

- Q1. Which of the following group constitutes the basic rock forms?

A Sandy, Igneous, Metamorphic

B Igneous, Sedimentary, Metamorphic

C Lignite, Volcanic, Sedimentary

D Sandy, Volcanic, Igneous

1 Mark
- Q2. Basalt is a type of .....

A Intrusive Igneous rock

B Metamorphic rock

C Sedimentary rock

D Extrusive igneous rock

1 Mark
- Q3. Which is not properly matched.

A SiAl- silica +Alumina

B SiMa- Silica +Magnesium

C NiFe- Nickel +Famous

D All of the above

1 Mark
- Q4. What do you mean by fossils?

A Sedimentary rocks

B Remains of plant and animals

C Both a and b

D None of these

1 Mark
- Q5. Gold, petroleum and coal are examples of:

A Rocks.

B Minerals.

C Fossils.

1 Mark
- Q6. The Earth's crust is made of different types of rocks. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the Earth's crust is called a rock, and rocks can be of different colours, sizes and textures. Which are the three main types of rocks?

A Igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic

B Igneous, extrusive igneous, intrusive igneous

C Sedimentary, extrusive, intrusive

D Metamorphic, extrusive igneous, intrusive igneous

1 Mark
- Q7. What is the percentage of the volume of the earth?

A 1

B 15

C 89

D 20

1 Mark
- Q8. Crust is about .....km on the continental masses and only .....km on the ocean floors.

A 5, 35

B 35, 5

C 25, 5

D 5, 25

1 Mark
- Q9. Which rocks are known as primary rocks?

A Igneous rocks.

B Sedimentary rocks.

C Metamorphic rocks.

D None of these.

1 Mark
- Q10. The uppermost layer over the earth's surface is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

A Crust

B Mantle

C Outer core

D Inner core

1 Mark
- Q11. The oceanic crust mainly consists of Silica and Magnesium therefore it is called .....

A Sial

B Sima

C Nife

D Simal

1 Mark
- Q12. Granite is a type of .....

A Intrusive Igneous rock

B Metamorphic rock

C Sedimentary rock

D Extrusive igneous rock

1 Mark
- Q13. Igneous rocks are formed when molten magma cools and becomes solid, and they are also know as primary rocks because they are the first type of rocks to be formed. Which are the two types of primary/igneous rocks?

A Igneous and sedimentary

B Intrusive and extrusive

C Intrusive and igneous

D Extrusive and igneous

1 Mark
- Q14. Disintegration and decomposition of rocks is referred to.

A Strata

B Denudation

C Erosion

D Weathering

1 Mark
- Q15. The process of transformation of rocks from one form to the other is called \_\_\_\_\_

A Rock metamorphosis

B Rock cycle

C Rock change

D Transfer of rocks

1 Mark
- Q16. Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into\_\_\_\_\_.

A Metamorphic rocks

B Fossils

C Fuel

D All of the above

1 Mark
- Q17. The mantle is found in which state:

A Solid

B Liquid/molten

C Gaseous

D All of the above

1 Mark
- Q18. Which of the following rocks contain fossils of plants, animals, and other microorganisms?

1 Mark

	A Basalt rock	B Granite rock	C Metamorphic rock	D Sedimentary rock	
Q19.	What are the layers of the earth?				1 Mark
	A Crust.	B Mantle.	C Core.	D All of the above.	
Q20.	When the molten magma cools, it becomes solid. Rocks thus formed are called?				1 Mark
	A Igneous rock	B Metamorphic rock	C Sedimentary rock	D None	
Q21.	Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure. Under the same process that turns limestone into marble, what does clay change into?				1 Mark
	A Jasper	B Basalt	C Slate	D Chalcedony	
Q22.	How are rocks sediments transported and deposited.				1 Mark
	A By water.	B By fire.	C By plants.	D By animals.	
Q23.	Action of wind and water breaks igneous rocks down into small pieces that are transported and deposited to become sedimentary rocks. And when igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure, which type of rocks do they change into?				1 Mark
	A Metamorphic	B Intrusive igneous	C Extrusive igneous	D Molten massives	
Q24.	What is the core made of?				1 Mark
	A Nickel and iron	B Silica and alumina	C Silica and iron	D Copper and tin	
Q25.	The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are				1 Mark
	A Silica and alcohol.	B Silver and alcohol.	C Silver and alumina.	D Silica and alumina.	
Q26.	SIAL and SIMA are the divisions of _____.				1 Mark
	A lithosphere	B hydrosphere	C biosphere	D none of these	
Q27.	What is the name of the rock which contains fossils?				1 Mark
	A Sedimentary rocks.	B Metamorphic rocks.	C Igneous rocks.	D Core.	
Q28.	Which are the main minerals of the continental mass?				1 Mark
	A Silica	B Alumina	C Both a and b	D None of these	
Q29.	Which of the following is also called primary rock?				1 Mark
	A Igneous rock	B Metamorphic rock	C Sedimentary rock	D All of the above	
Q30.	The molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. Solid rocks so formed are called:				1 Mark
	A Intrusive Sedimentary rocks.		B Intrusive Metamorphic rocks.		
	C Extrusive igneous rocks.		D Intrusive igneous rocks.		
Q31.	The metamorphic rocks are formed under the influence of_____.				1 Mark
	A High temperature	B High pressure	C Low pressure	D Both a and b	
Q32.	What type of rock is marble?				1 Mark
	A Volcanic	B Metamorphic	C Plutonic	D Sedimentary	
Q33.	What happens when igneous and sedimentary rocks go under heat and pressure:				1 Mark
	A They change into graphite.		B They change into fossils.		
	C They change into metamorphic rocks.		D They change into minerals.		
Q34.	Most of the continents are formed of _____ layer.				1 Mark
	A sima	B sial	C mantel	D core	
Q35.	Marble is a form of which rock?				1 Mark
	A Igneous.	B Sedimentary.	C Metamorphic.		
Q36.	What is the depth of the mantle below the crust?				1 Mark
	A 2800km	B 2900km	C 3000km	D 3100km	
Q37.	The crust is the top, skin-like thin layer of the Earth, and just under the crust is the mantle. The mantle is the largest of all the layers, and it forms approximately 85% of the volume of the Earth. How deep is the mantle?				1 Mark
	A 2800km	B 2900km	C 2700km	D 3500km	
Q38.	The_____mainly consists of silica and magnesium.				1 Mark
	A Mantle	B Outer core	C Inner core	D Oceanic crust	
Q39.	_____ rocks are hard where _____ rocks are soft.				1 Mark
	A Sedimentary, lava.	B Sedimentary, magma.`	C Sedimentary, igneous.	D Igneous, sedimentary.	
Q40.	Which of the following minerals constituents the continental mass of crust?				1 Mark
	A Silica	B Alumina	C Both A and B	D None of the above	

