

- Found in abundance in the Dharwar district of Karnataka.
- Economically the most important rocks because they **possess valuable minerals like high grade iron-ore, manganese, copper, lead, gold, etc.**

- 4) Isohalines are lines joining equal
- a) Pressure
 - b) Rainfall
 - c) Temperature
 - d) Salinity

Solution: d)

Isohalines are lines (or contours) that join points of equal salinity in an aquatic system.

- 5) Consider the following statements regarding Acidic Rocks.
1. These rocks are poor in silica.
 2. These rocks cool fast and it does not spread far away.
 3. Granite, quartz and feldspar are the examples of Acidic Rocks.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2
- b) 2 only
- c) 2, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

Solution: c)

Acidic Rocks

- Acidic rocks are characterised by **high content of silica** (quartz and feldspar) — up to 80 per cent.
- The rest is divided among aluminium, alkalis, magnesium, iron oxide, lime etc.
- These rocks have a lesser content of heavier minerals like iron and magnesium. Hence, they are less dense and are lighter in colour than basic rocks.
- These rocks constitute the sial portion of the crust.
- Due to the excess of silicon, **acidic magma cools fast, and it does not flow and spread far away.**
- High mountains are formed of this type of rock.
- **Granite, quartz and feldspar are typical examples.**

- 6) Consider the following statements.
1. Western Ghats are comparatively higher in elevation than the Eastern Ghats.
 2. Western Ghats are more discontinuous than the Eastern Ghats and are highly eroded.
 3. Javadi hills, the Palconda range and the Nallamala hills are part of Western Ghats.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1, 2
- c) 1, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

Solution: a)

Western Ghats are locally known by different names such as Sahyadri in Maharashtra, Nilgiri hills in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and Anaimalai hills and Cardamom hills in Kerala. **Western Ghats are comparatively higher in elevation and more continuous than the Eastern Ghats.**

Eastern Ghats comprising the discontinuous and low hills are highly eroded by the rivers such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Kaveri, etc. Some of the important ranges include the Javadi hills, the Palconda range, the Nallamala hills, the Mahendragiri hills, etc.