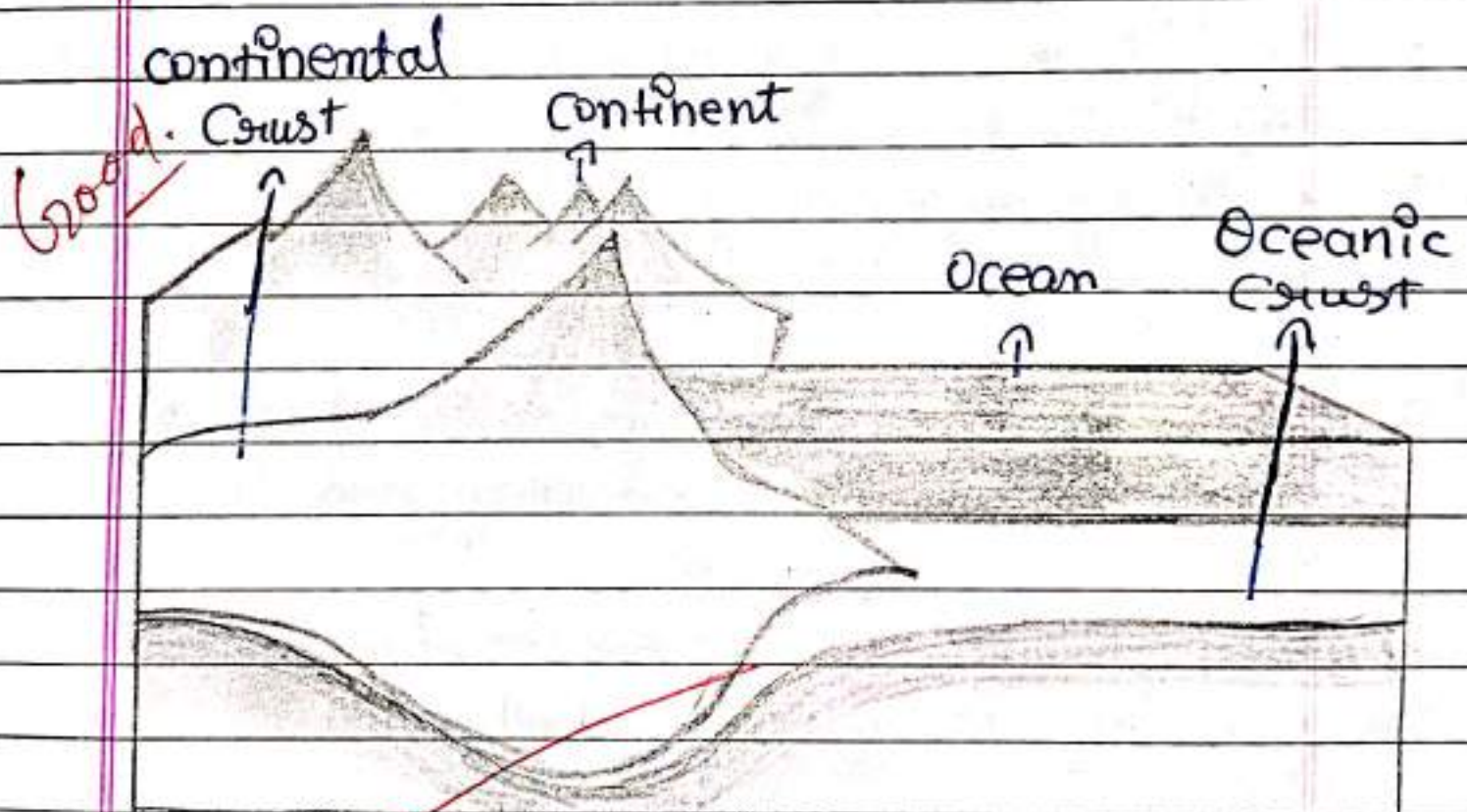
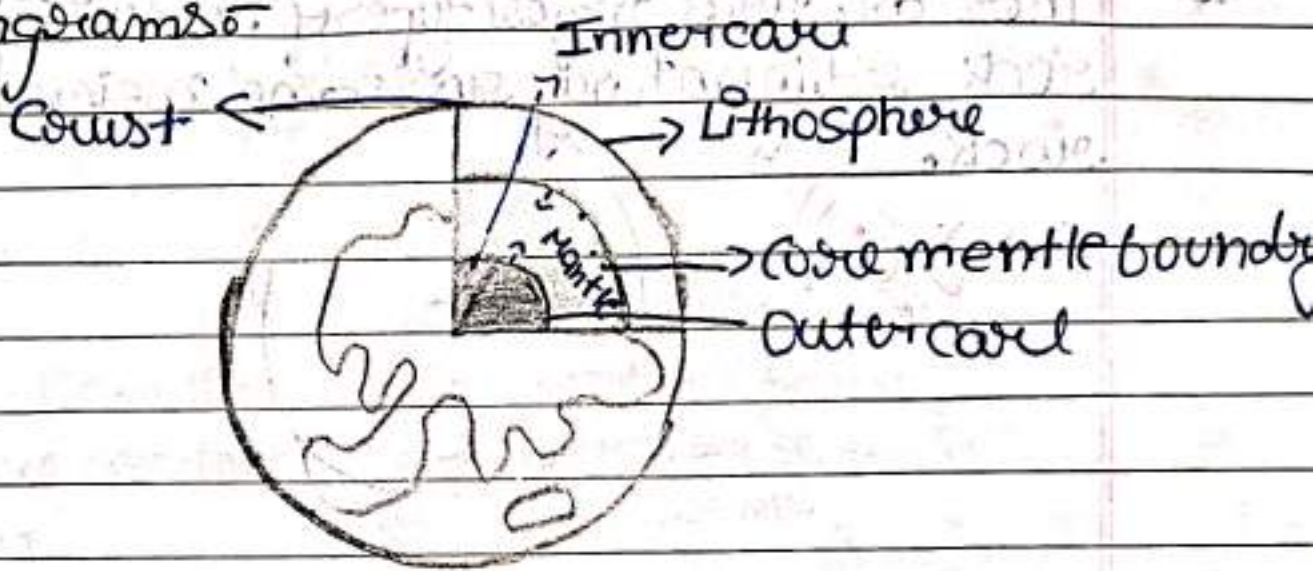