<b>Q41.</b> The outermost layer of Earth's lithosphere that makes up the planet's continents and continental shelves.				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Oceanic crust	B Continental crust	C Both A & B	D None of the above	
<b>Q42.</b> Which is the thinnest layer of the earth?				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Crust	B Mantle	C Inner Core	D Outer Core	
<b>Q43.</b> Which of the following are the main constituents of continental crust?				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Silica and magnesium	B Silica and alumina	C Nickel and ferrous	D Oxygen and iron	
<b>Q44.</b> Which of the following are the main constituents of the core?				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Silica and magnesium	B Silica and alumina	C Nickel and ferrous	D Oxygen and iron	
<b>Q45.</b> The earth is made up of several _____ layers with one inside another.				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Eccentric	B Concentric	C Circumcentric	D Hypercentric	
<b>Q46.</b> The terms - extrusive and intrusive are used in reference to_____.				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Minerals	B Igneous rocks	C Sedimentary rocks	D Metamorphic rocks	
<b>Q47.</b> The lightest layer of the earth's crust is _____.				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Nife	B Sima	C Mantle	D Sial	
<b>Q48.</b> If a rock is formed from molten magma, what type of rock would it be?				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Igneous	B Sedimentary	C Metamorphic	D none of the above	
<b>Q49.</b> Which one is an example of Sedimentary Rock?				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Sandstone	B Granite	C Marble	D Basalt	
<b>Q50.</b> The name of the layer of the Earth that separates the crust from the core is the ____?				<b>1 Mark</b>
A magma	B lithosphere	C mantle	D asthenosphere	
<b>Q51.</b> Grinding stones used to prepare paste/powder of spices and grains are made of which type of rocks?				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Basalt rock	B Granite rock	C Metamorphic rock	D Sedimentary rock	
<b>Q52.</b> Igneous rocks are called primary rocks because:				<b>1 Mark</b>
A All the other rocks are formed from the igneous rocks.	B These are important for human beings.			
C These rocks produce all the ailments.	D None of the above.			
<b>Q53.</b> From where the word sedimentary is derived?				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Sentimental	B Sedimentum	C Sand	D None of these	
<b>Q54.</b> Which of the following statement is not correct?				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Extrusive igneous rocks have a very fine-grained structure.	B Intrusive igneous rocks have large grains structure.			
C Granite is an example of extrusive igneous rock.	D Basalt rock is an example of extrusive igneous rock.			
<b>Q55.</b> Rock cycle is a continuous chain through which_____.				<b>1 Mark</b>
A old rock transforms into new rock	B new rock transforms into old rock			
C weathering of rock happens	D none of these			
<b>Q56.</b> Which rock is the molten magma made up of?				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Igneous.	B Metamorphic.	C Sedimentary.	D None of these.	
<b>Q57.</b> The deepest mine in the world is in _____.				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Australia	B Kenya	C Zimbabwe	D South Africa	
<b>Q58.</b> The inner and outer cores are together about 3500 km thick, and the core has a very high temperature and pressure. Why is the core also known as nife?				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Because it is made of nitrogen and ferrous	B Because it's made of nickel and ferrous			
C As it is made of nickel and feroxide	D Because it consists of nitrogen and feline			
<b>Q59.</b> Mantle extends up to a depth of .....km below the crust.				<b>1 Mark</b>
A 4900	B 3900	C 2900	D 1900	
<b>Q60.</b> Rocks which contain fossils are called.				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Metamorphic rocks.	B Igneous rocks.	C Core.	D Sedimentary rocks.	
<b>Q61.</b> The common mineral in the continental masses and the oceanic crust is _____				<b>1 Mark</b>
A Silicon.	B Magnesium.	C Aluminium.	D Iron.	
<b>Q62.</b>				<b>1 Mark</b>

\_\_\_\_\_ are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition.

- A Sandstone
- B Fossil
- C Minerals
- D Rocks

Q63. The uppermost layer of the earth's surface is called?

1 Mark

- A Core
- B Mantle
- C Crust
- D Lithosphere

Q64. How many layers are there in earth?

1 Mark

- A 3
- B 4
- C 7
- D 1

Q65. Remain of plants and animals under the earth:

1 Mark

- A Fossils
- B Shale
- C Limestone
- D Gneiss

Q66. Which of the following is the thinnest of all layers of the earth?

1 Mark

- A Core
- B Mantle
- C Crust
- D Lithosphere

Q67. There is an outer and inner \_\_\_\_\_ in the interior of the earth.

1 Mark

- A Crust
- B Core
- C Mantle
- D All of the above

Q68. The lightest of the materials are concentrated in this layer:

1 Mark

- A Crust.
- B Mantle.
- C Inner Core.
- D Outer Core.

Q69. Which is not true for earth's layer.

1 Mark

- A Crust- 5 to 35Km
- B Mantle- 2900 km
- C Core 5000 km
- D All of the above

Q70. The Taj Mahal is made of

1 Mark

- A White marble.
- B Black marble.
- C Red marble.
- D Yellow marble.

Q71. The thickness of the mantle is about \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark

- A 2900 km
- B 2500 km
- C 2600 km
- D 2800 km

Q72. The payer that comprises the largest volume of earth is:

1 Mark

- A Crust.
- B Mantle.
- C Inner Core.
- D Outer Core.

Q73. Which of the following is not the transform form of rocks:

1 Mark

- A Slate.
- B Quartzite.
- C Marble.
- D Sandstone.

Q74. Igneous rocks (or primary rocks) are of two types - intrusive and extrusive. Extrusive igneous rocks are formed when molten magma from inside the Earth comes to the surface and cools rapidly. But when the magma cools slowly deep inside the Earth, it forms large-grained, rough stones like granite. What type of igneous rocks are these?

