# St. Andrews Scots School

Adjacent Navniti Apartment Patparganj, Delhi–92
Session: 2026 –2027
SUBJECT- SCIENCE

## Class: V Topic: Rocks and Minerals Lesson No: 10

- Reading of the chapter
- Explanation (will be done in class)

Book Exercises

CHECKPOINT 1

Tick the correct answer.

1. (a)✅
2. (b)✅
3. (b)✅
4. (b)✅

CHECKPOINT 2

Write True or False

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True

EXERCISES

A.Fill in the blanks.

1. Crust
2. Fine rocks
3. Igneous rocks

Edit with WPS Office

4. Diamond
5. Coal, petroleum and natural gas

**B Classify the following into igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.**

GNEISS MARBLE LIMESTONE SANDSTONE PUMICE SHALE SLATE CONGLOMERATE OBSIDIAN GYPSUM GRANITE

| Igneous rocks | Sedimentary rocks | Metamorphic rocks |
|---|---|---|
| *Pumice* | *Limestone* | *Gneiss* |
| *Obsidian* | *Sandstone, Shale* | *Marble* |
| *Granite* | *Conglomerate* | *Slate* |
| | *Gypsum* | |

**C. Tick the correct answer.**

1. (a)✅

2. (b)✅

3. (a)✅

4 (b) ✅

5.(d)✅

**D. Match the following rocks with the minerals they contain.**

1. (c)

2 (a)

3 (d)

4 (b)

**Learn Defines from page no. 115**

**Notebook work**

**Write any 10 New words**

**E. Answer the following questions.**

Edit with WPS Office

**1. How do igneous rocks form?**

Ans. Igneous rocks form by the cooling of magma underground or lava on the ground.

**2. What are metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals? Give three examples of each.**

Ans. Minerals which contain metals are called metallic minerals.

Examples: Iron, copper and aluminium.

Minerals which do not have metals in them are called non-metallic minerals.

Examples: Talc, Plaster of Paris and chalk.

**3. How was coal formed? Write its two uses.**

Ans. Coal was formed by the breakdown of dead remains of plants that got buried in swamps about 400 million years ago.

(a) Coal is mainly used as a fuel to run steam engines, in thermal power plant.

(b) It is used in the production of steel and cement.

**4. How was petroleum formed? What is it used for?**

Ans. Petroleum was formed by the breakdown of organisms that lived millions of years ago in water and got buried under ocean or river sediments.

Petroleum is used to obtain petrol, diesel, kerosene, lubricating oil, wax and medicinal oils.

**5. What is the full form of CNG?**

Ans. Compressed Natural Gas.

**6. Why do we need to conserve fossil fuels?**

Ans. We need to conserve fossil fuels because they are available in limited amounts and take millions of years to be formed. If not conserved, they may last only for a limited time.

**7. How can we conserve fossil fuels?**

**Ans.** We can conserve fossil fuels by following these ways:

(a) Switch off the engine of vehicles at traffic lights

(b) Walk down or use a cycle to go to the nearby market instead of going by a scooter or a car.

(c) Car pool is a good way to reduce the use of fossil fuels.

**G. Give the uses of the following:**

**(a) Granite**

Granite is used for building monuments, decoration on buildings, making statues and flooring.

Edit with WPS Office

**(b) Sandstone**

Sandstone is used as building stone.

**(c) Diamond**

Diamond is used in making jewellery, cutting glass, and for making cutting and polishing tools.

**(d) Kerosene**

Kerosene is used for cooking and lighting lamps.

**Think Zone**

**Give reasons.**

**1. Why do you think the Earth is called the 'third rock' from the sun?**

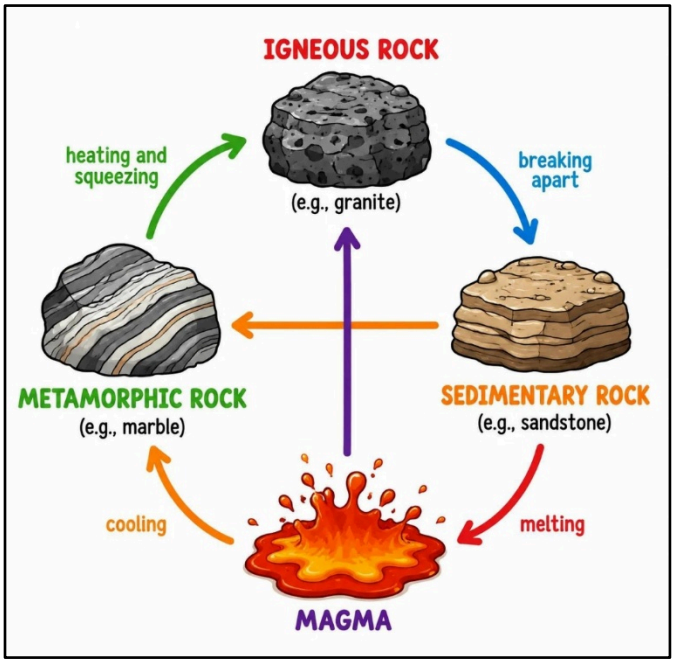
Ans. Earth is called the 'third rock' from the sun because it is the third planet in order of distance from the sun and is mainly made of rocks.

**2. Why does pumice have a sponge-like structure?**

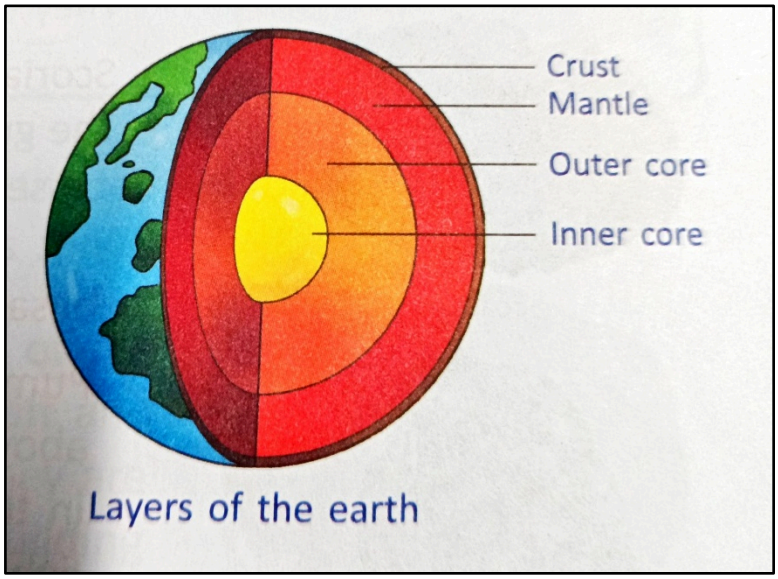
Ans. Pumice has a sponge-like structure because it has many small holes.

**Draw the following diagrams**

(a) Types of Rocks formation
(b) Layers of the earth




Edit with WPS Office



Layers of the earth

Edit with WPS Office