

## PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on  
CCES. St  
class - 7

- A. 1. Three kinds of rocks on the earth.  
2. Rocks formed by the deposition and hardening of layers of sediment are called sedimentary rocks.  
3. Seismograph.
- B. 1. Crust, Mantle; 2. Sedimentary rocks, Igneous rocks; 3. Volcanoes, Tectonic processes

## PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on  
CCE

- A. 1. (i); 2. (ii); 3. (i)
- B. 1. Rock; 2. Crust; 3. Fossil; 4. Marble
- C. 1. Rock; 2. Seismograph; 3. Core; 4. Magma; 5. Crust
- D. 1. The earth's lithosphere is made up of rocks. Igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks are the three main types of rocks.  
2. **Magma:** Molten rock found below the earth's surface is called magma.  
**Lava :** Magma which has come out onto the earth's surface.  
3. The remains of plants and animals trapped within layers of rock are called fossils.  
4. A volcano is a vent, or an opening, at a weak spot in the earth's crust through which magma erupts onto the surface as lava. When ash, rocks and solidified lava pile up around the vent, forming a conical hill known as a volcanic cone.  
5. Earthquakes do not create major land forms. They can however changes in the existing land forms. They may cause cracks to open up in the ground.
- E. 1. When magma cools and solidifies, it forms a very hard rock known as igneous rocks. They are formed when magma cools and solidifies on reaching the surface. The magma that reaches the surface is known as lava.  
2. Rocks formed by the deposition and hardening of layer of sediments are called sediment rocks. They are usually made up of layers of different composition. Sand stone, limestones, shale, gravel are example of sediments.  
3. The upper mantle is about 670 km thick where as lower mantle is nearly 2,200 km thick. The top layer of the upper mantle is solid, below this layer lies a soft layer. The lower mantle is a solid region.  
4. Igneous and sedimentary rocks change their form under the very high temperature or pressure. Such changed rocks are known as metamorphic rocks. Extreme heat and pressure may cause igneous and sedimentary rocks to form metamorphic rocks.  
5. Pg-89, Diagram of the rock cycle.