1 Mark

- A Extrusive
- B Metamorphic
- C Sedimentary
- D Intrusive

Q75. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a.

1 Mark

- A Rock.
- B Road.
- C Sediment.
- D None of these.

Q76. Of the total volume of the earth, which layer forms the major part?

1 Mark

- A Sial
- B Sima
- C Mantle
- D Core

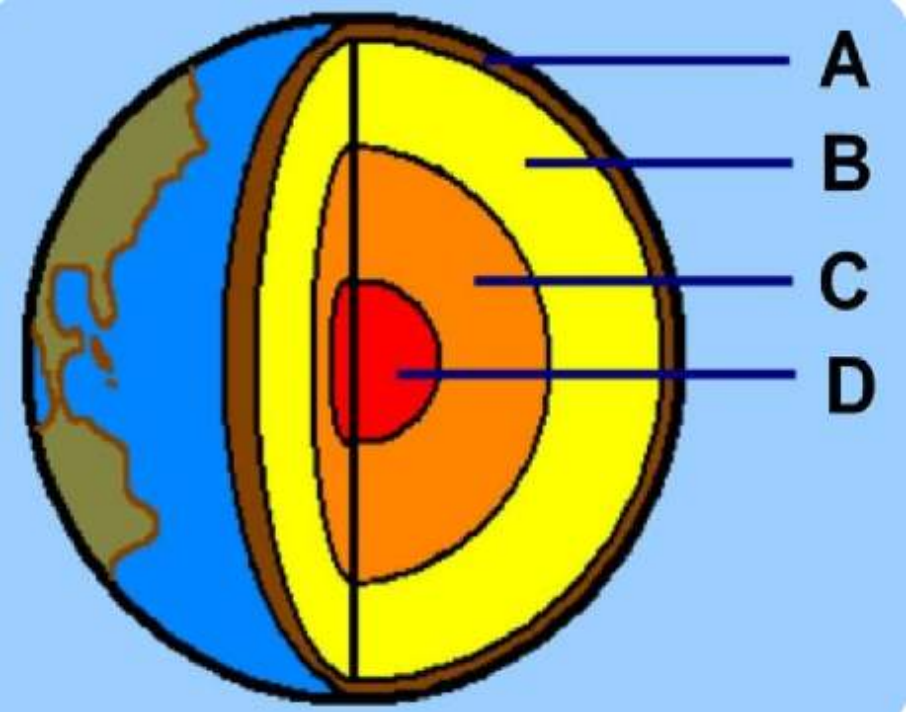
Q77. The rocks formed by the solidification of magma inside the earth:

1 Mark

- A Sedimentary rocks.
- B Metamorphic rocks.
- C Intrusive igneous rocks.
- D Extrusive igneous rocks.

Q78. Identify the CRUST on the diagram below.

1 Mark



- A Layer A
- B Layer B
- C Layer C
- D Layer D

Q79. Which of the following is not an intrusive igneous rock?	1 Mark
A Laccolith                      B Dyke                      C Batholith                      D Basalt	
Q80. Which is the innermost layer of the earth?	1 Mark
A Core                      B Mantle                      C Crust                      D None of the above	
Q81. The remains of the dead plants and animals trapped in the layers of rocks are called:	1 Mark
A Rocks.                      B Conventional.                      C Fossils.                      D Minerals.	
Q82. Minerals are very important to us. Some (oil, coal, etc.) are used as fuels, some in industries (iron, aluminium, etc.), while others are used for medicines and fertilisers. Where are minerals commonly found?	1 Mark
A Mercury                      B Rocks                      C Glass                      D Stratosphere	
Q83. The other name of earthquake waves is:	1 Mark
A Sismic waves.                      B Radiation                      C Electromagnetic waves                      D Radio waves	
Q84. Igneous rocks (or primary rocks) are of two types - intrusive and extrusive. When molten lava from inside the Earth comes to the surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes solid. Rocks made in this way are called extrusive igneous rocks, and they have a very fine-grained structure. Which of the following is an extrusive igneous rock?	1 Mark
A Diamond                      B Marble                      C Agate                      D Basalt	
Q85. The innermost layer of the earth is:	1 Mark
A Crust.                      B Core.                      C Mantle.	
Q86. Depth of mantle layer of the earth is:	1 Mark
A 2900 km.                      B 3000 km.                      C 3100km.                      D 3200 km.	
Q87. Which layer is having a radius of about 3500 km	1 Mark
A Sial.                      B Crust.                      C Outer core.                      D Mantle.	
Q88. What is the Innermost layer of the earth?	1 Mark
A Crust.                      B Mantle.                      C Core.                      D None of these.	
Q89. Red fort is made up of	1 Mark
A Red sandstone.                      B Black sandstone.                      C Red marble.                      D Black marble.	
Q90. Basalt rock is an example of which one of the following rock types?	1 Mark
A Extrusive igneous rocks                      B Intrusive igneous rocks                      C Metamorphic rock                      D Sedimentary rock	
Q91. Which of the following statement is correct?	1 Mark
A The crust is thicker in the oceans than the continents                      B The crust is thinner in the continents than on the ocean floors	
C The crust is thinner in the ocean floors than the continents                      D The crust is thicker in the continents than in the ocean floors	
Q92. Minerals have a definite/certain____.	1 Mark
A Physical properties                      B Chemical composition                      C Both a and b                      D None of the above	
Q93. Due to intense heat and pressure granite rocks changes into:	1 Mark
A Schist.                      B Slate.                      C Marble.                      D Gneiss.	
Q94. Sandstone is an example of which type of rock?	1 Mark
A Igneous rock                      B Metamorphic rock                      C Sedimentary rock                      D Both b & c	
Q95. Following are the example of minerals except:	1 Mark
A Basalt                      B Petroleum                      C Coal                      D Gold	
Q96. Which type of rocks is called primary rocks.	1 Mark
A Fossils                      B Igneous                      C Metamorphic                      D Sedimentary	
Q97. Silica and magnesium are the constituents of	1 Mark
A Rock.                      B Inner Core.                      C Outer Core.                      D Mantle.	
Q98. The inner and outer cores are together about 3500 km thick, and the core has a very high temperature and pressure. Why is the core also known as NiFe?	1 Mark
A Because it is made of nitrogen and ferrous.                      B Because it's made of nickel and ferrous.	
C As it is made of nickel and feroxide.                      D Because it consists of nitrogen and feline.	
Q99. Which of the following is an example of intrusive igneous rocks?	1 Mark
A Sandstone                      B Marble                      C Slate                      D Granite	
Q100 Which is not a type of rock.	1 Mark

