CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 2: Students' understanding of the inside of our planet will be enhanced by the Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 2 Notes. It goes into great detail on the Earth's interior, different kinds of rocks and minerals, etc.

A wide range of fascinating subjects are covered in Chapter 2 of Class 7 Geography Inside Our Earth to aid students in understanding the idea of the Earth's innards. Interest-grabbing subjects include minerals, Earth's innards, rocks found on Earth, and much more.

These facts about the planet's innards are crucial for students to learn because they will be covered in the exam. Our Chapter 2 of Geography for Class 7 Students can respond and remove any doubts they may have by using the notes to help them comprehend the concepts covered in the chapter.

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 2 Overview

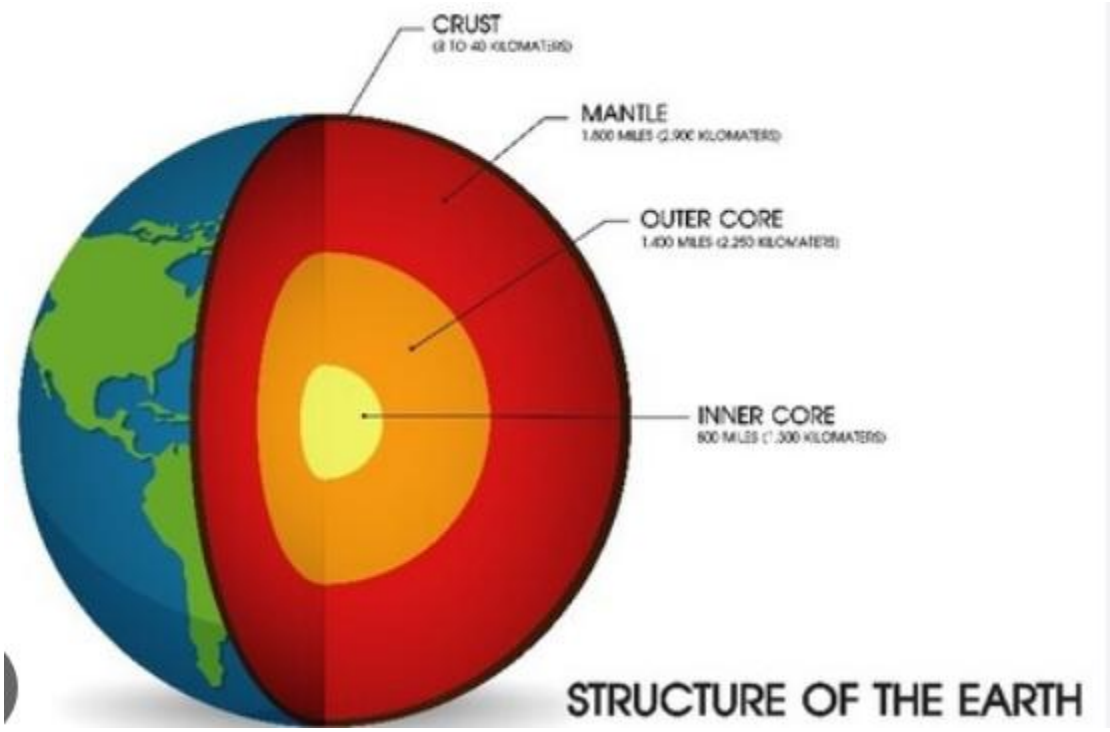
The planet Earth has the capacity to be extremely dynamic. The Earth is constantly changing on the inside as much as the outside. There are three main layers that comprise the Earth's interior. The crust, mantle, and core are the names given to the layers. The crust of the Earth contains the majority of rocks. Igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks are the three primary types of rocks.

The majority of minerals are found in nature and have certain physical characteristics in addition to their chemical makeup. The comprehensive coverage of these ideas in the Inside our Earth Class 7 Notes will aid students in understanding the material and improving their grades.

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 2

Below we have provided CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes chapter 2 for the ease of students so that they can prepare better for their upcoming exams.

