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Q7

(a) Rock is Broken down by frost rain and Sun at A. What name is given to this Process?

Ans The Rock is broken down by frost rain and Sun the Process is called Physical / Mechanical weathering.

(b) How is Sediment is ~~than~~ grain in a River changed during transport from A to B (State two difference in the likely appearce of the grains?

Ans Sediment grains in a River are changed by clay Sand and slit and

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by accumalation and depostion of small other Partikles and Subsequent cementation of minerals or organics partic-ls on the floors of river.

(b) ⇒ the first difference in the likely appergance of the grains is "Size" they are different from eachother on the basis of Size

(2) ⇒ the Second difference in the likely apparence of the grains is its "texture" they are different from each other on the basis of "texture"

(c) How do loose Sediments at c become changed into Solid rock?

Ans Sediment are Squeezed togather by the weight of Overlying Sediment on top of them. Fluid fill in the Spaces between the loose Particles of Sediment and Crystallize to Create a rock by Cementation Calcite and Silica are Comman Minerals the Cement the Sediment

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together and form a solid rock.

(d) Rock that are deeply buried in the earth crust may under goes metamophism Describe two changes that happen in Rocks during metamorphism and explain Piont D?

Ans two changes that happen in Rock during metamorphism.

(i) Intrusive Rock:

⇒ Intrusive Rock form from magma underground often relatively deep in the earth

⇒ cools slowly

⇒ large crystal form.

(ii) Extrusive Rock:

⇒ Extrusive Rocks form from lava at the surface of the earth.

⇒ Fast cooling

⇒ Small or no crystals

∴ Piont D: Explanation:

the Point D is a Place where the magma is form by different minerals and Iron due to the

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Most heat of earth and this magma form the igneous rock and also the metamorphic rocks this magma also melt the sedimentry and igneous rocks from molten forms of rocks and then the Circle of formation of rocks continuous.

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(c) Figure 3. Show the Structure of a Volcano and the Rock layer beneth

(I) What type of volcano is shown in the figure by shape and if eruption is more often which Catergory it fits.?

Ans Composite volcano

(II) The eruption show in the Figure 3 producing an Ash Column that rises thoas-ands of meters above the volcano Summit.

(a) Explain how gases trapped in the magma help produce the ash Column.

Ans the compostion of the gass in magma are
⇒ mostly H2O (water vapour) and some $CO_2$
⇒ Minor Amount of Sulfur Chlorine and flurine gases.

(b) many people around the world live close to volcanoes So when a volcanoes erupts thousands of live may be at risk.

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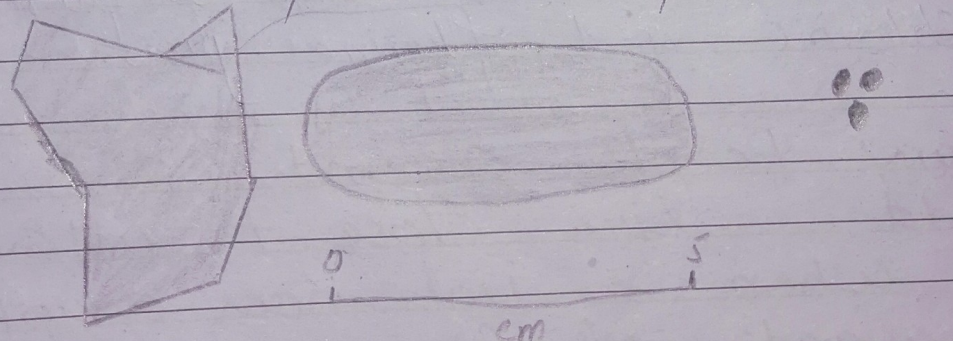
(i) Suggest One Sign that might indicate if a volcano is about to erupt.

Ans An Increase in the freequency and intensity of felt earthquakes
* Small change in heat flow
* Subtile Swelling of the ground surface.

(ii) Suggest Two dangers that might result from Ash Fall near a volcano.

Ans Health cocern after a volcanic eruption include Infections disease respiratory illness, burns, Injuries, from falls and vehicls accident related to the slippery hary condation caused by ash

"B" Figure: below show the Size and Shape of typical Sediment Particles from the deposit Produced.

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1, clay mud
2, rounded pebbles and Sand
3, slopping Sand layers
4, Angular boulders.

(i) in each box write down the Most likely number from the the Deposit Produced Column in the table above

(ii) in your own words explain how Sediment Particles change as they are transported down-stream by a River?

Ans When the erosion of Particle occurs down stream by River then the Sediment change along Some Period of transportion and deposit in various places, these Sediment changes from borders to Cobbles and after Sometime of more.

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(D) Answer the Following Questions?

(i) in the table below are Statment that refer to either Weathering or Erosion Complete the table by writing Weathering or Erosion in the Space Provided

| Statment | Weather or Erosion |
|---|---|
| (i) Break down of rock without it being moved | (i) Weathering |
| (ii) Wearing away of rock during transport rock Particles | (ii) Erosion |
| (iii) A Process caused by wind running water and moving ice | (iii) Erosion |
| (iv) A effect of plant roots growing in rock Jionts and fractures | (iv) Weathering |

(ii) A Statue was made from limestone. Rains makes lime stone weather more quickly Than sandstone what Substance in the Rain Cause this?

Ans the Rain Contain Sulfuric acid these Statue. the Reaction of the Sulfuric acid with the Calcaium Carbonate gield Calcium Sulfate and Carbonic acid.

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(iii) Why Igneous rocks never contains fossils?

Ans Igneous rocks do not contains any fossils. this is because any fossils in the original rock will have melted when the rock melted to form magma.

(iv) Granite takes much longer to cool deep underground than basalt lava at the Earth Surface. How and why is the Size of the Crystals in granite different from the Size of the Crystal in basalt?

Ans Igneous rocks contain randomly arranged interlocking Crystal the Size of the crystal depend on how quickly the molten magma solified. magma that cools slowly will forms an igneous rock with large Crystal lava the cools quickly with form a igneous rock with small Crystals.

(b)

(v) Describe One Process that might be responsible for producing the large angular poorly sorted fragments in the scree sediments collecting

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at bottom of the cliff?

Ans:. Scree Sediment at the bottom of the cliff are large angular and poorly sorted because of the process of glacial transport.