

Qa Define volcano. Also describe how it occurs.

Answer Volcano

'Sudden rupture of the Earth crust, known as volcano.'

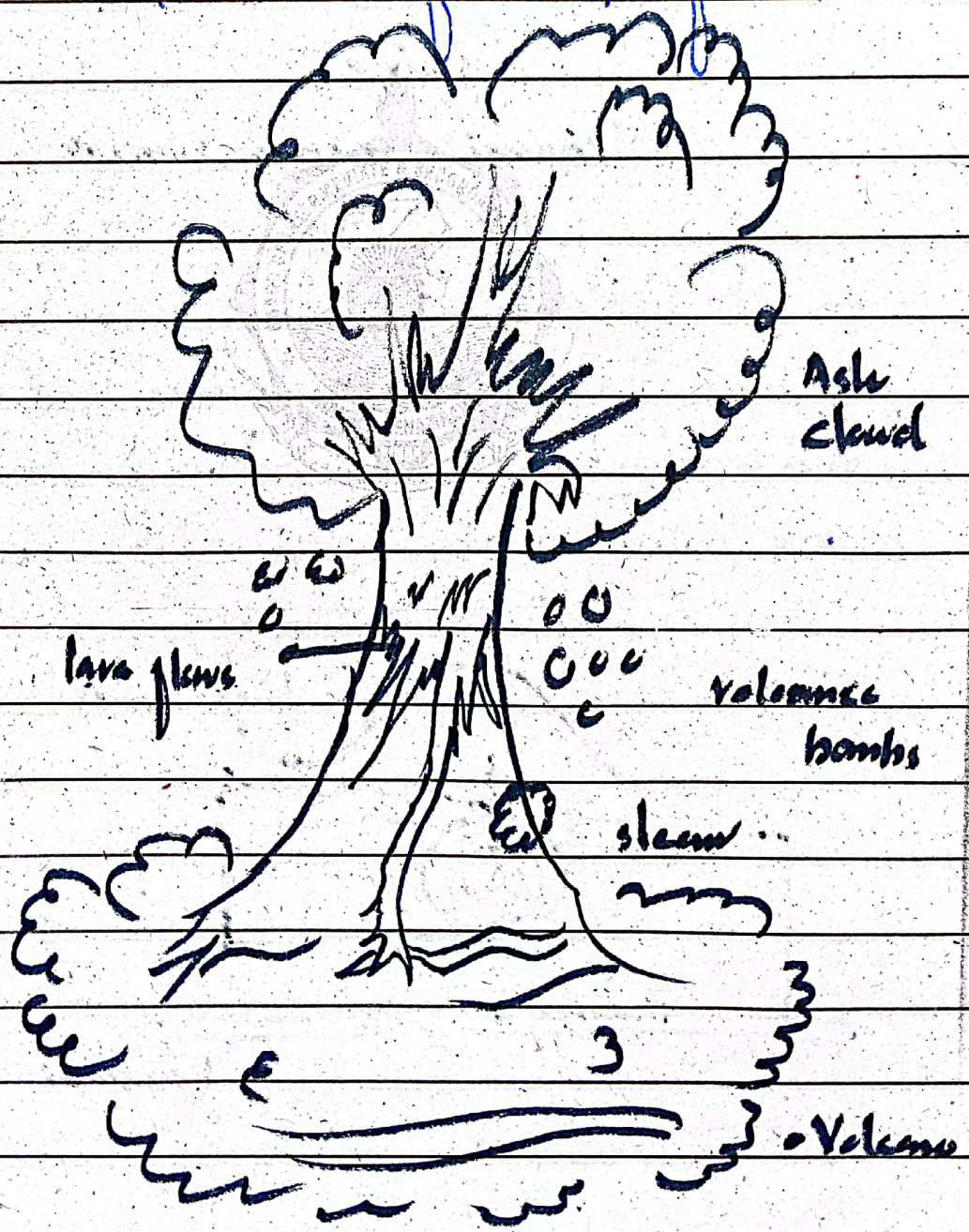
Volcano is a sudden rupture in the crust of earth. It includes hot gases, rocks, and molten lava. Moreover, volcano is exposed by magma.

Formation of volcano

"It is a sum of buoyancy and flutes."

