

Name: _____ Class: _____

Date: _____

Rock Test Study Guide

1. What three things are used to identify a rock?
_____, _____,
_____.
2. What are the two main examples of a rock's texture?
_____-grained and _____-grained
3. Granite is made of mica, feldspar, and quartz. This describes granite's _____.
4. Granite is coarse-grained. This describes granite's _____.
5. Granite is formed from magma inside the Earth. This describes granite's _____.
6. _____ rocks form when rock is melted, then cooled.
7. What size crystals form when magma cools SLOWLY?
_____ (large or small)
8. What type of igneous rock is formed by LAVA?

9. What type of igneous rock is formed by MAGMA?

10. Before a rock can become a sedimentary rock, the rock must first be _____ (broken down into smaller pieces).
11. Sand, broken bones, weathered rock, gravel, and pieces of shell are all examples of _____.
12. You can tell if a rock is organic because that means it contains _____.
13. Most sedimentary rocks are formed under _____.
14. The two types of igneous rocks are _____ and _____.
15. The two types of metamorphic rocks are _____ and _____.

16. Granite and basalt are examples of _____ rocks.
17. Cementation is more common in which kind of sedimentary rock?
_____.
18. What is the difference between compaction and cementation?

_____.
19. Granite makes up mountains, but it actually formed deep underground, as magma cooled. Granite is an example of _____ igneous rock.
20. What is the force that uses pressure to make sediments into rock? _____
21. What type of rock goes through the processes of erosion and deposition? _____.
22. _____ is a process where water, wind, ice and/or heat break down rock.
23. The process where sediments are dropped and collect (builds up land) is called _____.
24. The process that changes igneous rocks to sedimentary where sediments move is called _____.
25. What kind of sediments would only **organic** sedimentary rocks contain? _____.
26. As layer upon layer of sediments are deposited, the process of _____ presses them together.
27. What force/processes of Earth create metamorphic rocks?
_____ and _____.
28. If your science teacher was found in the Earth as a fossil hundreds of thousands of years from now, what type of rock would he or she be found in? _____.
29. What type of rock is found near volcanoes?

MATCHING:

- A. Weathering
- B. Erosion
- C. Deposition
- D. Cementation
- E. Compaction

30. _____ The force that uses pressure to make sediments into rock
31. _____ The process where water, wind, ice and/or heat break down rock.
32. _____ When minerals make a natural "glue" to hold sediment together
33. _____ When sediments are dropped and collect/build up.
34. _____ The process that changes igneous rocks to sedimentary rocks where sediments move.

- A. Coarse-Grained
- B. Fine-Grained

35. _____ Extrusive Igneous rock
36. _____ Intrusive Igneous rock
37. _____ Granite
38. _____ Diorite
39. _____ Obsidian
40. _____ Pumice
41. _____ Basalt

Complete the mystery circle maps by writing the type of rock that would go in the center of the map:

