

CLASS NOTES

Class: VII

Topic: Inside Our Earth
Question & Answer
Extra Questions

Subject: Social Science

NCERT SOLUTION

Answer the following questions: [To be written in copy]

Q1. What are the three layers of the earth?

The three layers of earth are:

(i) Crust

(ii) Mantle

(iii) Core

Q2. What is a rock?

Ans2. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock.

Q3. Name three types of rocks.

Ans3. The three types of rocks are:

(i) Igneous Rocks

(ii) Sedimentary Rocks

(iii) Metamorphic Rocks

Q4. How are extrusive and intrusive rocks formed?

Ans4. Extrusive rocks are formed by the molten lava which comes out of volcanoes, reaches the earth's surface and cools down rapidly to become a solid piece of rock. For example, basalt.

When the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust, the solid rocks so formed are called intrusive rocks. For example, granite.

Q5. What do you mean by a rock cycle?

Ans5. The process of transformation of rocks from one type to another under certain conditions is known as rock cycle.

*Content is prepared at home

Q6. What are the uses of rocks?

Ans6. Various uses of rocks are:

- (i) Hard rocks are used in the construction of roads, houses and buildings.
- (ii) Shiny and precious rocks are used for making jewellery.
- (iii) Some rocks are used for cutting and drilling purposes.
- (iv) The mineral constituents of rocks are used in making medicines and fertilisers.
- (v) Some of the rocks are used as fuels. For example, coal, natural gas and petroleum.
- (vi) Soft rocks are used for making talcum powder, chalks, etc.

Q7. What are metamorphic rocks?

Ans7. The type of rocks formed when igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure are called metamorphic rocks. Examples:

- ★ Granite into granite gneiss.
- ★ Coal into slate.
- ★ Slate into schist.
- ★ Limestone into marble.

Give Reasons:

1. We cannot go to the centre of the earth.

Ans. To reach the centre of the earth one will have to dig a hole 6000 km. deep on the ocean floor which is an impossible task. Therefore we cannot go to the centre of the earth. Moreover, the temperature and pressure at the centre of the earth are too high to bear.

2. Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments.

Ans. break down into small fragments known as sediments. These sediments are transported and deposited by wind, water, etc. These loose sediments tend to compress and harden over time to form layers of rocks known as sedimentary rocks.

3. Limestone is changed into marble

Ans. Igneous and sedimentary rocks change into metamorphic rocks under heat and pressure. Now, limestone is a type of sedimentary rock that under heat and pressure changes into marble which is a metamorphic rock.

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Extra Questions:

Q1. Distinguish between Igneous and Sedimentary rocks.

Ans1.	Igneous	Sedimentary
i)	They are formed when molten magma cools down.	They are formed by the deposition of the sediments.
ii)	They are very hard.ex-Granite,Basalt.	They are not very hard.ex-Sandstone,limestone.
iii)	They are of two types extrusive and Intrusive.	They don't have any further classification.
iv)	They lack fossils.	They show presence of fossils.

Q2. Distinguish between Sial and Sima.

Ans2.	Sial	Sima
i)	Sial is composed of silicon and aluminium.	Sima is composed of silicon and magnesium.
ii)	It is upper layer which forms a discontinuous cover over the Earth's crust and is entirely absent the ocean floor.	This is the second layer below sial which forms the ocean base.
iii)	It is found in the continental crust.	It is found in the oceanic crust.

Q3. Write a short note on Crust,Mantle and Core.

Ans3. **Crust**- The upper most layer of the earth surface is known as crust.It is about 35 km deep on continental crust and 5 km deep on the oceanic crust.It is the thinnest layer of all the layers.

Mantle- The Mantle is the second layer of the Earth. The mantle is about 2900 km thick. It is composed mostly of silicate rocks rich in magnesium and iron.

