

JKG INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Class- VII

Geography L-2 (Inside the Earth)

CHAPTER AT GLANCE

The Earth

- The Earth is made up of several concentric layers----- the crust, the mantle and the core.
- The crust is the thinnest of all layers, that forms 1% of Earth and extends to 35 Km on continents and 5 Km on ocean floor.
- Continental mass consist of Silica and Alumina (SIAL).
- Oceanic crust consists of Silica and magnesium (SIMA).
- The mantle consists of 84% of the Earth and extends to a depth of 2900 Km below the crust.
- The core is the innermost layer and has a radius of about 3500 Km.
- The core is made of nickel and iron (nife).

Minerals

- Minerals are natural occurring substances having physical and chemical composition.

Rocks:

- The earth's crust is made up of various kinds of rocks.
- There are major types of rocks --- Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic.
- Igneous rocks are also called primary rocks as other types of rocks are formed from them.
- There are two types of igneous rocks --- Extrusive (found on the earth's crust) and Intrusive (found inside the earth's crust)
- Secondary rocks are the rocks formed from the sediments derived from the pre-existing rocks.
- They are comparatively soft rocks often containing fossils of animals and plant- life.
- Metamorphic rocks are either igneous or sedimentary rocks which have undergone a change due to excessive heat or pressure.

Rock Cycle:

- The process of changing of one type of rock to another in a continuous circuit is called Rock Cycle.

Assessment Questions

Q1 What are the other names of oceanic crust and continental crust?

Q2 Name the two types of igneous rocks .

Q3 How are the sediments transported from one place to another ?

Q4 What are minerals ?

Q5 Differentiate between continental crust and Oceanic crust.

Q6 Name the following-----

- a) The rocks formed by the cooling of the magma inside the earth's crust.
- b) The minerals forming the oceanic crust.
- c) The molten magma coming out of the interior of the earth.
- d) The rocks containing fossils of plants and animals.

Q7 Matching—

A

B

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Crust | a. Slate |
| 2. Sediments | b. Earth's crust |
| 3. Clay | c. Thinnest layer |
| 4. Rock | d. Remains of dead plants and animals |
| 5. Fossils | e. Fragments of rocks. |

Geography-L-3 (Our Changing Earth)

Hand outs

Surface of Earth

- 1) The lithosphere is broken into a number of plates called the lithospheric plates.
- 2) The force acting in the interior of the earth are called endogenic forces.
- 3) The forces working on the surface of the earth are called exogenic forces.

Major Landforms:

- 1) Breaking up of the rocks of the earth's surface is weathering.

2) The wearing away of the landscape by different agents like wind, water etc. is called erosion .

Work of a river:

1) The river when enters the plain it twists and turns to form large bends known as meanders.

2) The meandering river due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, forms a cut-off lake called an ox-bow lake.

3) At the mouth of a river, deposits of sediments create delta.

Work of sea waves :

1) Coastal landforms are risen due to erosion and deposition of the sea waves such as sea caves, sea arches, stacks and sea cliffs.

2) Sediments deposited by sea waves along the shores form beaches.

Work of wind :

1) Wind is an active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts.

2) When the wind blows it lifts and transports sand from one place to another and form sand dunes.

3) When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called Loess.

Earthquakes:

2) The vibrations on the earth's surface are called earthquakes.

3) The focus is a place in the crust where the movement starts whereas the place on the surface above the focus is called the epicenter.

4) Seismograph is used to measure earthquake. The Richter scale is a scale used in measuring the magnitude of earthquakes.

Volcanoes:

1) An opening in the earth's crust through which magma erupts is called a volcano.

2) The opening is called a vent. The funnel shaped basin surrounding the vent is called a Crater.

3) Hot liquid material within the surface of the earth is called Magma, but when this magma rises to the surface of the earth, it is called Lava.

Assignment Questions

Q1 What are the plates of the lithosphere called?

Q2 What is a vent or an opening in the earth's crust called?

Q3 Name an active volcano in India.

Q4 How is the magnitude of the earthquake measured ?

Q5 What causes tsunami?

Q6 Define the following---

- a) Erosion
- b) Sand dunes.
- c) Ox- bow lake

Q7 Draw and label the diagram of a volcano.

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