# Social Science

(Geography)(Chapter - 2) (Inside Our Earth) (Class - 7)

# **Exercises**

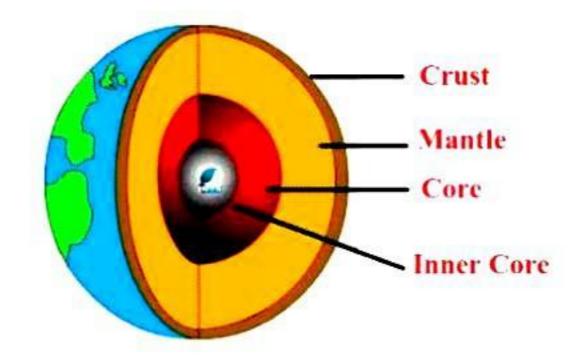
### Question 1:

Answer the following questions.

- (i) What are the three layers of the earth?
- (ii) What is a rock?
- (iii) Name three types of rocks.
- (iv) How are extrusive and intrusive rocks formed?
- (v) What do you mean by a rock cycle?
- (vi) What are the uses of rocks?
- (vii) What are metamorphic rocks?

#### Answer 1:

- (i) Three layers of the Earth are
  - Crust
  - Mantle
  - Core



- (ii) Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called rock. Rocks can be of different colour, size and texture.
- (iii) There are three types of rocks:
  - Igneous rock or primary rocks
  - Sedimentary rock.
  - Metamorphic rock.
- (iv) Formation of Extrusive rocks and Intrusive rocks:
  - Extrusive rocks are formed due to rapid cooling and solidification of molten magma on the earth's surface.
  - Intrusive rocks are formed when molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust.
- (v) The change of one type of rock into another type under certain conditions in a cyclic manner is called a rock cycle.
- (vi) Following are some uses of rocks:
  - They are used as fuels.
  - > They are used in industries.
  - > They are used in medicines.
  - They are used in fertilizers.
  - They are used in making roads, houses, building, etc.

(vii) The types of rocks formed when igneous and sedimentary rocks undergo heat and pressure are called metamorphic rocks.

#### Question 2:

Tick the correct answer.

- (i) The rock which is made up of molten magma is
- (a) Igneous

(b) Sedimentary

(c) Metamorphic

- (ii) The innermost layer of the earth is
- (a) Crust

(b) Core

(c) Mantle

(iii) Gold, petroleum and coal are examples of

(a) Rocks (b) Minerals (c) Fossils

(iv) Rocks which contain fossils are

(a) Sedimentary rocks (b) Metamorphic rocks (c) Igneous rocks

(v) The thinnest layer of the earth is

(a) Crust (b) Mantle (c) Core

#### Answer 2:

- (i) (a) Igneous
- (ii) (b) Core
- (iii) (b) Minerals
- (iv) (a) Sedimentary rocks
- (v) (a) Crust

#### Question 3:

Match the following.

(i) Core (a) Earth's surface

(ii) Minerals (b) Used for roads and buildings (iii) Rocks (c) Made of silicon and alumina

(iv) Clay (d) Has definite chemical composition

(v) Sial (e) Innermost layer

(f) Changes into slate

(g) Process of transformation of the rock

#### Answer 3:

(i) Core (e) Innermost layer

(ii) Minerals (d) Has definite chemical composition

(iii) Rocks (b) Used for roads and buildings

(iv) Clay (f) Changes into slate

(v) Sial (c) Made of silicon and alumina

#### Question 4:

Give reasons.

- (i) We cannot go to the centre of the earth.
- (ii) Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments.
- (iii) Limestone is changed into marble.

