

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Inside Our Earth

Q1. Differentiate between sial and sima.

Ans.

<u>sial</u>	<u>sima</u>

Q2. Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments. Give reason.

Ans.

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Q3. What do you know about earth's interior?

Ans.

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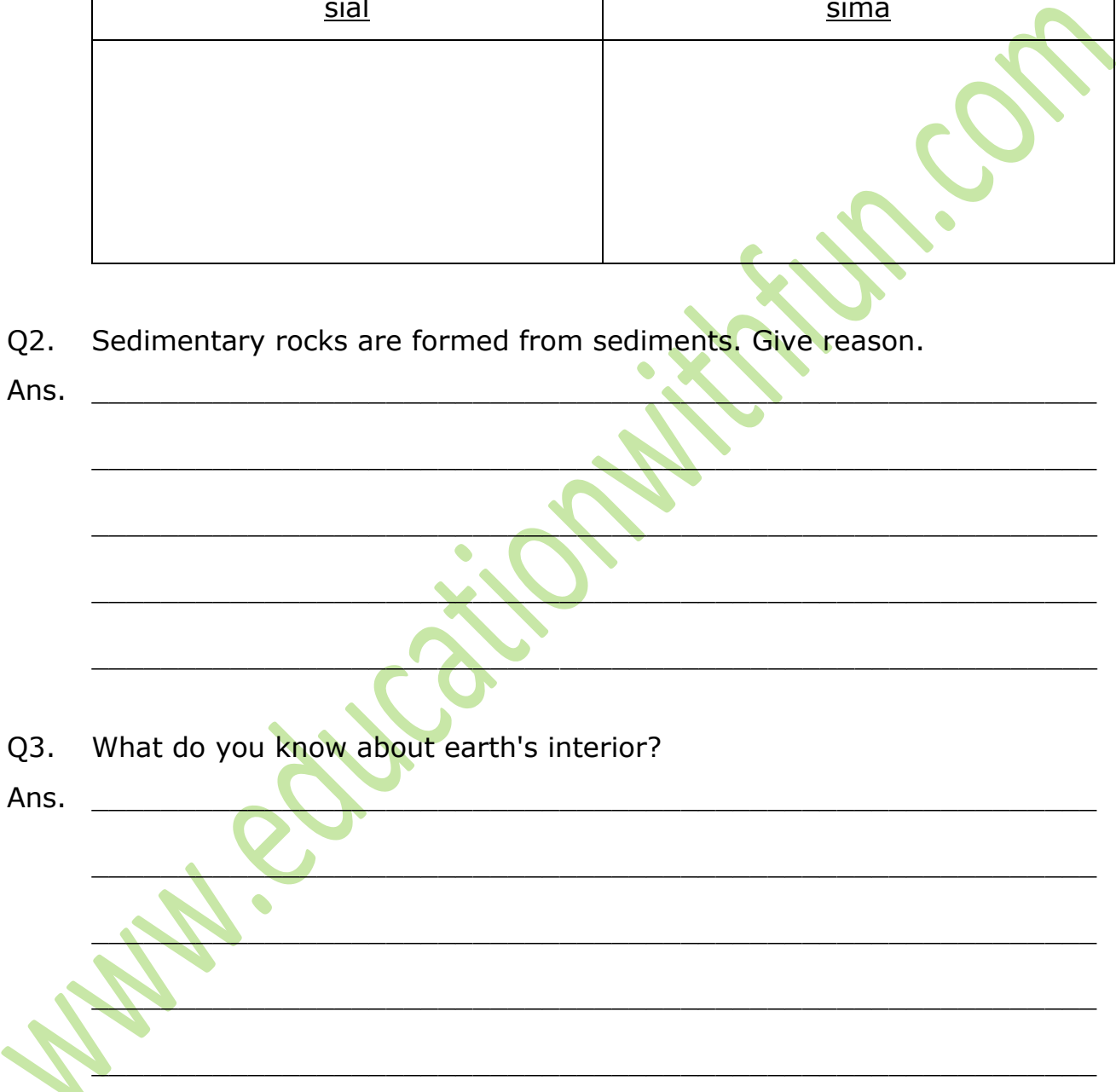
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## Inside Our Earth

Q1. Differentiate between sial and sima.

Ans. Difference between sial and sima

<u>sial</u>	<u>sima</u>
The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are silica and alumina. It is thus called sial (si-silica and al-alumina).	The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium; it is therefore called sima (si-silica and ma magnesium)

Q2. Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments. Give reason.

Ans. Rocks roll 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. These loose sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks. These types of rocks are called sedimentary rocks.

Q3. What do you know about earth's interior?

Ans. The earth is made up of several concentric layers with one inside another.

Crust - The uppermost layer over the earth's surface is called the crust. It is the thinnest of all the layers. It is about 35 km. on the continental masses and only 5 km. on the ocean floors.

Mantle - Just beneath the crust is the mantle which extends up to a depth of 2900 km. below the crust.

Core - The innermost layer is the core with a radius of about 3500 km. It is mainly made up of nickel and iron and is called nife. The central core has very high temperature and pressure.