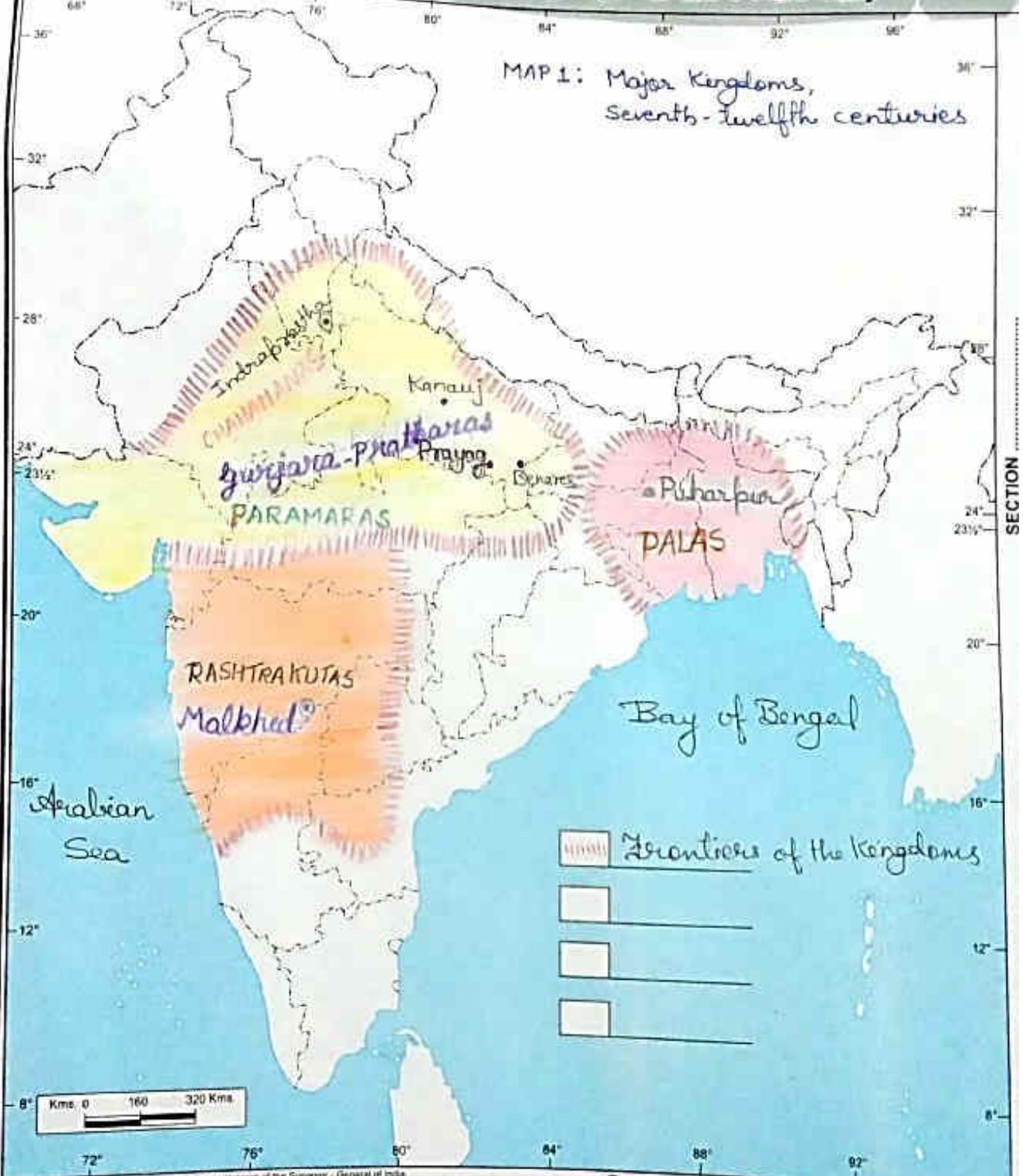
Core- It is the innermost layer of the earth with a radius of about 3500 kms.It is mostly made up of nickel and iron and is called nife.(ni-nickle,fe-ferous i.e. iron)

It has very high temperature and pressure.