	A Igneous	B Metamorphic	C Sedimentary	D Iron	
Q101	There are three major types of rocks except:				1 Mark
	A Metamorphic rocks.	B Sedimentary rocks.	C Igneous rocks.	D Mantle rocks.	
Q102	Fossils are the remains of dead _				1 Mark
	A Plants.	B Animals.	C Both (a) and (b).	D None of the abov.	
Q103	When the molten lava comes to the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes solid. Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called?				1 Mark
	A Extrusive igneous rocks	B Intrusive igneous rocks	C Metamorphic rock	D Sedimentary rock	
Q104	The word 'Igneous' is derieved from the latin word 'ignis' which mean _____.				1 Mark
	A soil	B cold	C magma	D fire	
Q105	___ turn into metamorphic rocks.				1 Mark
	A Igneous rocks only	B Sedimentary rocks only	C Granite only	D Both a and b	
Q106	Limestone is which type of rock:				1 Mark
	A Sedimentary	B Igneous	C Metamorphic	D None of these	
Q107	What are the uses of rocks?				1 Mark
	A Building materials.	B As a source of metals.	C Both (a) and (b).	D None of these.	
Q108	What is the radius of the core?				1 Mark
	A 3500km	B 2500km	C 1500km	D 1500km	
Q109	What is the thickness of the earth's crust on the oceanic floors?				1 Mark
	A 5km	B 35km	C 2900km	D 3500km	
Q110	The continental crust consists of:				1 Mark
	A Silica	B Alumina	C Both A & B	D None of the above	
Q111	Rocks roll down, crack, and hit each other and are broken down into small fragments. These smaller particles are called:				1 Mark
	A Sediments.	B Sand.	C Piece.	D Units.	
Q112	Extrusive (Intrusive) rocks are forms of.				1 Mark
	A Metamorphic rocks	B Sedimentary rocks	C Igneous rocks	D None of the above	
Q113	The word 'igneous' originates from:				1 Mark
	A Latin word	B Greek word	C French word	D Spanish word	
Q114	What is the radius of the earth?				1 Mark
	A 3671km	B 7163km	C 6371km	D 1736km	
Q115	Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a_____.				1 Mark
	A Iron	B Fossils	C Rock	D Magma	
Q116	Why earth is called a dynamic planet?				1 Mark
	A Continuously undergoes changes.		B Never change.		
	C Is very large in size.		D None of these.		
Q117	Earthquake waves are produced from the point called as:				1 Mark
	A Epicentre	B Focus	C Core	D Mantle	
Q118	How many types of rocks are there?				1 Mark
	A 1	B 2	C 3	D 4	
Q119	Thrid layer of Earth which comes after Mantle of Earth is known as _____.				1 Mark
	A The Inner Core	B The Crust	C The Outer Core	D The Mantle	
Q120	The thinnest layer of the earth is:				1 Mark
	A Crust.	B Mantle.	C Core.		
Q121	Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into:				1 Mark
	A Intrusive igneous rocks.		B Extrusive igneous rocks.		
	C Metamorphic rocks.		D Igneous rocks.		
Q122	Sandstone is made from:				1 Mark
	A Grains of soil.	B Grains of plants.	C Grains of water.	D Grains of sand.	
Q123	What is meaning of igneous?				1 Mark
	A Air.	B Water.	C Lime.	D Fire.	



- Q124

The sediments are transported and deposited by.

A Wind.

B Water.

C Wind and water.

D None of these.

1 Mark
- Q125

The upper most layer of the earth's surface is called.

A The crust.

B The brust.

C The roads.

D The forest.

1 Mark
- Q126

Which of the following is an igneous rocks?

A Limestone

B Slate

C Marble

D Basalt

1 Mark
- Q127

\_\_\_\_\_ minerals are found in the continental masses:

A Silica and alumina.

B Siica and magnesium.

C Nickel and iron.

D Silica and iron.

1 Mark
- Q128

The Earth is made of several layers, with the crust at the top, the core inside, and the mantle in the middle.  
The crust is the thinnest of all the layers of Earth; it is only 5 km on the ocean floors. How deep/thick is the crust in continental masses (land)?

A Approximately 32km

B Approximately 36km

C Approximately 35km

D 10km

1 Mark
- Q129

Granite is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

A Sedimentary rock

B Igneous rock

C Metamorphic rock

D None of the above

1 Mark
- Q130

Rocks that contain fossils are:

A Sedimentary rocks

B Metamorphic rocks

C Igneous rocks

D All of the above

1 Mark
- Q131

The inner core is made of solid metal. Why is this?

A No reason, that's just the way it is!

B Because of the intense pressure of the other layers beating down on the core.

C Because the core is so hot the core turns from solid to liquid.

D Because the weight of the crust is beating down on the core.

1 Mark
- Q132

On which layer do we live?

A Crust

B Mantle

C Inner Core

D Outer Core

1 Mark
- Q133

Igneous rocks are made when:

A The solid magma melts and it becomes solid.

B The cool magma molten, it becomes solid.

C The molten magma cools, it becomes solid.

D Solid magma molten, it becomes solid.

1 Mark
- Q134

Where does the convection currents occur?

A In the Crust

B In the Inner Core

C Mantle (asthenosphere)

D All of the above

1 Mark
- Q135

In search for oil engineers have dug a hole about:

A 3 km.

B 4 km.

C 5 km.

D 6 km.

1 Mark
- Q136

The depth of the deepest mine in South Africa is:

A 1km

B 2km

C 3km

D 4km

1 Mark
- Q137

The layer which is found between lower crust and upper mantle is known as:

A Lithosphere

B Core

C Hydrosphere

D Biosphere

1 Mark
- Q138

What are the types of rocks?

