

This PDF file contains two chapters. Chapter 2 of geography and Chapter 2 of civics.

Week 3: CLASS 7 :GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 2: INSIDE OUR EARTH

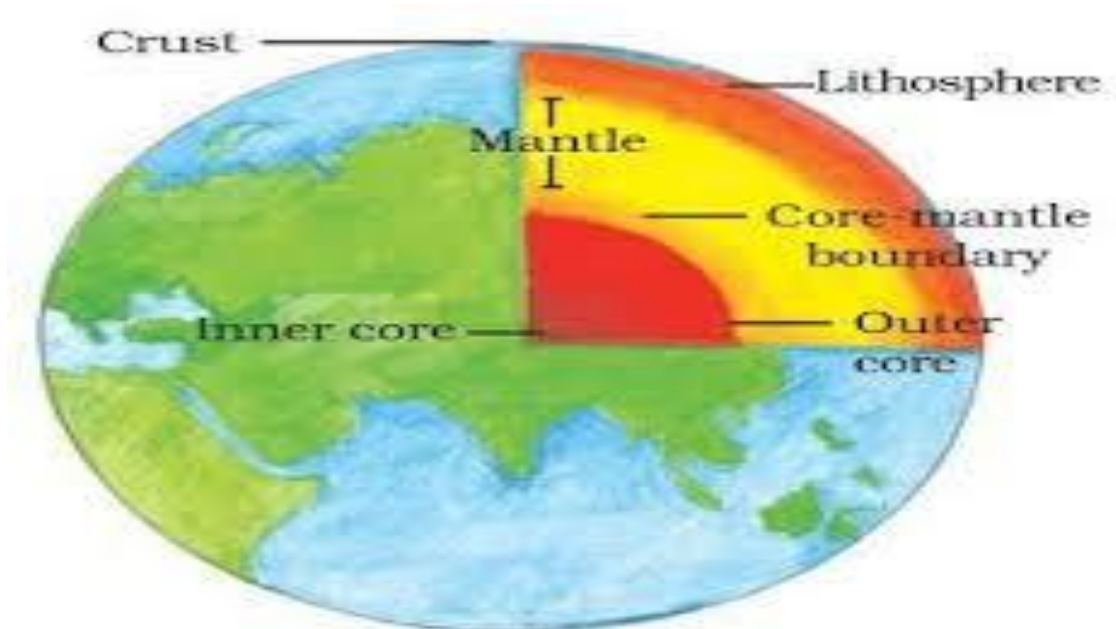
By Mrs.Nidhi Rao

The Earth is a dynamic planet because it is constantly on the going changes inside and outside. Both interior and exterior of earth consists of different types of Rocks and Minerals.

Interior of the Earth.

The radius of the earth is 6371 kilometre. It is made up of several corecentric layers with one inside another just like and onion.

Three Types of layers:



- **CRUST**

The upper most layer of the earth surface is called the crust .It is the thinnest of all the layers .It is about 35 kilometre on the continental masses and only 5 km on the ocean floors .The main mineral constituent of the continental mass are silica and Alumina. It is thus called **Sial**. The ocean crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium it is therefore called **Sima** as it contains silica and magnesium.

- **MANTLE**

The layer just beneath the crust is the Mantle which extends upto the depth of 2900 kilometre below the crust. It is mostly made up of silicon iron and magnesium.

- **CORE**

The innermost layer of the earth is the core with the radius of about 3500 kilometres. It is mainly made up of Nickel and iron and is called **Nife**. The central core has very high temperature and pressure

Rocks and Minerals

The earth's crust is made up of various types of rocks. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock. Rocks can be of different colour size and texture. There are three major types of rocks:

- Igneous rocks
- sedimentary rocks ;and
- metamorphic rocks

Igneous rocks

They are formed when molten magma cools and becomes solid. Igneous rocks are also known as primary rocks. There are two types of igneous rocks intrusive rocks and extrusive rocks

Extrusive Rocks

Extrusive rocks are formed when magma comes out onto the surface of the earth during volcanic eruption, and then cools down. The process takes place rapidly, resulting in the formation of small crystals. Extrusive rocks are also called Volcanic rocks. Example of Basalt and obsidian.

