

Worksheet – 8

Subject: - Social Science

Class: - VII

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class &amp; Sec: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 02.05.2020

**Geography: Chapter 2: Inside our Earth**

Q1: What are the three layers of the earth?

Three layers of the Earth are

Crust

Mantle

Core

Q2: What is a rock?

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.

Q3: Name three types of rocks.

There are three types of rocks:

Igneous rock or primary rocks

Sedimentary rock.

Metamorphic rock.

Q4: How are extrusive and intrusive rocks formed?

**Extrusive Rocks**

1. Lava is actually fiery red molten magma coming out from the interior of the earth on its surface. When this molten lava comes on the earth surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes solid. Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called extrusive igneous rocks.
2. They have a very fine grained structure.
3. For example, basalt

**Intrusive Rocks**

1. Sometimes the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. Solid rocks formed are called intrusive igneous rocks.
2. Since they cool down they form large grains.
3. Granite is an example of such a rock.

Q5: What do you mean by a rock cycle?

1. When one type of rock changes to another type under certain conditions in a cyclic manner. The process of the formation of the rock from one to another is known as rock cycle.
2. When the molten magma cools, it solidifies to become igneous rock.
3. These igneous rocks are broken down into small particles that are transported and deposit to form sedimentary rocks.
4. When the igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure they change into metamorphic rocks.
5. This molten magma again can cool down and solidify into igneous rocks.

**Q6: What are the uses of rocks?**

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.

**Q7: What are metamorphic rocks?**

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

**Q8: Why can we not go to the centre of the earth?**

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.

**Q9: Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments. Why?**

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.

**Q10: Limestone is changed into marble.**

Igneous and sedimentary rocks change their form under great pressure and temperature conditions to form metamorphic 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.

Extra Questions:

**Q1: Give detail of different layers of the earth.**

1. Uppermost layer over the earth's surface is called the crust. It is the thinnest of all the layers. It is about thirty five km on the continental masses and only five km on the ocean floors. The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are silica and alumina. It is thus called soil.
2. Just beneath the crust is the mantle which extends up to a depth of 2500 km below the crust.
3. The innermost layer is the core with a radius of about 3500 km. It is mainly made up of nickel and iron and is called nife. The central core has very high temperature and pressure.

**Q2: what is the radius of the earth?**

The radius of the earth is 6371km.

**Q3: What are fossils?**

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

**Q4: What are minerals and why are they important?**

Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition. Minerals are very important to human kind. Some are used as fuels. For example, oil, natural gas, etc. they are also used in industries: iron, aluminium, etc.