A Igneous rocks

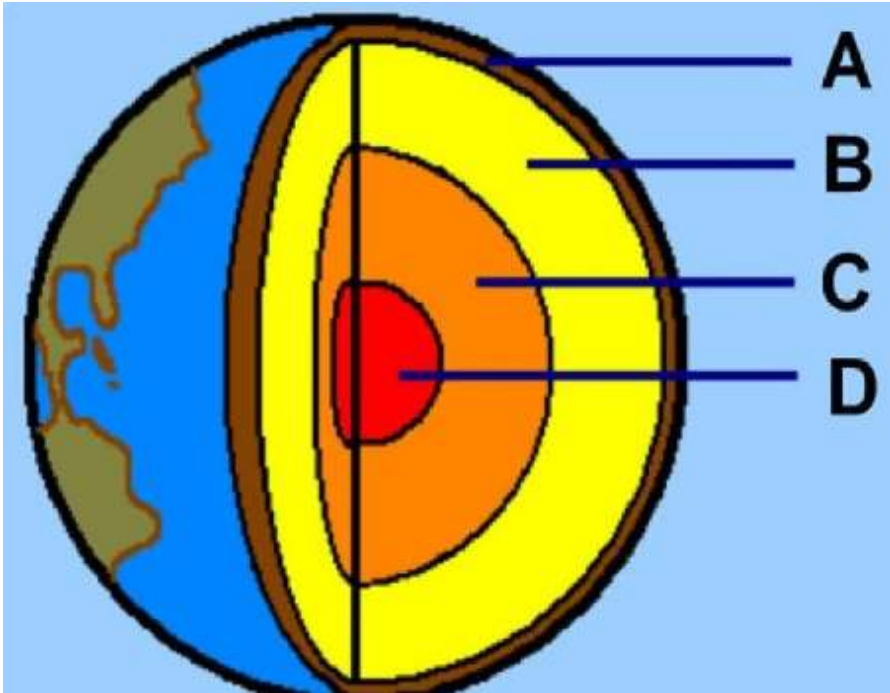
B Sedimentary rocks

C Metamorphic rocks

D All of the above

1 Mark
- Q139

Identify the MANTLE on the diagram below.



A Layer A

B Layer B

C Layer C

D Layer D

1 Mark
- Q140

What are metamorphic rocks?

A Marble

B Limestone

C Clay

D None of these

1 Mark

**Q141**Like an onion, the Earth is made up of several concentric layers (one inside the other). What is the uppermost layer of Earth called? **1 Mark**

- A Mantle.
- B Core.
- C Crust.
- D Magma.

**Q142**Which of the following rocks is different from the remaining three on the basis of its mode of origin? **1 Mark**

- A Limestone
- B Sandstone
- C Shale
- D Marble

**Q143**When magma from deep below forces its way up to earth's surface, it is called: **1 Mark**

- A Sand.
- B Marble.
- C Sediments.
- D Volcano.

**Q144**The radius of earth is..... **1 Mark**

- A 6500km
- B 7654km
- C 6371Km
- D 5463Km

**Q145**The Sial layer is formed of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**

- A silica and argon
- B silica and aluminium
- C scandium and argon
- D sulfur and argon

**Q146**Which is not the right use of stone. **1 Mark**

- A To make building
- B To play
- C To grind spices at home
- D To hit someone

**Q147**The rock cycle is the process of formation of \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**

- A Sedimentary rock
- B Metamorphic
- C Igneous
- D All of the above

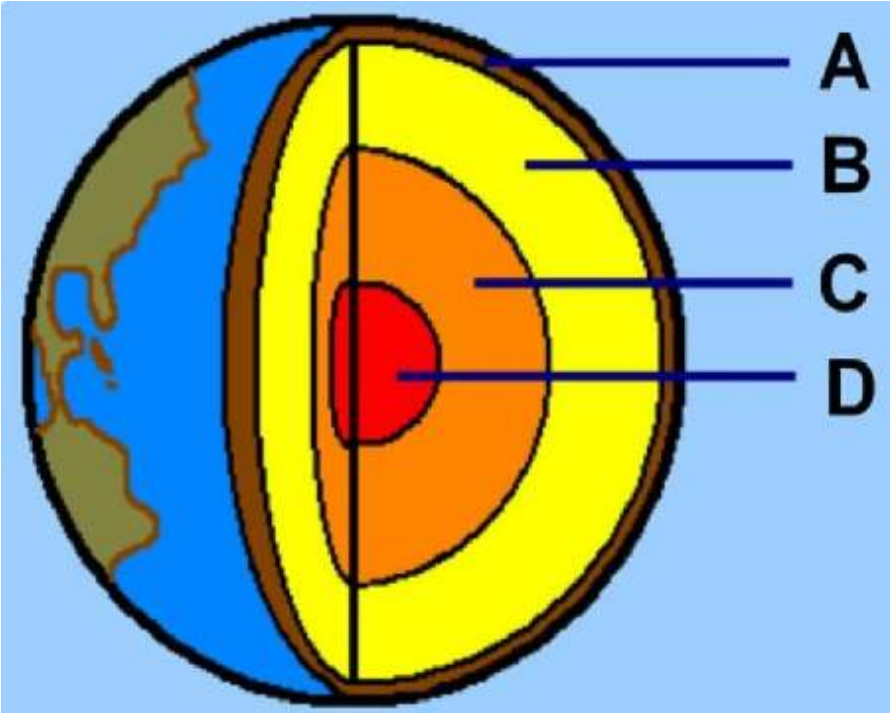
**Q148**The term 'rock' comprises. **1 Mark**

- A An aggregate of minerals, usually two or more
- B A naturally occurring mass of solid, inorganic or organic
- C Forming a firm and coherent mass of the earth's crust
- D All of the above

**Q149**The middle layer of the earth's interior is called \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**

- A Mantle
- B Core
- C Crust
- D Magma

**Q150**Identify the INNER CORE on the diagram below. **1 Mark**



- A Layer A
- B Layer B
- C Layer C
- D Layer D

**Q151**Slate and marble are the type of ..... **1 Mark**

- A Intrusive Igneous rock
- B Metamorphic rock
- C Sedimentary rock
- D Extrusive igneous rock

**Q152**How are igneous rocks formed? **1 Mark**

- A By compression of sediments.
- B By heating sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.
- C By broken down of rocks into small fragments.
- D By cooling down of molten magma.

