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BASED ON N.C.E.R.T PATTERN

CHAPTER : 9 TYPES OF ROCKS AND MINERALS
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Ans 1. Rocks are composed primarily of grains of minerals, which are crystalline solids formed from atoms chemical bonded into an orderly structure. Some rocks also contain mineraloids, which are rigid, mineral-like substances, such as volcanic glass, that lacks crystalline structure.

Ans 2. Under the action of heat, cold, rain, wind, and other atmospheric factors, the rock breaks down physically into small fragments that become the parent material of the soil. The rock also chemically changes as the

compounds in the rock dissolve in rain or react with air.

Ans 3. There are three kinds of rock: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. Igneous rocks form when molten rock (magma or lava) cools and solidifies. Sedimentary rocks originate when particles settle out of water or air, or by precipitation of minerals from water.

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Ans 1. Magma is composed of molten rock and is stored in the Earth's crust. Lava is magma that reaches the surface of our planet through a volcano vent.

Ans 2. Extrusive, also known as volcanic, rocks are a type of igneous rock that form at the crust's surface as a result of volcanic activity. This type of rock occurs when lava flows on or

above the Earth's surface and cools down rapidly.

Ans 3. Dentist , polishing of tooth enamel.

Ans 4. Basalt.

Ans 5. Its massive, 2.5-km-long enclosing walls are made of red sandstone .

Ans 6. Shale has many commercial uses. It is a source material in the ceramics industry to make brick, tile, and pottery. Shale used to make pottery and building materials requires little processing besides crushing and mixing with water. Crushing shale and heating it with limestone makes cement for the construction industry.

Ans 7. Dolomite is found in sedimentary basins worldwide. It is thought to form by the post depositional alteration of lime mud

and limestone by magnesium-rich groundwater.