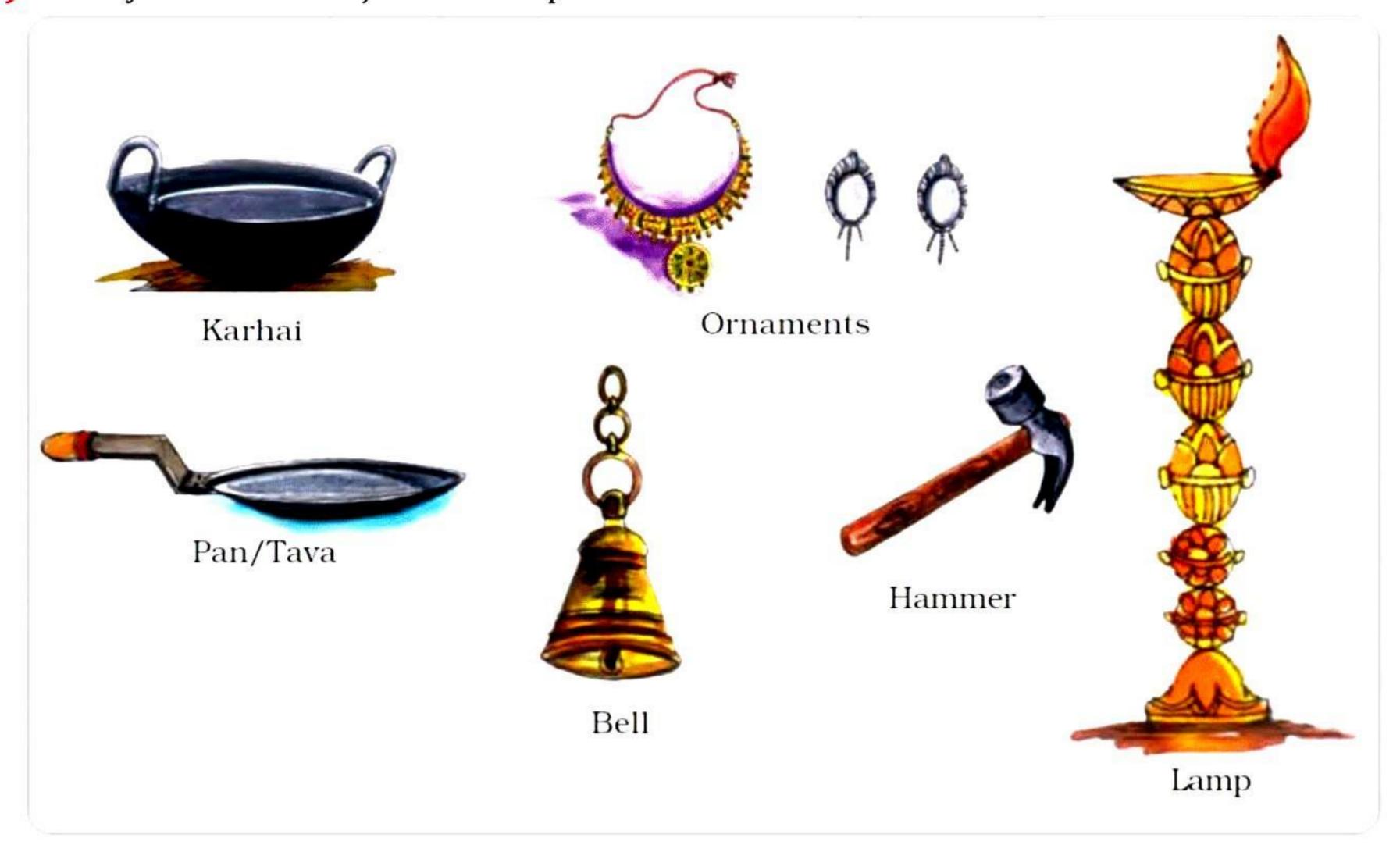
#### Answer 4:

- (i) We cannot go to the centre of the earth because at the centre of the Earth the temperature as well as pressure is extremely high. Not only human being but also rocks and metals get melted at this condition.
- (ii) Rocks breakdown into small fragments under various conditions. These fragments, called sediments, are transported by wind and water. Layers of sediments are formed when loose sediments are compressed and hardened. These layers of sediments thus form sedimentary rocks.
- (iii) Ingenious and sedimentary rocks change their form under great pressure and temperature conditions to form metaphoric rocks. The same thing happens with limestone, which under the effect of heat and pressure change into marble, which is an example of metamorphic rock.

# **Question 5:**

For fun.

- (i) What are the minerals most commonly used in the following objects?
- (ii) Identify some more objects made up of different minerals.



#### Answer 5:

(i) Minerals of most commonly used objects:

1	Karhai	Iron
2	Ornaments	Gold, Silver
3	Pan/Tawa	Iron
4	Bell	Copper, Zinc, Iron
5	Hammer	Iron
6	Lamp	Copper, Zinc

(ii) Spoon, keys, pen, pols, pipes, ships, planes, etc. are so many objects which are made up of minerals.