Intrusive rocks:-

Intrusive rocks are formed when the cooling of Magma takes place below the Earth surface. The process takes place slowly resulting in the formation of large crystals. Intrusive rocks are also called plutonic rocks. Example Granite and Dolerite

Sedimentary rocks

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. For example sandstone is made from grains of sand. These rocks may also contain fossils of plants ,animals and other microorganisms that once lived on them.

Metamorphic rocks

Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks and the great heat and pressure for example clay changes into Slate and limestone into marble.

Rock cycle

Rocks go through a cycle of transformation. Magma rising from below the Earth's surface solidifies to form igneous rocks. These rocks are broken down to form sediments which produce sedimentary rocks. Igneous and sedimentary rocks are changed into metamorphic rocks due to Extreme heat and pressure. When these rocks are melted by heat, new magma is formed again. This process of transformation of rocks from one to another type under certain condition in a cyclic manner is known as the Rock cycle.

Minerals

Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition. Minerals are very important to human kinds. Some are used as fuels. For example coal, natural gas and

petroleum. They are also used in industries -iron, aluminium ,gold , uranium ,etc, in medicines, in fertilizers, etc.

Veryshortanswers:-

1.What is crust?

Ans1. The uppermost layer over the Earth's surface is called crust. It is the thinnest of all the layers.

2.What is sial?

Ans2. The main mineral constituents of Continental mass are silica and Alumina. It is thus called sial.

3.What do you mean by sima?

Ans3. The ocean crossed mainly consists of silica and magnesium. It is therefore called Sima.

4.Which plateau is made up of basalt rock?

Ans4. The Deccan Plateau is made up of basalt rocks

5.Name the three types of rocks.

Ans5. The three types of rocks are igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks.

6.Which is the thinnest layer of the earth?

Ans6. The crust is the thinnest layer of the earth.

Short Answer Questions:-

7.What are fossils?

Ans7. Fossils are dead remains of plants and animals of past times ,which are trapped within the layers of rocks .

8.What is a rock?

Ans8. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock. The different types of rock may vary in colour, size and texture rocks are very useful to us.

9.What are metamorphic rocks?

Ans9. When igneous or sedimentary rocks are subjected to extreme heat and pressure they undergo a complete change in the form and characteristics. Such rocks are called metamorphic rocks .The change may occur as a result of volcanic activity, movements in the earth's crust or simply due to heat and pressure deep inside the earth. For example clay changes into Slate and limestone into marble.

Long Answer Questions :-

10. What are the three layers of the earth? Explain.

Ans 10. **The three layers of the Earth are :-**

- **CRUST**

The upper most layer of the earth surface is called the crust.It is the thinnest of all the layers. It is about 35 kilometre on the continental masses and only 5 km on the ocean floors .The main elements that make up The crust are Silicon aluminium and magnesium.

- **MANTLE**

The layer just beneath the crust is the Mantle which extends upto the depth of 2900 kilometre below the crust. It is mostly made up of silicon iron and magnesium.

- **CORE**

The innermost layer of the earth is the core with the radius of about 3500 kilometres. It is mainly made up of Nickel and iron and is called Nife. The central core has very high temperature and pressure.

11.How are extrusive and intrusive rocks formed?

Ans11. Extrusive Rocks

Extrusive rocks are formed when magma comes out onto the surface of the earth during volcanic eruption,and then cools down. The process takes place rapidly,

resulting in the formation of small crystals. Extrusive rocks are also called Volcanic rocks. Example of Basalt and obsidian.

Intrusive rocks:-

Intrusive rocks are formed when the cooling of Magma takes place below the Earth surface. The process takes place slowly resulting in the formation of large crystals. Intrusive rocks are also called plutonic rocks. Example Granite and Dolerite

12. What do you mean by Rock Cycle?

Ans 12. Rocks go through a cycle of transformation. Magma rising from below the Earth's surface solidifies to form igneous rocks. These rocks are broken down to form sediments which produce sedimentary rocks. Igneous and sedimentary rocks are changed into metamorphic rocks due to Extreme heat and pressure. When these rocks are melted by heat, new magma is formed again.

This process of transformation of rocks from one to another type under certain condition in a cyclic manner is known as the Rock cycle.



Kindly Draw the rock cycle and the interior of the earth in your copies. If the diagrams are not clear u can google it.