A volcano occurs when pressure and temperature become unequal in the earth crust. Temperature increased and heat expanded, where density gets

decrease on the same side. However, density increases on the other side. Resultantly, a force exists and magma exposes, known as buoyancy. While, hot gases ruptures and lava flows out, known as plume. Therefore, all this process leads to formation of volcano.



Qb) What do you know about tsunamis?
What are its causes.

Answer Tsunami

'Tsunami' is come from
a Japanese word

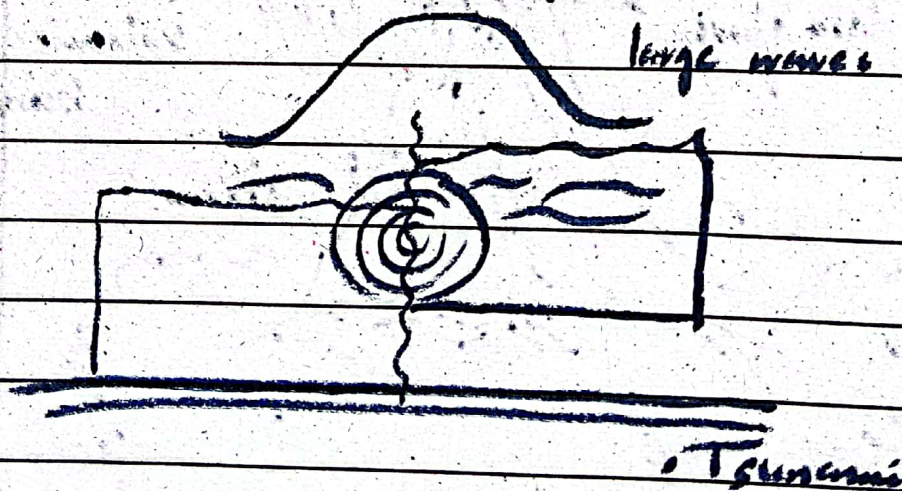
'tsu', means 'harbour',
while

'nami', means 'wave'.

Tsunami is sudden
disturbance in the sea water.

In fact, large ocean waves occurs
that disturbs sea nature. Resultantly,
sea water flows with high speed.

This is called tsunami.



Causes of tsunami

Following are causes:

a) Earthquake

Earthquake is responsible for tsunami. When a massive earthquake hits sea vertically 100 km deep, it causes flow of water with 800 km/hr speed.

b) landslides

landslides are also causing earthquake. tsunami. When a massive landslide hits sea, it disturbs flow of water with pressure and causes tsunami.

c) Volcano eruptions

Volcano is also causing tsunami. Sudden eruption of volcano

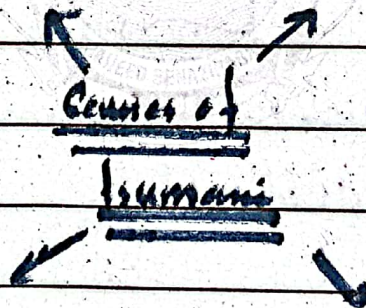
no influences pressure on sea,
causes tsunami.

d) Nuclear submarine experiments

Moreover, nuclear submarine experiments are also responsible for tsunami. Nuclear submarines disturb the whole cycle of sea and causes sudden tsunami in certain cases.

nuclear submarine

earthquake



landslide

volcano

Q.1) What do you know about earth? Also describe its structure.

Answer Earth

"Earth is only"

a habitable planet."

Earth is a habitable planet. It is the third planet of solar system and is near to the Venus.

Physical features of earth

Following are physical

features:

i) Mass of earth is E_M 6×10^{24} kg.

ii) Gravity of earth is E_g 9.8 m/s^2 .

iii) Radius of earth is E_R 6400 km .

iv) Earth has two movements, rotation and revolution.

