

Class 9 - Social Science

Understanding Society India and Beyond PART-I

Geography - Shaping of the Earth's Surface

CBSE NOTES

Geography - Shaping of the Earth's Surface - Revision Guide

Revise faster with structured summaries, key points, and important ideas.



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1. Earth's surface is dynamic; it constantly changes.

The Earth's surface undergoes transformations due to powerful internal and external forces.

2. Plate tectonics theory: W.J. Morgan.

This theory explains that the Earth's crust is divided into tectonic plates that move slowly.

3. What are tectonic plates?

Tectonic plates are large sections of the Earth's crust that glide over the mantle, causing landforms.

4. Types of tectonic plates: continental & oceanic.

Continental plates carry continents, while oceanic plates are responsible for ocean floors.

5. Convection currents move tectonic plates.

Heat from the Earth's core creates convection currents in the mantle, driving plate movement.

6. Plate boundaries: three types.

Convergent, divergent, and transform boundaries represent how plates interact and change.



7. Convergent boundaries create mountains.

When continental plates collide, they form fold mountains, e.g., the Himalayas.

8. Divergent boundaries: mid-ocean ridges.

Plates moving apart create new crust; magma rises, forming features like the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

9. Transform boundaries cause earthquakes.

At these boundaries, plates slide past each other, leading to seismic activity, e.g., San Andreas Fault.

10. Landforms: definition and examples.

Landforms are natural features like mountains, valleys, and plains, shaped by geological processes.

11. Weathering, erosion, deposition processes.

These processes form landforms: weathering breaks down rocks, erosion transports materials, deposition builds.

12. Earth's three layers: crust, mantle, core.

Crust (outer), mantle (middle, hot), and core (inner, very hot) define the Earth's structure.



13. Lithosphere vs. asthenosphere.

The lithosphere is the rigid outer layer; the asthenosphere is semi-molten, allowing plate movement.

14. Effects of plate movement on landforms.

Plate movements can lead to the formation of new mountains, valleys, and geological features.

15. Natural disasters from landforms.

Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions result from tectonic activity, impacting human societies.

16. Human adaptation to landforms.

Humans modify their lifestyles, agriculture, and settlements based on local landforms and their features.

17. Classification of landforms.

Landforms are classified based on origin (tectonic, volcanic) and features (e.g., hills, plains).

18. Importance of studying landforms.

Understanding landforms helps in disaster preparedness, resource management, and environmental conservation.



19. Visualize landforms with diagrams.

Diagrams illustrate concepts like plate boundaries and landform formations, aiding memory retention.

20. Common misconceptions: Plate vs. landform.

Students often confuse tectonic plates with landforms; remember plates cause landform creation.



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