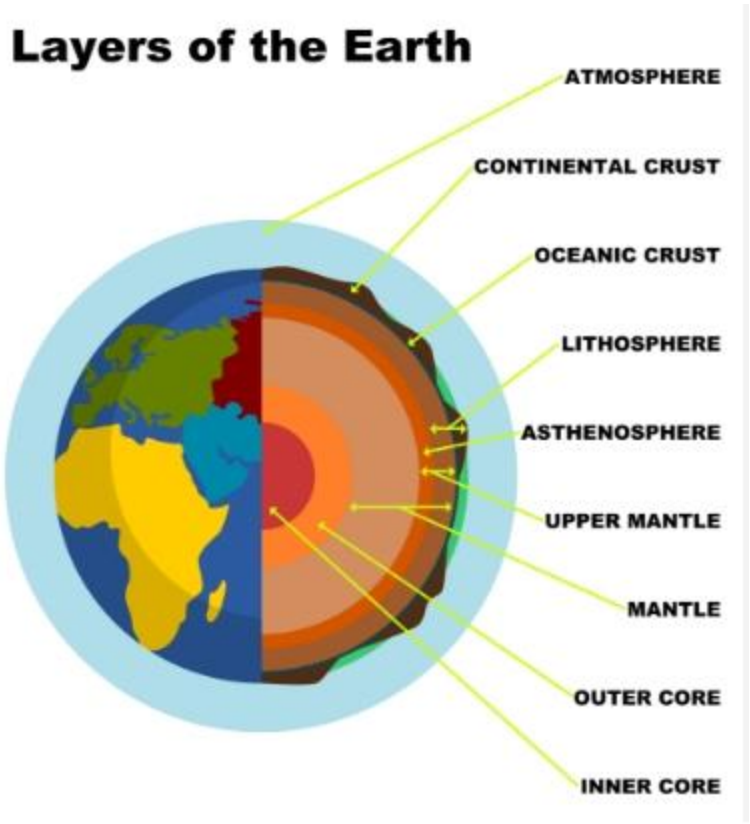
Interior of the Earth



There are multiple concentric layers that make up the Earth. The crust is the topmost layer that covers the surface of the earth. Out of all the layers, it is the thinnest. On the continental masses, it is roughly 35 km, but just 5 km on the ocean floor. Alumina and silica make up the majority of the continental mass's mineral composition. Thus, sial (si-silica and al-alumina) is the name given to it. Sima (si-silica and ma-magnesium) refers to the silica and magnesium that make up the majority of the oceanic crust.

The mantle is located at a depth of 2900 km below the surface of the Earth. The core, which has a radius of roughly 3500 km, is the outermost layer. It is called nife (ni = nickel and fe = ferrous, i.e. iron) and is mostly composed of nickel and iron. The pressure and temperature in the central core are quite high.

Layers of Earth



Consider a cabbage as an illustration to comprehend the layers of the Earth. When cutting cabbage vertically, the outermost part of the vegetable is exposed before the layers of leaves. Its structure is comparable to Earth's.

The Earth is made up of three layers:

Crust

The outermost layer of the Earth's surface
Its main constituent is silicate. In the oceanic crust, it can have a thickness of 5 km, whereas in the continental crust, it can reach 35 km.
Beneath the sedimentary material that makes up this crust lie igneous, metamorphic, and acidic crystalline rocks.
The lighter silicates, which are composed of a blend of silica and aluminium, make up the continents that cover the crust.
Conversely, heavier silicates, such as silica + magnesium (Sima), make up the ocean crust.
Roughly 1% of the Earth's total volume is made up of the crust.

Mantle

Beneath the crust, the mantle has a thickness of around 2,900 km.
It comprises about 66% of the Earth's mass and occupies 84% of the Earth's volume.

It contains silicate that is high in magnesium and iron.
As one approaches the middle, the temperature increases from 2,000 degrees Celsius to 40,000 degrees Celsius.
The silicate material relaxes due to the high temperature without altering its characteristics.
The Earth's landscape is formed by the material being moved in different directions by the heat produced in the mantle zone. Tectonic plate movement is another effect of it, leading to earthquakes, seabed displacement, volcanic eruptions, and the development of mountains.

Core

The geothermal gradient is produced by massive heat and pressure escaping from the Earth's core, which is more akin to a furnace.
Nickel and iron make up the core.
The liquid outer core and the solid inner core make up the two halves of the core. The churning of this liquid part produces and sustains the Earth's magnetic field. In contrast, the inner core is a dense ball of iron that is highly heated. The density and pressure in this area keep the iron from melting.

Rocks and Minerals

A rock is a solid mixture of minerals that are firmly bound together. They are found in the natural world. Based on how they form, they can be divided into the following categories.

One kind of rock created when lava or magma solidifies is called igneous rock. Rocks located in the crust or mantle melt to generate magma. It is divided into two categories.

Rocks known as intrusive or plutonic rocks are created when lava cools and crystallises inside the crust of the Earth. One example of a plutonic rock is granite.
Extrusive or volcanic rock is the term used to describe rocks that are created when magma cools down after rising to the surface of the Earth in a dense, lava-like form. For example, basalt rock or pumice.

Very minute fragments of fractured rock, minerals, and living things accumulate and cement together to produce sedimentary rocks in water. Shale, limestone, and sandstone are a few examples. Fossils are often seen in sedimentary rocks.
When igneous or sedimentary rocks are exposed to extreme temperatures and pressures, their chemical makeup and physical characteristics change, resulting in metamorphic rock. Metamorphism is the term used for this. Marble, quartzite, and other like materials are instances of this.

Extrusive Igneous Rocks

Extrusive igneous rocks: Lava quickly cools and solidifies upon contact with the earth's surface. Extrusive igneous rocks are those that have formed in this manner on the crust. Take basalt, for instance. Basalt rocks make up the Deccan plateau.

Intrusive Igneous Rocks

Intrusive igneous rocks: Occasionally, molten magma cools down in the crust of the earth. We refer to these solid rocks as intrusive igneous rocks. One such type of rock is granite. Granite is used to make the paste or powder that is used to grind grains and spices.

Minerals

Minerals are elements or compounds that exist in nature that have certain physical characteristics and unique chemical compositions.

They provide enormous advantages to people. Minerals can be utilised in industry to create iron, aluminium, gold, and uranium, as well as fuels (coal, natural gas, and petroleum). They can also be utilised as mineral raw materials and fertilisers.

Benefits of CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 2

Our revision notes for CBSE Class 7 Geography Chapter 2 cover the essential concepts in a simple and comprehensive manner, helping students to fulfil their learning objectives.

Our skilled teachers and subject matter experts have carefully chosen the notes we provide, catering to our students' demands for study resources that will help them complete their revisions with the least amount of effort and that are appropriate for tests.

Students may easily study the chapter's main concepts and add further details as needed throughout the test with the help of these notes.