

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY /CLASS VII

CHAPTER- 3 OUR CHANGING EARTH (MODULE-3/3)

(HANDOUT of MODULE 3/3)

Sub topic:- WORK OF SEA, ICE AND WIND

In the third and last module, I am going to discuss the following things:-

Work of sea waves

The erosion and deposition of the sea waves gives rise to coastal landforms. Sea waves continuously strike at the rocks. Cracks develop. Over time they become larger and wider. Thus, hollow like caves are formed on the rocks. They are called sea caves.

As these cavities become bigger and bigger only the roof of the caves remain, thus forming sea arches.

Further, erosion breaks the roof and only walls are left. These walls like features are called stacks.

The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called sea cliff.

Work of Ice

Glaciers are “rivers” of ice which too erode the landscape by bulldozing soil and stones to expose the solid rock below. Glaciers carve out deep hollows. As the ice melts they get filled up with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks big and small, sand and silt gets deposited. These deposits form glacial moraines.

Work of wind

An active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts is wind. In deserts we see rocks in the shape of a mushroom, commonly called mushroom rocks.

Winds erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part. Therefore, such rocks have narrower base and wider top.

When the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another.

When it stops blowing the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill – like structures. These are called sand dunes.

When the grains of sand are very fine and light, the wind can carry it over very long distances. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called loess.

Large deposits of loess are found in China.

By, Rajkumar Bhattacharjee TGT (S.ST)

AECS NARWAPAHAR