

Very Short Answer Questions

Q.1. What are the main constituents of the continental mass?

Ans. The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are silica and alumina. It is thus called sial (si–silica and al–alumina).

Q.2. What are the main constituents of the oceanic crust?

Ans. The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium. It is therefore called sima (si–silica and ma–magnesium).

Q.3. What is mantle?

Ans. Just below the crust is the mantle, which extends up to a depth of 2,900 km below the crust.

Q.4. What are igneous rocks?

Ans. When the molten magma cools down, it becomes solid. Rocks formed over here are called igneous rocks. They are also called primary rocks.

Q.5. What are sediments?

Ans. Rocks roll down, crack and hit each other and are broken into small fragments. These smaller particles are called sediments.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1. What is the crust?

Ans. (i) The uppermost layer over the earth's surface is called the crust.

(ii) It is the thinnest of all the layers.

(iii) It is about 35 km on the continental masses and only 5 km on the ocean floors.

Q.2. What is core?

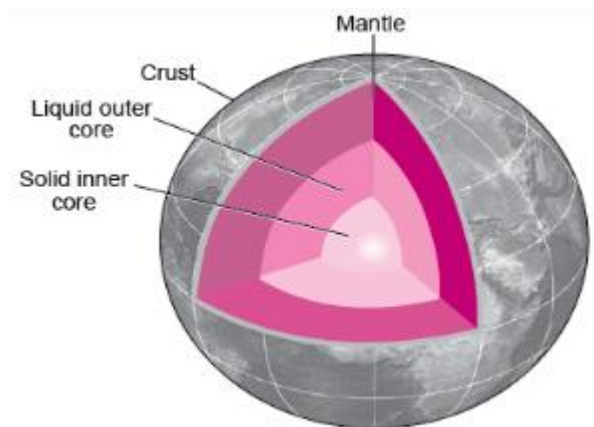
Ans. The innermost layer of the earth is core with a radius of 3,500 km. It is mainly made of nickel and iron and is called nife. (ni–nickel and fe–ferrum, i.e., iron). The central core has a very high temperature and pressure.

Q.3. What are minerals?

Ans. The naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition are called minerals, e.g., uranium, gold, coal, natural gas.

Q.4. Draw a structure of the interior of the earth.

Ans.



Q.5. Into how many types are igneous rocks divided?

Ans. Igneous rocks are of two types:

(i) Extrusive igneous rocks

(ii) Intrusive igneous rocks.

Q.6. What are extrusive igneous rocks? Give an example.

Ans. When the molten lava comes on the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes solid. Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called extrusive igneous rocks. The example is Basalt rock found in Deccan plateau.

Q.7. What are intrusive igneous rocks? Give an example.

Ans. Sometimes the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust, leading to the formation of solid rocks. These are called intrusive igneous rocks. For example, granite rocks which are used to prepare grinding stone for preparing spice powder.

Q.8. What are the uses of minerals?

Ans. Minerals are very important to mankind. Some are used as fuels. Some minerals, such as coal, natural gas and petroleum, iron, aluminium, gold, uranium, etc. are also used in industries. Further they are even used in medicines and in making fertilisers.

Q.9. What are fossils?

Ans. The remains of the dead plants and animals trapped in the layers of rocks are called fossils.

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. Give a brief description of three layers of the earth.

Ans. (i) Crust:

- a. The uppermost layer of the earth's surface is called crust.
- b. It is the thinnest of all the layers.
- c. It is almost 35 km on the continental masses and 5 km on the ocean floors.
- d. The main mineral constituents of the continental masses are silica and aluminium soil.

(ii) Mantle:

Just beneath the crust is the mantle which extends up to 2,900 km below the crust.

(iii) Core:

- a. The innermost layer is the core with a radius of 3,500 km.
- b. It is made of nickel and iron, i.e. knife.

Q.2. What is a rock? Classify igneous rocks.

Ans. (i) Any natural mass of mineral material that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock. The earth's crust is made of various types of rocks. Rocks can be of different sizes, textures, shapes, colours, etc.

(ii) Extrusive rocks: When the molten lava comes on the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes a solid. They thus, form extrusive igneous rocks; for example, basalt.

(iii) Intrusive Igneous rocks: Sometimes, the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. Solid rocks so formed are called intrusive igneous rocks. For example, granite.

Q.3. What are sedimentary rocks? Give an example.

Ans. (i) Sediments formed due to roll down of rocks are transported and deposited by wind, water, etc.

(ii) These loose sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks.

(iii) These types of rocks are called sedimentary rocks. For example, sandstone made from grains of sand.

(iv) These rocks may even contain fossils of plants, animals and other microorganisms that lived once on them.

Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q.1. Explain the uses of rocks in our lives.

Ans. The uses of rocks are:

1. Hard rocks are used for making roads, houses and buildings.
2. Rocks are made of different minerals which are important for mankind; for example, coal, petroleum and natural gas.
3. Rocks like aluminium, gold, uranium, etc. are also used in industries such as medicines, fertilisers, etc.