Geo-Ch-p, Inside our Earth!

Notes!

- * The uppermost layer over the Earth's surface is called the crust.
- * The main mineral constituents are silica and alumina.
- * It is thus called sial. (Si-silica and al-alumina).
- * The Oceanic ~~of~~ and continental crust are the main part of the crust.
- * Continental crust is bigger than oceanic crust.
- * Continental name is sial.
- * Oceanic crust is sima.

* Diagrams:-



* The earth's crust made up of various types of rocks. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called rocks.

* There are three major types of rocks: Igneous rock, sedimentary rock and metamorphic rock.

26/04/24

प्राचार्य / PRINCIPAL
पीएम श्री कन्द्रीय विद्यालय
PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA
जानकपुरी, नई दिल्ली-110058
JANAKPURI, NEW DELHI-110058

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CH- Inside Our Earth!

Q1 Answer the following questions:

ii What are the three layers of the earth?

Ans There are three layers of the earth are:

1. Crust

2. Mantle

3. Core

Crust:- It is the most outer layer of the earth. Where the humans live.

Mantle:- It is the most huge layer of the earth. It is about 2900 km deep inside our earth.

Core:- It is the most hottest layer of the earth. Where the human can't explore.

Q2 What is rock?

Ans The earth's crust is made up of various types of rocks. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock.

iii) Name three types of rocks?

Ans There are three types of rocks :-

1. Igneous rocks
2. Sedimentary rocks
3. Metamorphic rocks

iv) How are extrusive and intrusive rocks formed?

Ans Extrusive rocks - When this molten lava is ~~as~~ comes on the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and become solid. Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called extrusive rocks.

Intrusive rocks - Sometimes the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth crust. Solid rocks so formed are called intrusive rocks.

v) What do you mean by a rock cycle?

Ans One type of rocks changes to another type under certain conditions in a cycling manner. This process of transformation of rocks from one to another is known as the rock cycle.

vi) What are the uses of rocks?

Ans) The hard rocks are used for making roads, houses and buildings.

2) Precious stones are made by metamorphic rocks.

3) In ancient time people use for making tools.

4) Rocks give us fossils etc.

vii) What are Metamorphic rocks?

Ans) Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into Metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure. For example, clay changes into slate and Limestone into marble.

Q3) Tick the correct answer.

i) The rock which is made up of molten magma is
a) Igneous b) Sedimentary c) Metamorphic

ii) The inner most layer of the earth is
a) Crust b) Core c) Mantle

iii) Gold, petroleum and coal are example of :-

a) rocks ✓ Minerals c) fossils

iv) The thinnest layer of earth is

a) ✓ Crust b) Mantle c) Core

v) Rocks which contain fossils are

a) ✓ Sedimentary rock

b) Metamorphic rock

c) Igneous rock

Q3 Match the following

i) Core → e) Innermost layer

ii) Minerals → d) Has definite chemical composition

iii) Rocks → b) Used for roads and buildings

iv) Clay → f) Changes into slates

v) Silica → a) Made of silicon and alumina

Q4 Give reasons

i) We cannot go to the center of the earth?