**Q153**When molten Magma comes on earth's surface and cools down rapidly it becomes. **1 Mark**

- A Sedimentary rocks
- B Metamorphic rock
- C Intrusive igneous rock
- D Extrusive igneous rock

**Q154**The oceanic crust is only 5 km thick, and it is known as sima. Which minerals is it made of? **1 Mark**

- A Magnesium and silver
- B Silica and magnesium
- C Silica and alumina
- D Alumina and magnesium

**Q155**A type of rock which is made as a result of cementation and compaction of sediment grains under pressure over a long period of time is called. **1 Mark**

- A sedimentary rocks
- B Metamorphic rocks
- C Igneous rocks
- D Morphic rocks

**Q156**Fossil fuels like coal are found in..... **1 Mark**

- A Intrusive Igneous rock
- B Metamorphic rock
- C Sedimentary rock
- D Extrusive igneous rock

**Q157**The rock which is made up of molten magma is: **1 Mark**



	A Igneous.	B Sedimentary.	C Metamorphic.	
Q158	Where is the deepest mine in the world located?			1 Mark
	A South America.	B South Africa.	C South India.	D South Australia.
Q159	Which of the following is called 'Primary rocks'?			1 Mark
	A Metamorphic rocks	B Sedimentary rocks	C Igneous rocks	D Stratified rocks
Q160	The process of transformation of the rock from one form to another is known as			1 Mark
	A Road cycle.	B Food cycle.	C Rock cycle.	D All of these.
Q161	Coal, gold, petroleum are example of:			1 Mark
	A Rocks.	B Fossil.	C Minerals.	D Sand.
Q162	The Sima layer is formed of _____ and _____.			1 Mark
	A silica and argon	B sulphur and magnesium	C silica and magnesium	D sulphur and argon
Q163	How are rocks useful to us?			1 Mark
	A For construction of roads, houses and buildings	B In playing games		
	C Both A & B	D None of the above		
Q164	What is the thickness of the earth's crust on the continental mass?			1 Mark
	A 5km	B 35km	C 2900km	D 3500km
Q165	What is the latin term of Igneous?			1 Mark
	A Ignis.	B Sedimentum.	C Metamorphose.	D None of these.
Q166	Rocks which contain fossils are:			1 Mark
	A Sedimentary rocks.	B Metamorphic rocks.	C Igneous rocks.	
Q167	Basalt is the example of which of the following rocks:			1 Mark
	A Igneous.	B Sedimentary.	C Metamorphic.	D Primary.
Q168	The lower part of the crust known as 'Oceanic Crust' is rich in _____.			1 Mark
	A Aluminium and copper	B Magnesium and aluminium	C Copper and gold	D Silica and magnesium
Q169	What is a rock?			1 Mark
	A Natural mass of mineral	B Artificial mass	C Both a and b	D None of these
Q170	The main radius of the earth is approximately _____.			1 Mark
	A 3200 Km	B 6400 Km	C 9600 Km	D 12800 Km
Q171	.....are the changed form of Igneous and Sedimentary rocks.			1 Mark
	A Intrusive rocks	B Extrusive rocks	C Metamorphic rocks	D All of these
Q172	The crust is the thinnest of all the layers of the Earth. It is approximately 35 km in the continents (land), and only about 5 km under the oceans. The crust is made of minerals, and the main mineral constituents of the crust in the continental mass are alumina and silica. What is this also known as?			1 Mark
	A Sina	B Sial	C Sima	D Alsi
Q173	Sandstone is a type of .....			1 Mark
	A Igneous rock	B Metamorphic rock	C Sedimentary rock	D All of the above
Q174	The average thickness of the crust is ____ km below the continent and ____ km below the ocean.			1 Mark
	A 35, 6	B 10, 50	C 80, 60	D 30, 90
Q175	When magma cools down, it solidifies to become igneous rocks. These igneous rocks might then break down into sediments to form sedimentary rocks. And when igneous and sedimentary rocks undergo heat and pressure, they can change into metamorphic rocks. Furthermore, metamorphic rocks that undergo great heat and pressure can melt down to become magma. In fact, any rock might at any time become magma under great heat and pressure. What is this process of one type of rock turning into another and back again called?			1 Mark
	A Rock cycle	B Rock transformation		
	C Rock changes	D Rock transformation cycle		
Q176	The core is the inner-most and the hottest layer of the Earth, and it forms approximately 14% of the Earth's volume. How deep is the core from the surface of the Earth?			1 Mark
	A Approximately 4000km	B Approximately 3400km	C Approximately 5100km	D 3600km
Q177	The continental crust mainly consist of Silica and Alumina therefore it is called.....			1 Mark
	A Sima	B Nife	C Simal	D Sial
Q178	The Deccan plateau is made up of _____ rocks.			1 Mark

A Granite	B Basalt	C Sedimentary	D Metamorphic	
<b>Q179Assertion (A):</b> Sedimentary rocks contain fossils.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Reason (R):</b> Sandstone is a kind of sedimentary rock because it contains grains of sand.				
A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.		B Only A is correct		
C Both are incorrect		D R is the explanation of A		
<b>Q180Assertion (A):</b> Sedimentary rocks are indirectly made of magma or molten rocks.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Reason (R):</b> All rocks follow a cycle where they are transformed from one form to another.				
A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.		B Only A is correct		
C Both are incorrect		D R is the explanation of A		
<b>Q181Assertion (A):</b> Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the Earth’s crust is called a rock.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Reason (R):</b> Earth’s crust is made up of various gasses and chemical substances.				
A Only R is correct		B Both A and R are correct		
C Only A is correct		D Both the cases are incorrect		
<b>Q182Assertion (A):</b> When molten magma cools, it becomes solid and hence igneous rocks are formed.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Reason (R):</b> Igneous rocks are called primary rocks because they were first formed from the Earth’s crust.				
A Both A and R are correct and explain each other clearly.		B Only R is correct		
C Both are correct but do not explain each other.		D Only A is correct.		
<b>Q183Assertion (A):</b> Below the Earth’s crust lies the mantle which extends up to 2900 km below the crust.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Reason (R):</b> Mantle lies just below the crust and above the core.				
A Both A and R are correct and R explains A clearly		B Only R is correct		
C Both A and R are incorrect		D Only A is correct		
<b>Q184Assertion (A):</b> Extrusive Igneous rocks have a very fine grained structure .				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Reason (R):</b> Deccan Plateau is made up of Extrusive Igneous rock.				
A Only R is correct		B R explain A clearly		
C A is incorrect		D Both are incorrect		
<b>Q185Assertion (A):</b> Main mineral constituents of the continental mass is Silica.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Reason (R):</b> Si stands for Silica and Ma stands for magnesium				
A Both A and R are correct but does not explains each other		B A and R clearly explains each other		
C Only R is correct		D Both are incorrect		
<b>Q186Assertion (A):</b> Lava is actually a fiery red molten magma coming out from the Earth’s crust and when cooled down becomes solid rock.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Reason (R):</b> Extrusive Igneous rocks already get cooled down deep inside the Earth’s crust.				
A Both A and R are correct and explain each other.		B Only A is correct		
C Both A and R are correct		D R explain A clearly		
<b>Q187Assertion (A):</b> Intrusive Igneous rocks are those rocks which cool down deep inside the Earth.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Reason (R):</b> Intrusive Igneous rocks cool when they come out from the Earth’s crust.				
A Only R is correct		B Both are correct and R explain A clearly		
C Only A is correct		D Both are incorrect		
<b>Q188Assertion (A):</b> Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical and chemical composition and are very important to human kind.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>Reason (R):</b> As minerals are naturally occurring we cannot trust them for the use of humankind.				
A Only A is correct		B Both are correct and R is the explanation of A		
C Only R is correct		D Both are incorrect.		