Thank you .God Bless.

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CLASS 7TH

CIVICS

Chapter 2

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH

By: Mrs Priya Kapadia.

Chapter two talks about following topics.

A) WHAT IS HEALTH.

B) PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HEALTH CARE SERVICES, FACILITIES.

C) HEALTHCARE AND EQUALITY: IS ADEQUATE HEALTHCARE AVAILABLE TO ALL.

A) Public health is defined as the science of protecting and improving the general health of the

general population through education, policy-making and research on disease and injury prevention.

B) PUBLIC HEALTH –The public health service is a chain of health centers and hospitals run by the Government

***They are linked together so that they cover both rural and urban areas and can also provide treatment to all kinds of problems**

*** PRIVATE HEALTH CARE-** In India private health care services and hospitals are more in practice. But due these private hospitals being highly expensive, poor people cannot afford to admit their patients to such hospitals.

C) Therefore to provide health care services for all, Government are providing,

< Hospitals

< Healthcare centers

< Primary health care centers

< Dispensaries

< Family welfare center

< Pulse polio and similar type special campaigns

< Health awareness programs

Q1) What is health?

A1) Health means our ability to remain free of illness, injuries, active and in good spirits in what ever we may be doing.

Q2) What do you mean by Communicable diseases ?

A2) Communicable diseases spread from one person to another in many ways such as through water, food, air etc.

Q3) What is OPD?

A3) OPD is the short form for 'Out Patient Department'. This is where people are first brought in and treated in a hospital without being admitted to any special ward.

Q4) What problems did Aman face in the public hospital ?

A4) Aman faced lots of problem in the public hospital as they had to wait in a long queue at the OPD counter, then another long queue for blood test, he got his blood report after three days, and then after getting blood report when they visited the doctor there was a different doctor that day

Q5) Which country is the largest producer of medicines in the world?

A5) USA is the largest producer of medicines in the world.

II) ANSWER IN SHORT.

Q1) What differences do you find between private and public health services in your area?

A1) We find following differences between private and public health services in our area

FACILITY	COST OF SERVICE	AVAILABILITY
1)Private	Very expensive	Everything is available but at a high cost.
2) Public	Free or subsidise	Basic services are available, inadequate for the large number of patients.

Q2) In what ways is the public health system meant for everyone?

A2) The public health system is meant for every one because of the following reasons

- In order to provide health care to all citizens Government has established hospitals and health centers.**

- **The resources needed to run these services are obtained from the money that we, the public pay to the Government as taxes. Hence, such facilities are meant for everyone.**

Q3) What problems do we face in private hospitals? Discuss

A3) Private hospitals mostly give their services for their own profit.

- * **The cost of these services are rather high.**
- * **Medicines are expensive.**
- * **Many people cannot afford them.**
- * **Sometime they have to borrow money when there is illness in the family.**

III) LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1) What are the different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all? Discuss

A1) The Government can take the following steps in providing basic healthcare for its citizens.

A) As in the case of the Kerala Government, state Governments can empower local panchayats by providing funding to them, in in the process making them a self-reliant healthcare unit.

B) Government can lay emphasis on imparting education regarding healthcare to the local population, such as healthy habits and the benefits of a healthy lifestyle.

C) By providing sanitation, safe drinking water, sanitation and nutrition.

D) Organization of free health check-ups on a monthly basis will also play a crucial role.

Q2) “Improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases”. Explain with the help of examples.

A2) Poor quality of water leads to a rise in many communicable diseases like cholera, typhoid and jaundice. In addition to that, the sources of such poor quality of water often act as a breeding ground for parasites and insects.

- **Particularly, stagnant water can cause mosquitoes to breed, who are the agents of Chikungunya, Dengue, Malaria etc.**

- **Eliminating these breeding grounds for parasites will prove crucial in improving the health conditions of the populace living nearby.**

- **For Example-Recent outbreak dengue that happened in in the city. Negligence on the part of the civic authorities in maintaining the canals and lakes leads to a surge in dengue and malaria cases across the city. Due to pollution and faulty waste management practices, these canals and lakes had turned into an ideal breeding ground for mosquitoes. It was only after drainage the canals and cleaning the lakes with the help of sewage treatment plants and solvents, the outbreak was contained.**

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