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INDIA - STATES (POLITICAL)

MAP 1: Major Kingdoms,
Seventh-Twelfth centuries

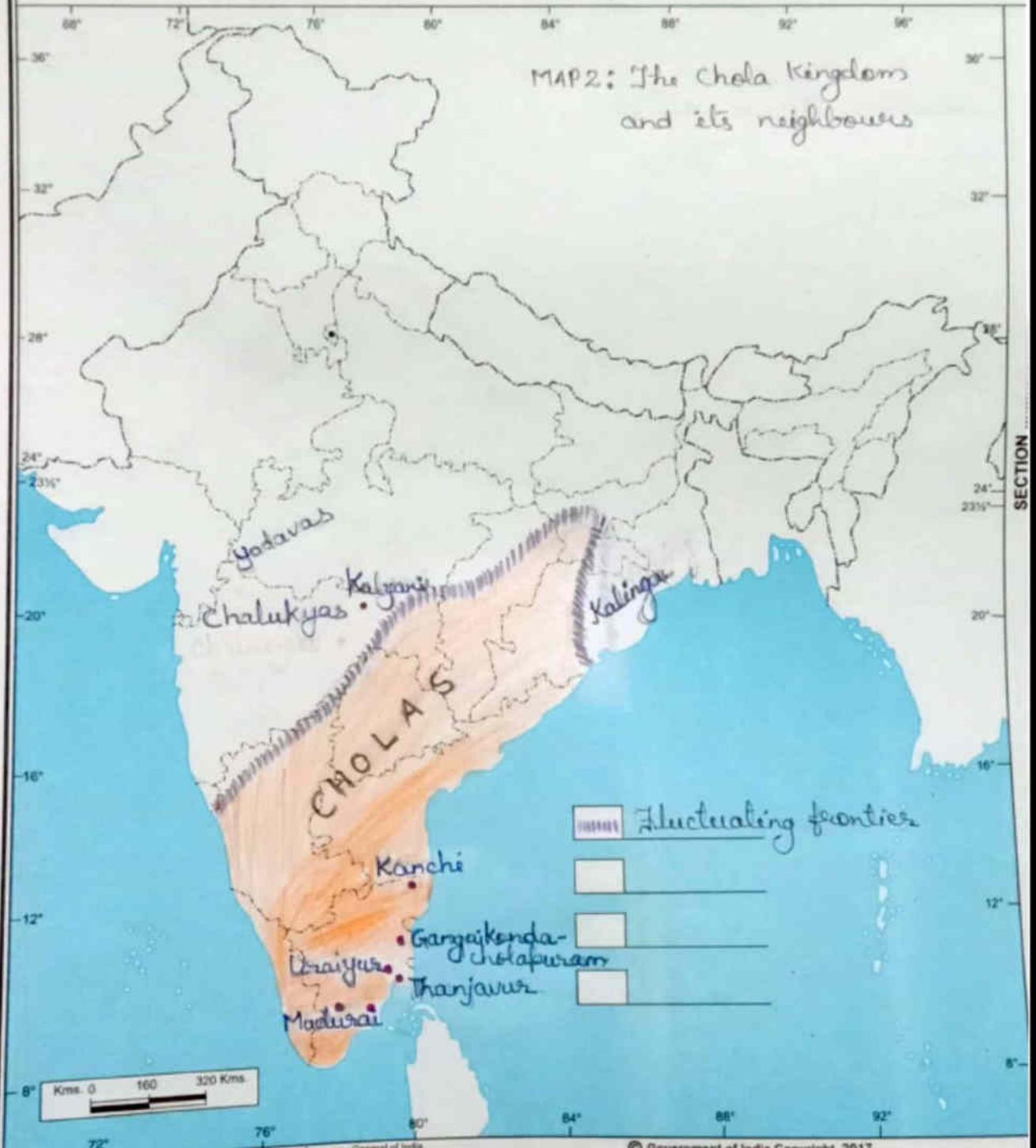


1. Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor - General of India.
 2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.
 3. The interstate boundaries between Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand, Bihar & Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not yet been verified by the Governments concerned.
 4. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1951, but has yet to be verified.
 5. The External Boundary and coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record / Master copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun.
 6. The administrative Headquarters of Chandigarh, Mayana and Purabi are at Chandigarh.

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INDIA - STATES (POLITICAL)

MAP 2: The Chola Kingdom and its neighbours



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 4. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.
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