- Q189Assertion (A):** Hard rocks are used for making roads, houses and buildings. They are very useful. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** Rocks used for building houses and roads can be used by the children for playing games.  
A Only A is correct  
B Both are correct and R explains A clearly  
C Both are incorrect  
D Only R is correct.
- Q190Assertion (A):** Core is the innermost layer with a radius of 3500 km and is made of nickel and iron. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** Core is made of NiFe.  
A Both A and R are correct and explain each other.  
B Only A is correct  
C A and R both are incorrect.  
D Both are correct but do not support each other.
- Q191Assertion (A):** Rocks roll down, crack and hit each other to become smaller particles called sediments. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** Sediments are compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks which are called sedimentary rocks.  
A Only R is correct  
B Both are correct and R is the correct explanation of A  
C Only A is correct  
D Both the statements are incorrect
- Q192Assertion (A):** The uppermost layer over the Earth's surface is called Crust. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** The thinnest layer of all the layers of the earth's surface is its uppermost layer.  
A Only A is correct  
B Both A and R are correct and R explains A  
C Only R is correct  
D Both are incorrect
- Q193Assertion (A):** Red Fort is made of red sandstone. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** Sedimentary rocks also contain fossil fuels. For eg; sandstone which is made of grains of sand also contain fossils of plants and animals.  
A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A  
B Only R is correct  
C R is the explanation of A  
D Both are incorrect.
- Q194Assertion (A):** A rock transforming into another rock due to certain heat and pressure is called a rock cycle. **1 Mark**  
**Reason (R):** A sedimentary rock under heat and pressure changes to metamorphic rock.  
A Only R is correct  
B Both A and R are correct and R is the explanation of A  
C Both are incorrect  
D Only A is correct
- Q195Fill in the blank. 1 Mark**  
Deccan plateau is made up of \_\_\_\_ rocks.
- Q196Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: 1 Mark**  
Core has a radius of about \_\_\_\_\_ km and has very high temperature and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q197Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: 1 Mark**  
Limestone under excessive heat and pressure changes into \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q198Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: 1 Mark**  
Lava is the molten magma from \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth's surface.
- Q199Fill in the blank. 1 Mark**  
The thinnest layer of the earth is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q200The inner most layer is the core with a radius of about \_\_\_\_\_ km. 1 Mark**
- Q201Core is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. 1 Mark**
- Q202Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: 1 Mark**  
Mantle forms about \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth's volume.
- Q203Fill in the blank. 1 Mark**  
\_\_\_\_\_ are also called primary rocks.
- Q204Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: 1 Mark**  
Crust is about \_\_\_\_\_ km on the continental mass and \_\_\_\_\_ km on the.
- Q205Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: 1 Mark**  
Like a \_\_\_\_\_ the earth is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ layers.

- Q206

Deccan plateau is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ rocks.

1 Mark
- Q207

The radius of the earth is \_\_\_\_\_ km.

1 Mark
- Q208

The oceanic crust mainly consist of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark
- Q209

The upper most layer of the earth surface is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark
- Q210

Sedimentary Latin word sedimentum meaning \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark
- Q211

Fill in the blank.  
The Taj Mahal is made of \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark
- Q212

Fill in the blank.  
Gold, petroleum and coal are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark
- Q213

Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark
- Q214

State whether the given statements are true or false:  
Crust is the thickest of all the layers.

1 Mark
- Q215

State whether the given statements are true or false:  
Deccan plateau is made up of basalt.

1 Mark
- Q216

Rocks which contain fossils are metamorphic rocks. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q217

Name the constituents of the oceanic crust.

1 Mark
- Q218

State whether the given statements are true or false:  
Mantle extends up to the depth of 2900km.

1 Mark
- Q219

There are two types of igneous rocks: intrusive rocks and extrusive rocks. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q220

It is constantly undergoing changes inside and outside. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q221

The earth, our homeland is a dynamic planet. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q222

Grinding stones used to prepare paste/ powder of spices and grains are made of sedimentary. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q223

The upper crust is made up of minerals like silicon and aluminium while lower constitutes silicon and magnesium. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q224

State whether the given statements are true or false:  
Fossils are remains of dead plants and animals.

1 Mark
- Q225

Grinding stones used to prepare paste/powder of spices and grains are made of sedimentary rock. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q226

State whether the given statements are true or false:  
The loose sediments are hardened to form metamorphic rocks.

1 Mark
- Q227

State whether the given statements are true or false:  
Core is the innermost layer of the earth.

1 Mark
- Q228

Clay changes into slate and limestone into marble. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q229

Our earth constantly undergoing changes inside and outside. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q230

The three layer of earth mantle is the thinnest amongst them. True/ False

1 Mark
- Q231

Match the contents of Column A with that of Column B.

