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***Chapter-2 Inside our earth***

1. Where is the deepest mine in the world?

South Africa.

1. How many km. hole we have to dig to reach the centre of the earth?

6000 km. deep hole on the ocean floor.

1. What is the radius of the earth?

6371km.

1. What is the uppermost layer over the earth’s surface called?

Crust.

1. What are the features of “crust-the uppermost layer”?

It is the thinnest of all thelayers.

It’s about 35km. of the continental masses.

It is about 5 km. on the ocean floors.

1. What is **Sial**?

The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are silica and alumina. Together they are called as **sial**.

1. What is **Sima**?

The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium, together they are called as **sima**.

1. Which layer is called **Mantle Layer**?

Mantle layer is present beneath Crust layer. It extends up to the depth of 2900km.

1. What are the features of Innermost layer of the earth?

Innermost layer is called as “**Core**”.

It is about 3500km.

It is mainly made up of nickel and iron.

It is also called as **nife**(ni-nickle, fe-ferrous i.e. Iron).

It has very high temperature and pressure.

1. What is the percentage of different layers of earth?

Crust - 0.5%.

Mantle - 16%.

Core - 83%.

1. What is a “**Rock**”?

Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth’s crust is called a **rock**. Rocks can be of different colour, size and texture.

1. What are the type of Rocks?

Igneous rocks.

Sedimentary rocks.

Metamorphic rocks.

1. What are Igneous rocks?

Igneous rocks are those rocks which are formed when molten magma cools and becomes solid.

They are also called as Primary Rocks.

1. What are the types of Igneous Rocks?

A. Extrusive Rocks.

B. Intrusive Rocks.

1. What is Extrusive Rock?

Sometimes the molten magma comes out from the interior of the earth and rapidly cools down and becomes solid, these are called extrusive Rocks.

These rocks are formed on the crust.

They have a very fine grained structure, example- Deccan plateau (made of Basalt rocks).

1. What is Intrusive Rock?

Sometimes the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth’s crust. Solid rocks so formed are called **intrusive `igneous rocks**.

They cool down slowly.

Example Granite.

1. What are Sediments?

Rocks roll down, crack, and hit each other and are broken down into small fragments. These smaller particles are called **sediments**.

1. What are Sedimentary Rocks?

Sediments are transported and deposited by wind, water, etc. These sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks. These types of rocks are called **Sedimentary Rocks.**

1. Features of Sedimentary Rocks?

These rocks may also contain fossils of plants, animals and other micro- organisms that once lived on them.

Example- Sandstone.

1. How Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks?

They can be change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure.

Example- Clay changes into slate.

Limestone changes into marble.

1. What is Rock Cycle?

The process of transformation of the rock from one rock to another is known as the **rock cycle.**

1. What are the examples of Rock Cycle?

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Present Form of Rock** | **Reaction** | **Changed Form** |
| Molten Magma | Cools Down. | Igneous Rock. |
| Igneous rocks | Broken down into small particles | Sedimentary Rocks. |
| Igneous and Sedimentary rocks | Heat and Pressure | Metamorphic Rocks. |
| Metamorphic rocks | Great heat and pressure(melt) | Molten Magma. |

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