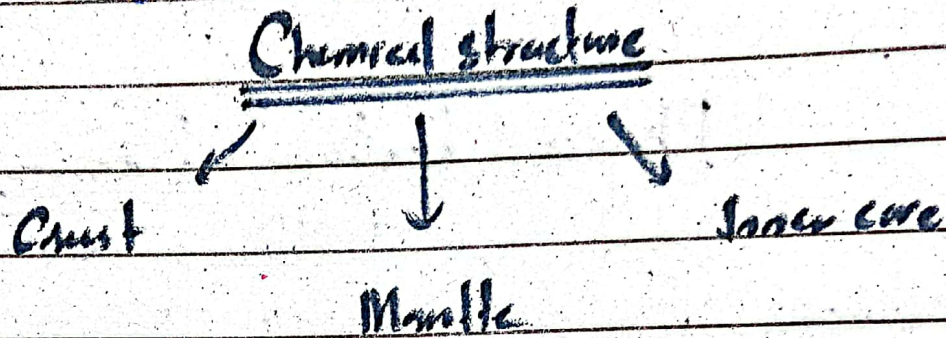
v) Earth is composed of 70% of water and 30% of land.

vi) Natural satellite of earth is Moon.

Structure of Earth

Structure of earth

is as follows:



i) Crust of earth

"Crust is composed of mainly rocks."

Crust is 40-70 km deep. It is combination of oceans and continents. Moreover, crust is composed of rocks, including lithosphere, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks.

ii) Mantle of earth

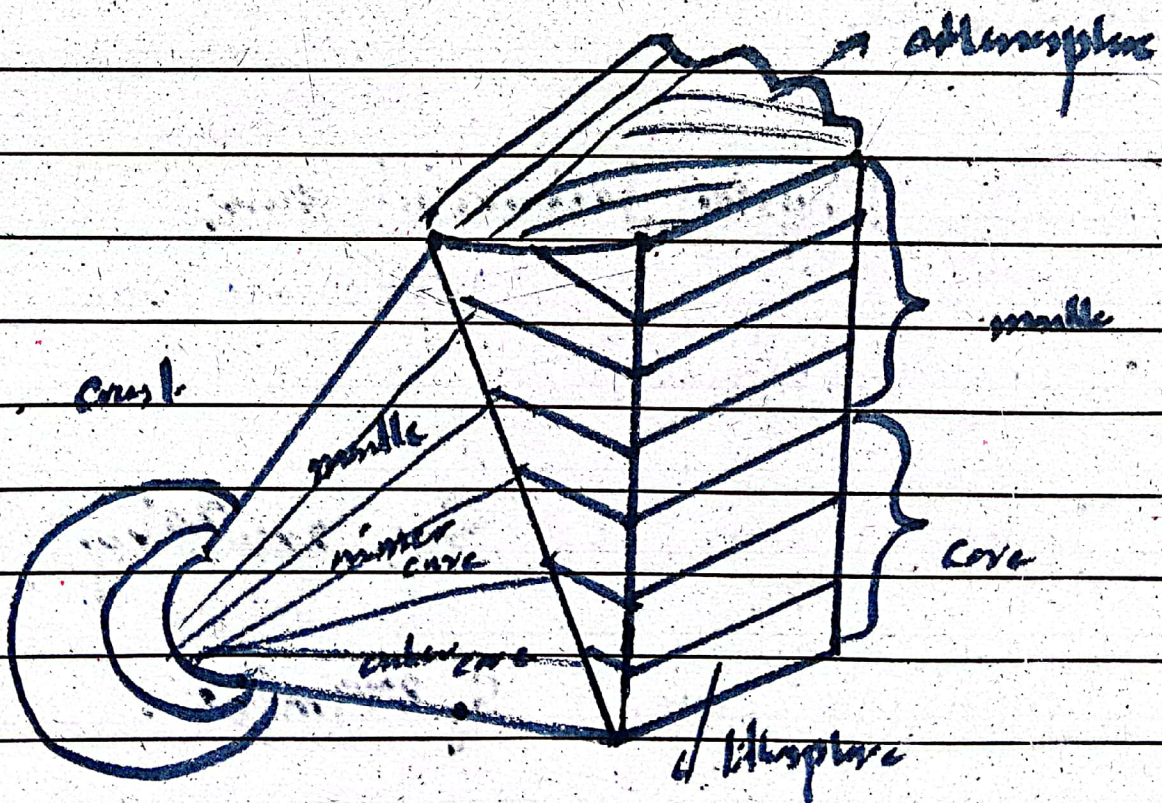
"Mantle is the second layer."

