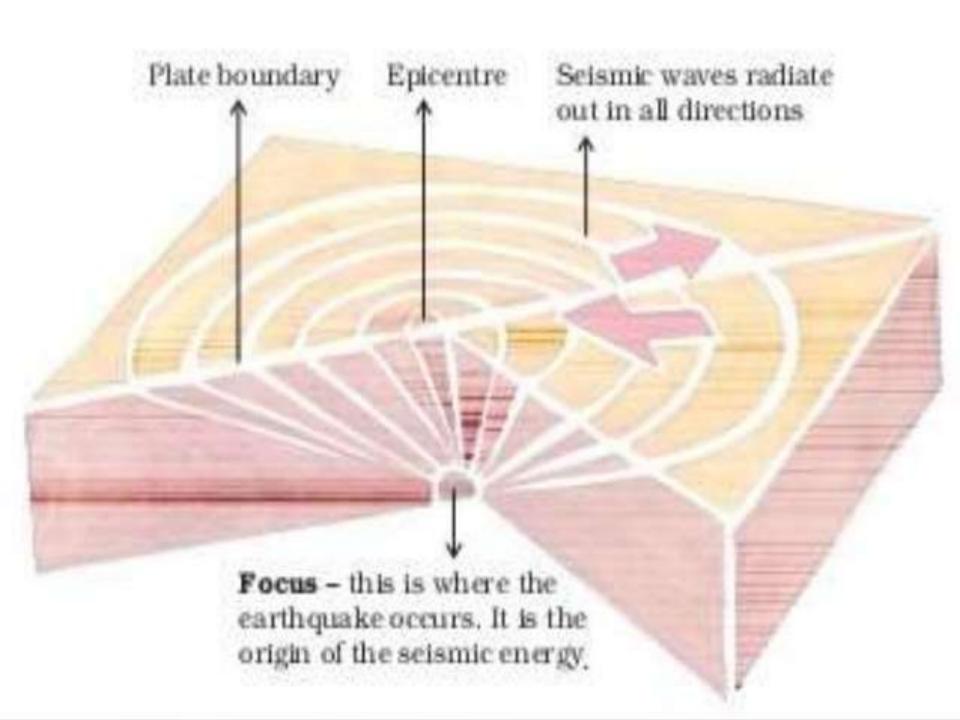


EARTHQUAKES

When the lithosphere plates move the surface of the earth vibrates. The vibrations of the earth is called earthquake.

HOW EARTHQUAKES ARE FORMED

- Focus This is where the earthquake occurs. It is the origin of seismic energy..
- Epicenter --- The place on the surface above the focus is called the epicenter. The epicenter is worst affected due to earthquake.
- Vibrations travel onwards from the epicentre as waves.
- Greatest damage is usually closest to the Epicentre and the strength of the earthquake decreases away from the centre.



HOME ASSIGNMENT

- What is Lithosphere?
- What do you mean by Endogenic ansd Exogenic Forces?
- Define Volcano, Vent and Crater.
- What is an Earthquake? Make a list of various earthquake which occurred in India in recent past.
- Why do the plates move?
- Define Focus and Epicentre.

