Section Quiz

Section: Rocks and the Rock Cycle

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term or phrase.

1. igneous rock  
   a. rock that forms when existing rock is altered
2. sedimentary rock  
   b. rock that forms when magma or molten rock cools and hardens
3. metamorphic rock  
   c. the simplified pattern that illustrates the order in which minerals crystallize from cooling magma according to their chemical composition and melting point
4. rock cycle  
   d. the series of processes in which rock forms, changes from one type to another, is destroyed, and forms again by geological processes
5. Bowen’s reaction series  
   e. rock that forms when deposits of sediment are cemented, compressed, and hardened

In the space provided, write the letter of the answer choice that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

6. A measure of the tendency of a chemical compound to maintain its original chemical composition rather than break down to form a different chemical is called
   a. chemical stability.  
   b. atomic bonding.  
   c. foliation.  
   d. atomic structuring.

7. Huge igneous rock structures have zones of weakness called
   a. layers.  
   b. columns.  
   c. fractures.  
   d. joints.

8. Which of the following does NOT change the form of existing rock?
   a. tremendous pressure  
   b. extreme heat  
   c. a chemical process  
   d. light

9. The name for this type of rock means “from fire” in Latin.
   a. igneous  
   b. sedimentary  
   c. metamorphic  
   d. sandstone

10. The name for this type of rock means “changed form.”
    a. igneous  
    b. sedimentary  
    c. metamorphic  
    d. sandstone
Section Quiz

Section: Igneous Rock

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term or phrase.

1. igneous rock
   a. rock that forms from the cooling and solidification of magma beneath Earth’s surface

2. intrusive igneous rock
   b. magma or igneous rock that is rich in feldspars and silica and is generally light in color

3. extrusive igneous rock
   c. magma or igneous rock that is rich in magnesium and iron and is generally dark in color

4. felsic
   d. rock that forms when magma cools and solidifies

5. mafic
   e. rock that forms from the cooling and solidification of lava at Earth’s surface

In the space provided, write the letter of the answer choice that best completes each sentence or best answers each question.

6. Three factors that determine whether rock melts are temperature, the presence of fluid in the rock, and
   a. the crystal content.  
   b. air density.  
   c. pressure.  
   d. surrounding rock.

7. The process by which different minerals melt at different temperatures is called
   a. tempering.  
   b. partial melting.  
   c. dissolving.  
   d. decaying.

8. Which of the following is NOT an example of an intrusion?
   a. volcano  
   b. batholith  
   c. laccolith  
   d. sill

9. A lava flow is a type of
   a. intrusion.  
   b. extrusion.  
   c. dike.  
   d. sill.

10. An example of porphyritic-textured igneous rock is
    a. pumice.  
    b. granite.  
    c. rhyolite.  
    d. obsidian.
Section Quiz

Section: Sedimentary Rock

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term or phrase.

1. compaction
   a. rock that forms from the remains of plants or animals

2. cementation
   b. the process in which the volume and porosity of a sediment are decreased by the weight of overlying sediments

3. chemical sedimentary rock
   c. rock that forms when minerals precipitate from a solution or settle from a suspension

4. organic sedimentary rock
   d. the process in which minerals precipitate into pore spaces between sediment grains and bind them to form rock

5. clastic sedimentary rock
   e. rock formed from compacted or cemented fragments of preexisting rocks

In the space provided, write the letter of the answer choice that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

6. The tendency for currents of air or water to separate sediments according to size is called
   a. arranging.  
   b. classifying. 
   c. organizing. 
   d. sorting.

7. Which of the following is NOT a common depositional environment?
   a. plain  
   b. delta 
   c. river 
   d. beach

8. Layers and beds of sedimentary rock are examples of
   a. sandstone. 
   b. massive beds. 
   c. stratification. 
   d. sea beds.

9. In stratified layers of sedimentary rock, what is it called when sediment settles on the bottom and large grains settle on top?
   a. cross-beds 
   b. massive beds 
   c. graded beds 
   d. reverse grading

10. In sedimentary rock, what are lumps that have compositions different from the main body of rock called?
    a. ripple marks 
    b. mud cracks 
    c. concretions 
    d. fossils
Section Quiz

Section: Metamorphic Rock

In the space provided, write the letter of the definition that best matches the term or phrase.

_____ 1. nonfoliated a. a change in the texture, structure, or chemical composition of a rock due to changes in temperature and pressure over a large area

_____ 2. contact metamorphism b. a rock texture in which mineral grains are not arranged in planes or bands

_____ 3. metamorphism c. a rock texture in which mineral grains are arranged in planes or bands

_____ 4. foliation d. a change in the texture, structure, or chemical composition of a rock due to contact with magma

_____ 5. regional metamorphism e. the process in which one type of rock changes into another because of chemical processes or changes in temperature or pressure

In the space provided, write the letter of the answer choice that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

_____ 6. Most metamorphic rock forms as a result of
a. foliation. c. chemical contact.
b. magma flows. d. regional metamorphism.

_____ 7. What type of rock texture results when extreme pressure causes minerals in metamorphic rock to realign, or when minerals separate out into dark and light bands?
   a. mafic c. felsic
   b. foliated d. nonfoliated

_____ 8. Which of the following is NOT a foliated rock?
a. marble c. slate
b. gneiss d. schist

_____ 9. Which of the following is an example of a nonfoliated rock?
a. slate c. quartzite
b. schist d. lava

_____ 10. An example of a nonfoliated rock used as a building or sculpting material is
   a. brick. c. magma.
b. slate. d. marble.