

## Long Answer Questions

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**Q.1. Give a brief description of three layers of the earth.**

**Ans. (i) Crust:**

- a. The uppermost layer of the earth's surface is called crust.
- b. It is the thinnest of all the layers.
- c. It is almost 35 km on the continental masses and 5 km on the ocean floors.
- d. The main mineral constituents of the continental masses are silica and aluminium soil.

**(ii) Mantle:**

Just beneath the crust is the mantle which extends up to 2,900 km below the crust.

**(iii) Core:**

- a. The innermost layer is the core with a radius of 3,500 km.
- b. It is made of nickel and iron, i.e. knife.

**Q.2. What is a rock? Classify igneous rocks.**

**Ans. (i)** Any natural mass of mineral material that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock. The earth's crust is made of various types of rocks. Rocks can be of different sizes, textures, shapes, colours, etc.

**(ii) Extrusive rocks:** When the molten lava comes on the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes a solid. They thus, form extrusive igneous rocks; for example, basalt.

**(iii) Intrusive Igneous rocks:** Sometimes, the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. Solid rocks so formed are called intrusive igneous rocks. For example, granite.

**Q.3. What are sedimentary rocks? Give an example.**

**Ans. (i)** Sediments formed due to roll down of rocks are transported and deposited by wind, water, etc.

**(ii)** These loose sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks.

**(iii)** These types of rocks are called sedimentary rocks. For example, sandstone made from grains of sand.

**(iv)** These rocks may even contain fossils of plants, animals and other microorganisms that lived once on them.