Mantle is 2900 km deep.
Moho layer separates mantle and crust.

(ii) Inner core of earth

"Inner core is a solid part."

Inner core is 1200 km deep. Hehman layer separates inner core and outer core.



Chemical structure of earth

Q.1) What do you know about sun.
Also describe its structure.

Sun

'Sun is a bright star.'

Sun is a bright star.

It produces heat and energy. Moreover, sun also gives light to other celestial bodies. Thus, sun is a bright star.

Physical features of sun

Following are

physical features:

i) Mass of sun is 2×10^{30} kg.

ii) Gravity of sun is 879 m/s^2 .

iii) Distance of sun is 150 million mile from

from earth.

ii) Light of sun reaches on earth in 8 minutes 20 seconds.

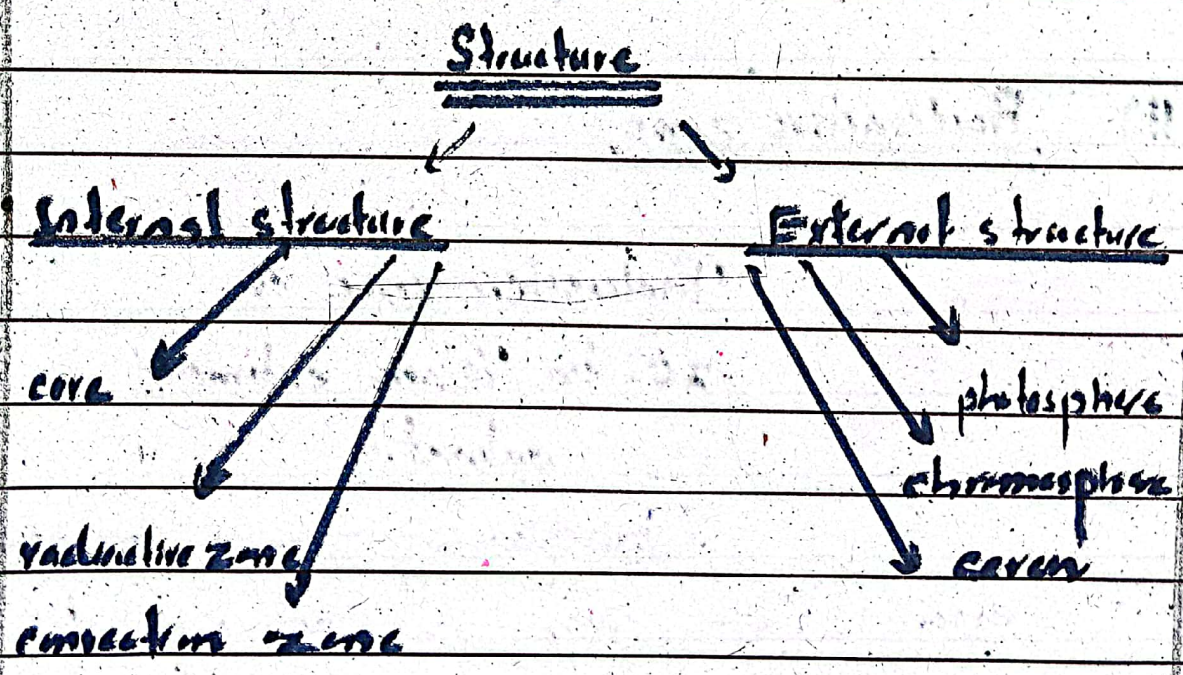
v) Temperature on Sun is 1500 million °C.

→ weebtechy per response.

Structure of Sun

Structure of Sun is as follows:

Structure of Sun



a) Internal structure of sun

Following is detail:

i) Core part

"Core is central part."

Core extends 25 km from the center. Energy of sun is produced in the core by fusion reaction.



(balanced equation of fusion reaction)

ii) Radiative zone

"Radiative zone is 25 to 70 km extended outward."

Radiative zone transfers energy of sun in radiation form.

iii) Convection zone

"Convection zone is

form of plasma."
 Convection zone further
 transfer energy upward as a form
 of plasma.

b) External structure of sun

Following is
 detail:

i) Photosphere part

"Photosphere is a lighter
 region."