6 Marks

S.No.	Column A		Column B
1.	Sial	(a)	Extrusive igneous rocks
2.	Sima	(b)	Intrusive igneous rocks
3.	Nife	(c)	Metamorphic rocks
4.	Basalt	(d)	Silica and Alumina
5.	Granite	(e)	Silica and Magnesium
6.	Slate and Marble	(f)	Nickel and Ferrous

- Q232

Define the following?  
1. Igneous rocks.  
2. Sedimentary rocks.  
3. Metamorphic rocks.

6 Marks
- Q233

Describe the interior of the earth.

5 Marks
- Q234

What is a rock? Classify igneous rocks.

5 Marks

Q235

5 Marks

i	Core	a	Earth's surface.
ii	Minerals	b	Used for roads and buildings.
iii	Rocks	c	Made of silicon and alumina.
iv	Clay	d	Has definite chemical composition.
v	Sial	e	Innermost layer.
		f	Changes into slate.
		g	Process of transformation of the rock.

Q236

What do you know about earth's interior?

5 Marks

Q237

Give a brief description of three layers of the earth.

5 Marks

Q238

What are sedimentary rocks? Give an example.

5 Marks

Q239

Mention various types of rocks.

5 Marks

Q240

How are metamorphic rocks formed?

5 Marks

Q241

What are minerals? How are minerals important to us?

5 Marks

Q242

Write a note on various types of rocks?

5 Marks

Q243

Elaborate how rocks are useful to man.

5 Marks

Q244

Match the following:

4 Marks

S.No	Column I		Column II
1.	Granite	(a)	Schist
2.	Basalt	(b)	Graphite
3.	Coal	(c)	Gneiss
4.	Limestone	(d)	Marble

Q245

What do you know about the interior of the earth?

4 Marks

Q246

Give an account of sedimentary rocks.

4 Marks

Q247

Describe the structure o the earth's interior.

4 Marks

Q248

Explain difference between the extrusive and intrusive igneous rocks.

4 Marks

Q249

Explain the main features of the Crust.

4 Marks

Q250

What is the source of knowing of the layered structure of the earth?

3 Marks

Q251

Draw a structure of the interior of the earth.

3 Marks

Q252

What are two types of Igneous rocks?

3 Marks

Q253

Briefly describe the 'rock cycle'.

3 Marks

Q254

What are the uses of minerals?

3 Marks

Q255

Into how many types are igneous rocks divided?

3 Marks

Q256

What are the uses of rocks?

3 Marks

Q257

What is the importance of outer crust to us?

3 Marks

Q258

What is core?

3 Marks

Q259

What are extrusive igneous rocks? Give an example.

3 Marks

Q260

What are minerals? How are they useful for mankind?

3 Marks

Q261

Discuss why igneous rock are called as basis rocks.

3 Marks

Q262

What are intrusive igneous rocks? Give an example.

3 Marks

Q263

What do you know about extrusive and intrusive rocks formed?

3 Marks

Q264

Explain the features of Mantle.

3 Marks

Q265

Explain the uses of rocks in our lives.

3 Marks

Q266

What are metamorphic rocks?

2 Marks

Q267

Limestone is changed into marble.

2 Marks

Q268

What do you know about the core?

2 Marks

Q269

Define the term sediment.

2 Marks



Q270	Have you ever wondered what lies in the interior of the earth? What is the earth made up of?	2 Marks
Q271	What are called igneous rocks?	2 Marks
Q272	Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments.	2 Marks
Q273	How are extrusive and intrusive rocks formed?	2 Marks
Q274	What is mineral?	2 Marks
Q275	Name three types of rocks.	2 Marks
Q276	Give example of all the three major forms of rocks?	2 Marks
Q277	We cannot go to the centre of the earth.	2 Marks
Q278	Define fossil.	2 Marks
Q279	What are the main constituents of the core?	2 Marks
Q280	What is lava?	2 Marks
Q281	Elaborate on the importance of minerals.	2 Marks
Q282	What is mantle?	2 Marks
Q283	Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments. Give reason.	2 Marks
Q284	Differentiate between sial and sima.	2 Marks
Q285	Why do you think that fossils occur only in sedimentary rocks?	2 Marks
Q286	Define rock cycle?	1 Mark
Q287	What is a rock?	1 Mark
Q288	What are the main constituents of the oceanic crust?	1 Mark
Q289	What are the three layers of the earth?	1 Mark
Q290	What makes up the crust of the earth?	1 Mark
Q291	Name the main mineral constituent of the continental mass.	1 Mark
Q292	How are igneous rocks formed?	1 Mark
Q293	What are the three types of rocks on Earth?	1 Mark
Q294	What is the radius of the core?	1 Mark
Q295	What is the earth's crust made of?	1 Mark
Q296	What is called the uppermost layer of the earth?	1 Mark
Q297	Name the monument which is made of red sandstone?	1 Mark
Q298	Limestone is changed into marble. Give reason?	1 Mark
Q299	What are igneous rocks?	1 Mark
Q300	How much of the earth is crust, mantle and core?	1 Mark
Q301	Write about the deepest mine in the world.	1 Mark
Q302	What happens when igneous and sedimentary rocks go under great heat and pressure?	1 Mark
Q303	What do you mean by a rock cycle?	1 Mark
Q304	What is crust?	1 Mark
Q305	What are the main mineral constituents of the continental mass?	1 Mark
Q306	Give two examples of sedimentary rocks.	1 Mark
Q307	What is the radius of earth?	1 Mark
Q308	What is the core of the earth made up of?	1 Mark
Q309	What is the Latin word for igneous?	1 Mark
Q310	What are Fossils?	1 Mark
Q311	What is the Latin word for sedimentary?	1 Mark
Q312	The deepest mine of the world is in which country.	1 Mark
Q313	What are minerals?	1 Mark
Q314	What is the special feature of this layer?	1 Mark

Q315	How are metamorphic rock formed?	1 Mark
Q316	What happens to igneous and sedimentary rocks when they are subjected to great heat and pressure?	1 Mark
Q317	What is the uppermost layer of the Earth called?	1 Mark
Q318	What are sediments?	1 Mark
Q319	What is the innermost layer of the earth?	1 Mark
Q320	What are the main constituents of the continental mass?	1 Mark
Q321	Is the earth a dynamic planet?	1 Mark
Q322	Give an example of extrusive igneous rocks.	1 Mark
Q323	What temperature found at the core?	1 Mark
Q324	What is the Greek word for metamorphic?	1 Mark
Q325	What is meant by rock cycle?	1 Mark