

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?

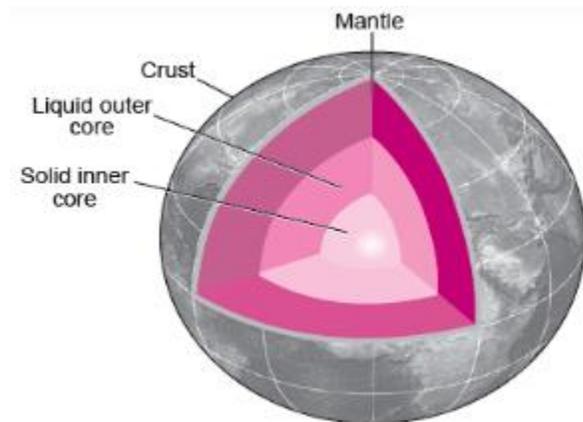
Ans. The innermost layer of the earth is core with a radius of 3,500 km. It is mainly made of nickel and iron and is called nife. (ni–nickel and fe–ferrum, i.e., iron). The central core has a very high temperature and pressure.

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.