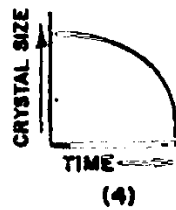
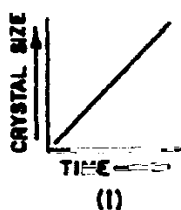


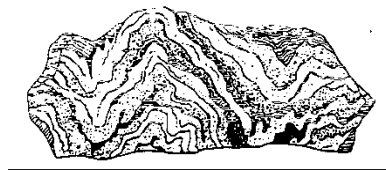
ROCKS REVIEW

- The grouping of rocks as igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic is based primarily upon differences in
 - age
 - origin
 - size
 - hardness
- Marble is a nonfoliated rock that forms from the metamorphism of
 - limestone
 - sandstone
 - shale
 - granite
- According to the Rock Cycle Diagram in the *Earth Science Reference Tables*, metamorphic rock could be the direct result of the
 - melting and solidification of sedimentary rock
 - weathering and erosion of igneous rock
 - heat and pressure added to an igneous rock
 - erosion and deposition of sediments
- Which statement is supported by information in the Rock Cycle?
 - Metamorphic rock results directly from melting and crystallization.
 - Sedimentary rock can only be formed from igneous rock.
 - Igneous rock always results from melting and solidification.
 - Sediments get compacted to form an igneous rock.
- Which is the best description of the properties of rhyolite?
 - fine-grained and mafic
 - coarse-grained and mafic
 - fine-grained and felsic
 - coarse-grained and felsic
- According to the Scheme for Igneous Rock Identification, compared to andesite, gabbro is
 - lighter in color
 - more felsic in composition
 - greater in density
 - more fine grained in texture
- As the rate of cooling of molten rock increases, the size of the crystals that form in the rock will usually
 - decrease
 - increase
 - remain the same
- Which graph best shows the relationship between the size of the crystals in an igneous rock and the length of time it has taken the rock to solidify?



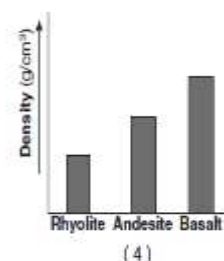
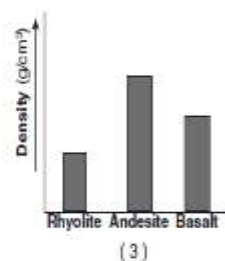
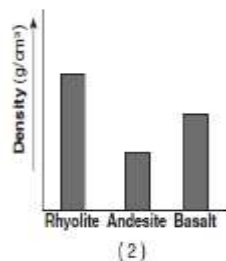
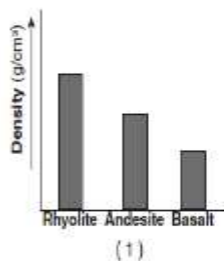
9. Quartz and potassium feldspar are commonly found in igneous rocks that are
 (1) felsic, with low density (3) felsic, with high density
 (2) mafic, with low density (4) mafic, with high density
10. Which rock is composed of sediments that have a range of sizes and that originate from different rock types?
 (1) basalt (3) conglomerate
 (2) gneiss (4) granite
11. According to the Earth Science Reference Tables, which rock is organic?
 (1) granite (3) sandstone
 (2) basalt (4) limestone
12. Which sedimentary rocks are formed by chemical precipitation from seawater?
 (1) rock gypsum and rock salt (3) fossil limestone and shale
 (2) sandstone and siltstone (4) conglomerate and dolostone
13. According to the Earth Science Reference Tables, which sedimentary rock is land-derived?
 (1) limestone (3) gypsum
 (2) siltstone (4) salt
14. Which rock type most likely would contain fossils?
 (1) sedimentary rock (3) metamorphic rock
 (2) intrusive igneous rock (4) extrusive igneous rock
15. Which rocks form relatively thin layers, compared to the thickness of the continent, over large areas of the continents?
 (1) granite and gabbro (3) sedimentary rocks
 (2) metamorphic rocks (4) intrusive igneous rocks

The diagram below represents a rock with a distorted layer structure.



16. The distorted structure of this rock is most likely the result of
 (1) a long period of weathering (3) glacial activity
 (2) wind erosion (4) extreme pressure
17. Which rock shows banding that formed as a result of the recrystallization of unmelted material under high temperature and pressure?
 (1) gneiss (3) granite
 (2) conglomerate (4) sandstone

18. Which material is made mostly of the mineral quartz?
- (1) sulfuric acid (3) plaster of paris
(2) pencil lead (4) window glass
19. The vesicular texture of scoria indicates that it formed
- (1) slowly, deep below Earth's surface
(2) slowly, on Earth's surface
(3) quickly, deep below Earth's surface
(4) quickly, on Earth's surface
20. Which texture best describes an igneous rock that formed deep underground?
- (1) glassy (3) fine grained
(2) vesicular (4) coarse grained
21. While a geology student was walking along several rock outcrops, she found a rock specimen that showed the following characteristics:
- Grain Size – Coarse
Texture – Foliated
Composition – Quartz, Feldspar, Amphibole, Garnet, Pyroxene
- This specimen should be identified as
- (1) hornfels (3) gneiss
(2) slate (4) quartzite
22. Rocks are classified on the basis of
- (1) the mass of the sample
(2) the shape of the sample
(3) their age in millions of years
(4) how they were formed
23. All rocks contain
- (1) minerals (3) sediments
(2) intergrown crystals (4) fossils
24. Which graph best represents the relative densities of three different types of igneous rock?



25. A student classified the rock to the right as sedimentary.

Which observation about the rock best supports this classification?

- (1) The rock is composed of several minerals.
- (2) The rock has a vesicular texture.
- (3) The rock contains fragments of other rocks.
- (4) The rock shows distorted and stretched



26. Which rock is bioclastic and consists of plant remains?

- (1) limestone
- (2) gneiss
- (3) schist
- (4) coal

27. Which two processes lead directly to the formation of both breccia and conglomerate?

- (1) melting and solidification
- (2) heat and pressure
- (3) compaction and cementation
- (4) evaporation and precipitation

28. Which igneous rock is dark colored, cooled slowly below Earth's surface, and is composed mainly of plagioclase feldspar, olivine, and pyroxene?

- (1) obsidian
- (2) rhyolite
- (3) scoria
- (4) gabbro

29. Which three minerals are most commonly found in the igneous rock granite?

- (1) amphibole, calcite, and hematite
- (2) amphibole, biotite mica, and gypsum
- (3) plagioclase feldspar, pyroxene, and olivine
- (4) plagioclase feldspar, potassium feldspar, and quartz

30. Which nonfoliated rock forms only by contact metamorphism?

- (1) conglomerate
- (2) quartzite
- (3) pegmatite
- (4) hornfels

31. Which rock is foliated, shows mineral alignment but not banding, and contains medium-sized grains of quartz and pyroxene?

- (1) phyllite
- (2) schist
- (3) gneiss
- (4) quartzite

32. Which two rocks have the most similar mineral composition?

- (1) marble and rhyolite
- (2) limestone and basalt
- (3) quartzite and rock salt
- (4) granite and phyllite

