

Girls' High School and College, Prayagraj

Session 2020-21

Class – 9 (A, B, C, D, E)

Subject- Geography

E-learn Assignment- 2

Chapter- Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Reference book- A text book of I.C.S.E. Geography by Veena Bhargava

INSTRUCTIONS- The parents to ensure that their ward watches the video instructions for this assignment by clicking on the given links:

<https://youtu.be/WkEySsl9aEs> and <https://youtu.be/oqz1rtil3Hc>

she should revise the lesson given in the book and then work on the assignment. The completed assignment is to be downloaded and filed/pasted in the subject file/copy and kept ready for submission. The day date and procedure of submission shall be notified later.

I. Answer Briefly:-

Q1. What are Volcanoes?

Q2. What is a Strato volcano?

Q3. What are Laccoliths?

- Q4. Which belt is known as the 'Ring of fire'? Why?
- Q5. Give two constructive effects of volcanoes.
- Q6. Give two destructive effects of volcanoes.
- Q7. Give three examples of active volcanoes?
- Q8. What is a crater lake?
- Q9. What is a seismograph?
- Q10. Give two causes leading to earthquake.
- Q11. What are some human activities that cause Earthquakes?
- Q12. Name three earthquake belts.
- Q13. What is Richter scale? What is it used for?
- Q14. What are flash floods?
- Q15. What is the extent of Circum- Pacific belt?

II. Define:-

1. Dyke
2. Dormant Volcano
3. Earthquake
4. Epicentre

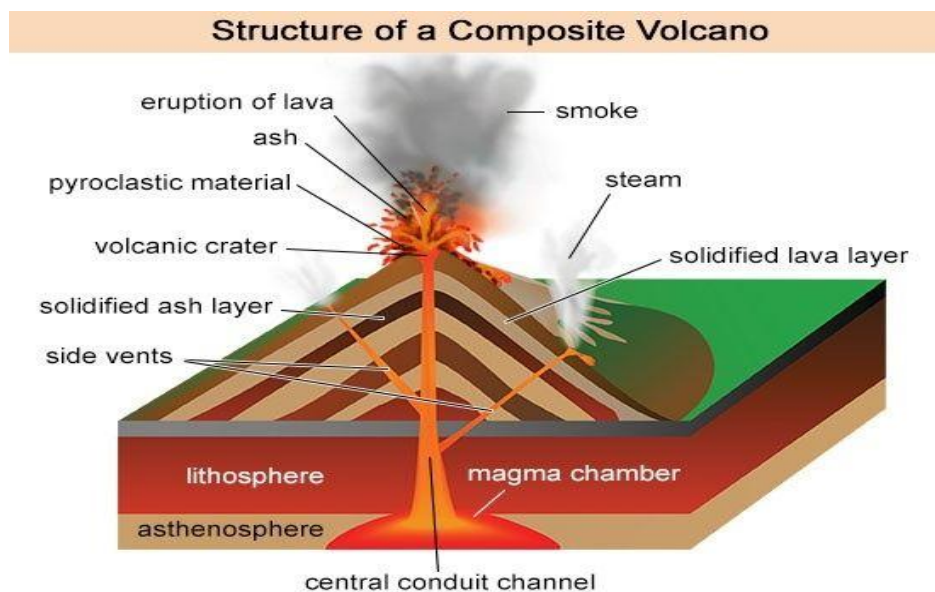
III. Give Reasons:-

1. Why do 66 percent of the total earthquakes occur in Circum-Pacific belt?

2. Earthquakes are closely associated with volcanic belt.
3. Earthquake is common in the belt of young fold mountains.

IV. Draw and practice the following diagrams:-

1. Epicentre of an Earthquake
2. A Volcano
- 3.



V. Read and revise the following table:-

(i) Lava	(i) Magma
Lava is the black liquid part of the volcanic eruption.	Magma includes all the material coming out of a volcano e.g. lava, stones, cinders, ash, smoke, steam etc.
(ii) Acidic Lava	(ii) Basic Lava
It is rich in silica and poor in iron and magnesium.	It is poor in silica and rich in iron and magnesium.

(iii) Cinder Cone	(iii) Composite Cone
It is made of small pieces and fragments of solidified lava and ash.	It is made of layers of cinders and ash, alternating with layers of lava.
(iv) Fissure type Volcanoes	(iv) Central type Volcanoes
If the vent is of such type that eruption comes out through various holes in a line of long crack, it is called fissure type volcanoes.	If the vent is single and the magma erupting out takes the shape of a significant conical hill, it is known as central type volcanoes.
(v) Crater	(v) Caldera
Crater is the mouth of a volcano at the top of the vent with normal outlet.	Caldera is very large mouth of a volcano which is quite spacious due to big amount and thrust of the eruption.
(vi) Laccolith	(vi) Lapolith
It is a large sill of acid lava with a domelike shape. There are several laccoliths in Utah, U.S.A.	It is a saucer-like shaped feature deposited in shallow basins with the solidification of magma e.g. Yellow stone park, U.S.A.

END