



Earth's Structure & Crustal Movements (1–15)

1. The outermost layer of the Earth is called the **crust**.
2. The average thickness of continental crust is about **35 km**.
3. The boundary between crust and mantle is known as the **Mohorovičić Discontinuity**.
4. The Earth's core is mainly composed of **iron and nickel (NiFe)**.
5. The temperature of the Earth increases with depth at a rate called the **geothermal gradient**.
6. Continental crust is richer in **silica and aluminum (SIAL)**.
7. Oceanic crust is denser than continental crust due to **basaltic composition**.
8. The Earth's interior is studied mainly using **seismic waves**.
9. Endogenic forces originate from **inside the Earth**.
10. Exogenic forces operate on the **Earth's surface**.
11. Earthquakes are sudden releases of **stored elastic energy**.
12. The point of origin of an earthquake inside the Earth is the **focus**.
13. The point directly above the focus on the surface is the **epicenter**.
14. Crustal movements include **folding and faulting**.
15. Slow vertical movements of the crust are called **epeirogenic movements**.

Plate Tectonics & Mountain

Building (16–30)

16. The theory of plate tectonics was developed in the **1960s**.
17. The Earth's lithosphere is divided into **major and minor plates**.
18. The Pacific Plate is the **largest tectonic plate**.
19. Plates move over the **asthenosphere**.



20. Plate boundaries are of **three main types**.
21. Divergent boundaries lead to **sea-floor spreading**.
22. Convergent boundaries cause **mountain building**.
23. Transform boundaries involve **lateral movement** of plates.
24. The Himalayas were formed due to **continent–continent collision**.
25. Fold mountains are formed by **compressional forces**.
26. Faults are cracks formed due to **tensional forces**.
27. Rift valleys are associated with **divergent plate boundaries**.
28. Volcanoes are common along **plate margins**.
29. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is an example of **divergent boundary**.
30. Earthquake belts coincide with **plate boundaries**.

Weathering, Erosion &

Landforms (31–45)

31. Weathering is the **in-situ disintegration of rocks**.
32. Physical weathering is caused by **temperature changes**.
33. Chemical weathering is dominant in **hot and humid climates**.
34. Exfoliation is common in **granite rocks**.
35. Oxidation involves the reaction of minerals with **oxygen**.
36. Erosion includes removal and **transport of material**.
37. Rivers are the most important **agents of erosion**.
38. A V-shaped valley indicates **youthful stage of river**.
39. Meanders are common in **middle course of rivers**.
40. Ox-bow lakes are formed due to **cut-off meanders**.



41. Deltas are formed by **deposition at river**

mouth.

42. Glacial erosion creates **U-shaped valleys.**

43. Wind erosion is dominant in **arid regions.**

44. Sand dunes are depositional features of

wind.

45. Sea cliffs are formed by **marine erosion.**

51. The Coriolis force is due to **Earth's**

rotation.

52. Trade winds blow towards the **equator.**

53. Westerlies blow in the **mid-latitudes.**

54. Cyclones originate in **low pressure areas.**

55. Anticyclones are associated with **clear**

weather.

56. Humidity refers to **water vapor content in**

air.

57. Relative humidity is expressed in

percentage.

58. Rainfall caused by mountains is called

orographic rainfall.

59. Convectional rainfall is common in

equatorial regions.

60. Frontal rainfall occurs in **temperate**

regions.

61. Monsoon winds reverse their direction

seasonally.

62. Jet streams influence **monsoon behavior in**

India.

63. Isobars are lines joining equal **air pressure.**

64. El Niño affects **global climate patterns.**

Climatology (Atmosphere & Weather) (46–65)

46. The lowest layer of atmosphere is the

troposphere.

47. All weather phenomena occur in the

troposphere.

48. The ozone layer is found in the

stratosphere.

49. Atmospheric pressure decreases with

increase in altitude.

50. Winds blow from **high pressure to low**

pressure.



65. Climate is the average weather condition of **long duration.**

□ Oceanography (66–75)

66. The deepest ocean trench is the **Mariana Trench.**

67. Ocean currents are caused by **winds and Earth's rotation.**

68. Warm currents raise the **temperature of coastal regions.**

69. Cold currents reduce **rainfall along coasts.**

70. Tides are caused by **gravitational pull of moon and sun.**

71. The highest tides are called **spring tides.**

72. Neap tides occur during **half moon.**

73. Tsunamis are caused by **undersea earthquakes.**

74. Coral reefs grow best in **warm, shallow waters.**

75. Continental shelf is rich in **marine resources.**

□ Soils, Vegetation, Biomes &

Ecosystems (76–100)

76. Soil is formed by **weathering of rocks.**

77. Black soil is ideal for **cotton cultivation.**

78. Alluvial soil is found in **river plains.**

79. Laterite soil is rich in **iron and aluminum.**

80. Soil erosion reduces **agricultural productivity.**

81. Natural vegetation depends on **climate and soil.**

82. Tropical rainforests receive **heavy rainfall.**

83. Savanna grasslands are found in **tropical regions.**

84. Taiga biome is dominated by **coniferous forests.**

85. Tundra biome has **permanently frozen subsoil.**

86. An ecosystem consists of **biotic and abiotic components.**

87. Producers occupy the **first trophic level.**



88. Green plants are **autotrophs**.
89. Energy flow in ecosystem is **unidirectional**.
90. Food chains begin with **producers**.
91. Decomposers recycle **nutrients back to soil**.
92. Ecological balance is maintained by **interdependence**.
93. Biodiversity refers to [variety of life forms](#).
94. Deforestation leads to **ecological imbalance**.
95. Conservation aims at **sustainable use of resources**.
96. A biome is a **large ecological region**.
97. Mangrove vegetation grows in **coastal tidal areas**.
98. Keystone species have [disproportionate impact](#) on ecosystem.
99. Pollution disturbs **natural ecosystem cycles**.
100. Sustainable development balances **environment and economy**.

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