Ans To reach the center of the earth (which is not possible!) you will have to dig a hole 6000 km deep on the ocean floor.

ii) Sedimentary rocks are formed from ~~or~~ sediments.

Ans Rocks ~~swall~~ down, crack, and hit each other and are broken down into small fragments. These smaller particles are called sediments. These sediments are transported and deposited by wind, water, etc. for ex - Sandstone made from grains of sand.

iii) Limestone is changed into marble.

Ans Limestone is changed into marble because igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure. for ex - clay changes into slate and limestone.

Q. 1

Q1 Imagine an ideal environment where you would love to live. Draw the picture of your ideal environment.



Q2 What are the environmental degradation that you observe today? Suggest some action by which we can protect our environment?

→ What is environmental degradation?

Ans Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems and the extinction of wildlife. It is defined as any change or disturbance to the environment perceived to be deleterious or undesirable.

* What is happening in our environment?

→ Deforestation falling levels of ground water soil erosion water pollution burning of fossil fuels the hole in the Ozone layer and combustion from automobiles causing extreme air pollution especially in urban areas are some of the examples of environmental degradation.

* How to go against deforestation?

→ Plant More Trees.

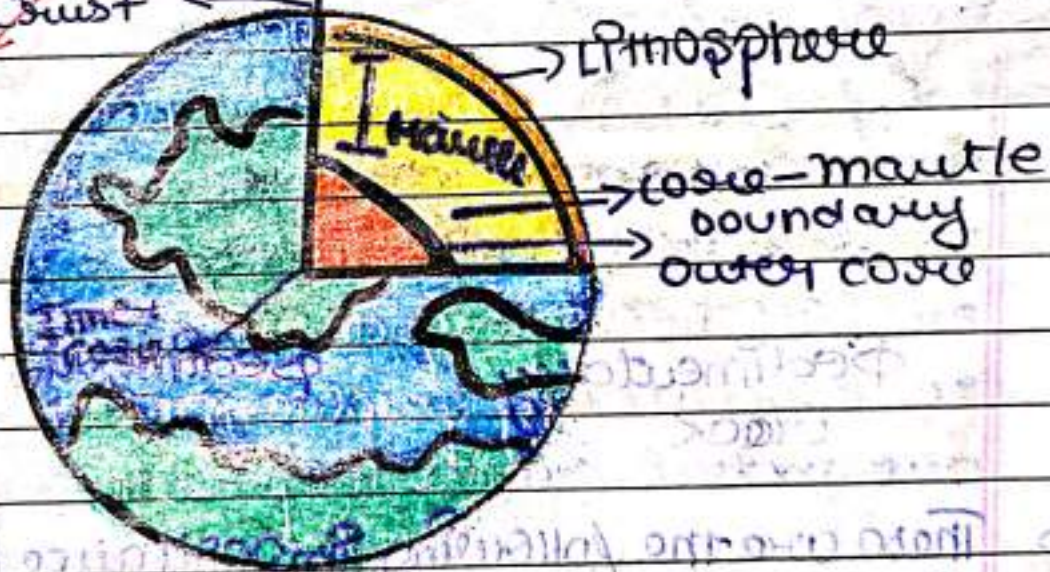
- Go paperless
- Support Responsible companies.
- Avoid palm oil.

A drawing of a tree with a large 'X' over it, indicating deforestation. The tree is drawn with a thick black outline and is filled with green. The 'X' is drawn with two thick black lines. The background is white with horizontal lines.



Don't cut trees & wear mask

Make or draw the interior part of the earth and write short description about each interior part.