Photosphere is the
 first part of sun. It is a lighter
 region.

ii) Chromosphere part

"Chromosphere is a darker
 region."

Chromosphere is the

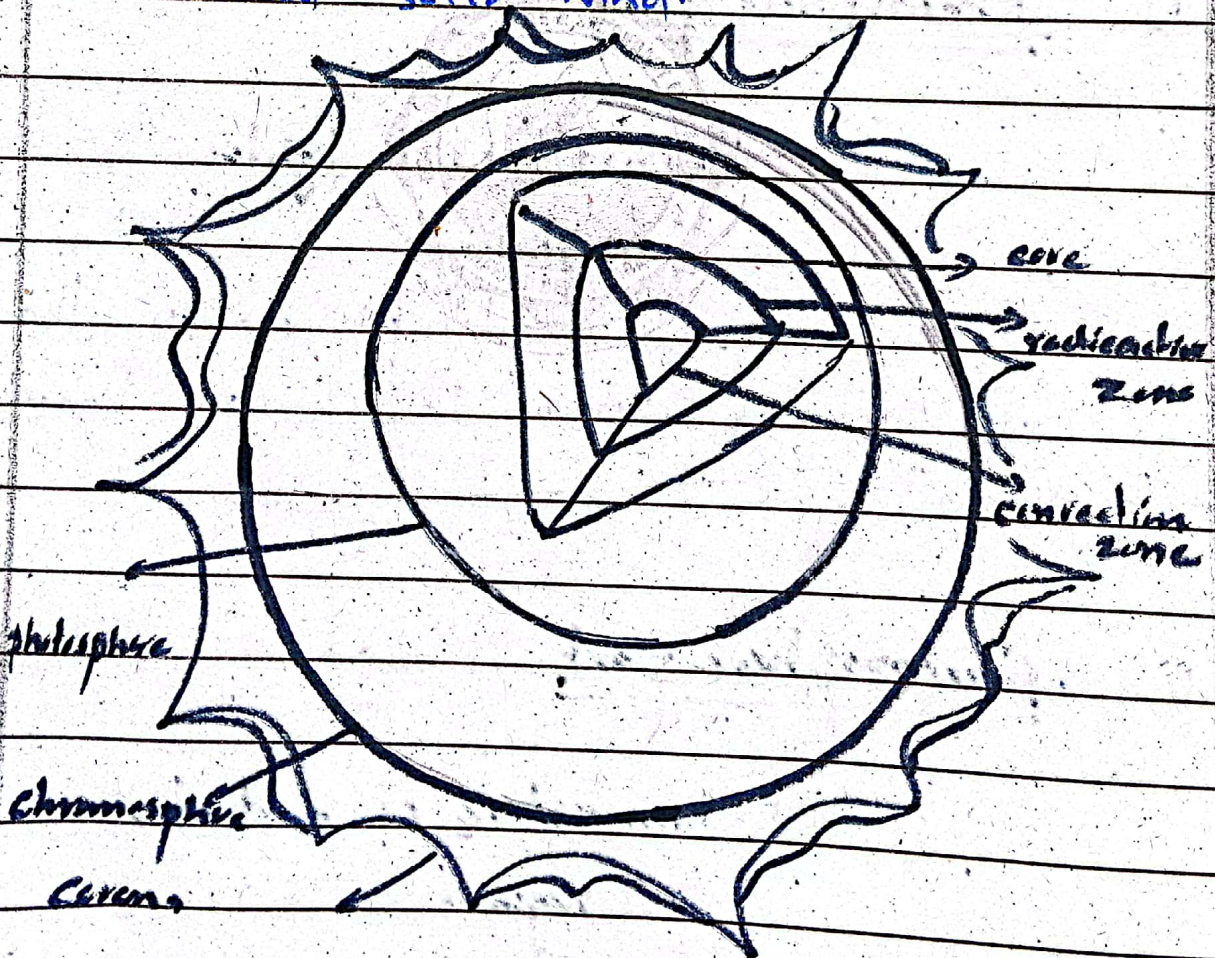


second part and. is a dark region.

iii) Corona part

"Corona is also called solar wind."

Corona is the outer region. It is much hotter. Thus, it is called solar wind.



• Structure of Sun