ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SCHOOL

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CLASS: VII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: GEOGRAPHY	CH-2

INSIDE OUR EARTH

A. Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. The Earth is divided into **three** concentric layers.
2. The outermost layer of the earth is **crust**.
3. Which layer is made up of iron and nickel? **Core**
4. The rocks which are formed from the molten magma are called **Igneous rocks.**

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases:

1. 'Ni' in nife stands for **nickel.**
2. Mantle is divided in two layers, **upper mantle** and **lower mantle**.
3. Limestone changes into **marble**.
4. Early humans used to make **weapons** and **tools** out of rocks.

C. Match the following:

Core	Centre of the Earth
Rocks	Chemical composition not definite
Crust	Outer layer of Earth's surface
Minerals	Definite chemical composition
Mantle	Layers between core and crust

D. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Name the three layers of the Earth.
The three layers of Earth are called Crust, Mantle and Core.

2. What are tectonic plates?
The Earth's crust is broken into several rock plates that float on the upper mantle. These floating plates are called tectonic plates.

3. Name the three types of rocks.
Three types of rocks are Igneous rocks, Metamorphic rocks and Sedimentary rocks.

4. What is asthenosphere?
The layer of the inner earth, where the crust begins to melt into the mantle, remains in the molten state, and is called asthenosphere.

5. Write any three uses of rocks and minerals.
The three uses of rocks and minerals are:

1. In pre-historic times people used rocks to make weapons and tools.
2. Rocks are widely used for construction purposes.
3. Some rocks are used as fuels. For example: coal, natural gas, petroleum.

6. What are the characteristics of metamorphic rocks?
The characteristics of metamorphic rocks are

- They tend to have banks or striped look.
- They do not erode easily and are weather resistant.
- They are found on the Earth's surface where movement of tectonic plates inside earth occurs.

E. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. Explain the different types of rocks with examples.
The different types of rocks are igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.

a. **Igneous rocks:** When molten magma cools and solidifies, igneous rocks are formed. They are also called primary rocks as they are the oldest rocks to be formed. For example: Granite and Basalt.
b. **Sedimentary rocks:** Weathering and erosion are the two processes by which the rocks are broken down. These broken pieces are then carried to different places by various agents like rain, water, wind, plants and animals. These broken pieces, called sediments, get settled in the lowlands, river and ocean beds. These sediments form multiple layers as they keep depositing one after another and over a period of time, get compressed due to the pressure exerted by the overlying layers. These rocks that are formed due to compression are called sedimentary rocks. For example: sandstone, coal, limestone.
c. **Metamorphic rocks:** These rocks were initially igneous or sedimentary, but have changed in due course of time, either due to extreme heat or pressure. Heat and pressure change the properties of these rocks, such as their colour, hardness or texture. It takes hundreds of years for these rocks to form. For example: limestone changes into marble and sandstone changes into quartz.

2. Differentiate between mantle and crust.

Mantle	Crust
Crust is the outermost and the thinnest layer on the Earth's surface.	Mantle is just below the crust and is about 2900 km thick.
The crust is divided into two parts – Continental crust and Oceanic crust.	The mantle is divided into the upper mantle, the transition zone and the lower mantle.

It is made up of silica, alluminia, and magnesia.	It is made up of very dense rocks and minerals such as iron and magnesium.

3. Write a short note on rock cycle. Also, represent it diagrammatically.

The change of one type of rock into another type, under certain conditions in a cyclic manner is known as rock cycle. The following steps will help understand the rock cycle.

a) When molten magma cools, it solidifies and forms igneous rocks.
b) When subjected to cold, wind, snow and heat, these igneous rocks break down and may later form sedimentary rocks.
c) When these igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to immense heat and pressure, they undergo metamorphosis and change into metamorphic rocks.
d) Further, the metamorphic rocks which are subjected to high pressure and temperature change into magma and again the whole cycle repeats.

4. Write the features of sedimentary rocks.

Some features of sedimentary rocks are-

a) These rocks are soft as compared to igneous rocks.
b) These rocks are uniformly arranged in horizontal layers one above the other.
c) These rocks are found under waterbodies and have marks of waves and mud cracks on them.
d) Remains of plants and animals, called fossils, are also present in these rocks.