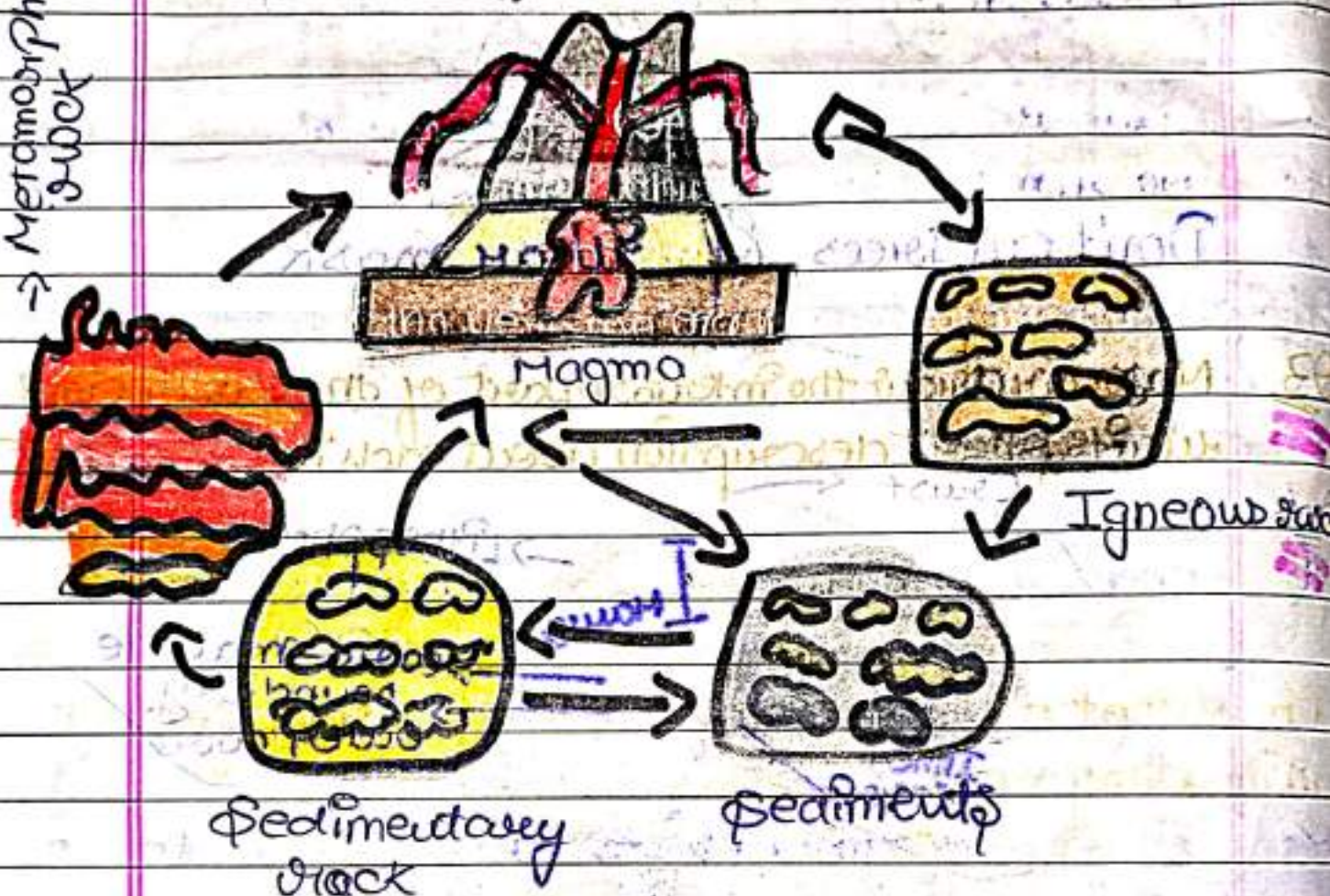


The earth is divided into three main layers, The dense, hot inner core (yellow), the molten outer core (orange), the mantle (red) and the thin crust (brown) which support all life in the known universe. Beneath the mantle is the magma, the viscous layer that makes up more than 80% of earth's volume.

Qn

Make or draw figure of rock cycle & write the importance of rocks in our life.

Metamorphic
Rock



Ans These are the following importance of rocks:-

- 1) Stone to make jewellery.
- 2) To construction of the building.
- 3) In ancient time rock is used to light up fire.
- 4) To make tools / weapons.
- 5) It is used in games.

Q5 What are the minerals found in your state?
Collect some samples to show in your class?

Ans There are some minerals found in Delhi:-

- 1) Bauxite
- 2) Uranium
- 3) Mag Manganese
- 4) Limestone
- 5) mica
- 6) graphite
- 7) marble
- 8) coal.

Q6 What are the difficulties historians face in using manuscripts.

Ans While using manuscripts, the historians face a number of difficulties:-

- 1) Different Interpretations: Manuscripts were written with hand and as a result there were small but significant differences between any two copies of same manuscripts. The scribes who copied them introduced changes with their own interpretation.

ii)

Poor Handwriting:- As the manuscripts were written with hands and as the result there were chances of errors while copying these scripts.

iii)

Copying Errors:- Copying Copying script introduced changes which grew over the centuries. As a result historians have to read different texts of the version of the same manuscript to guess what the author originally written.

iv)

Confusion:- different version of manuscripts lead to the confusion and became challenge to decide.

Q7

How do historians divide the past into periods, Do they face any problem in doing so?

Ans

Historians divide the past into periods based on the economic and social factors which characterize them. In doing so they are faced with two problems. First, as economic and social keep taking place. hence definite boundaries cannot be drawn. Second, these periods are compared with modernity.

Q8 How our constitution ensures equality among citizens?

Ans The constitution says that the government shall not deny to any person in India equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws.



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