

Part A. Vocabulary Review

Directions: *Match the terms in Column II with the descriptions in Column I. Write the letter of the correct term in the blank at the left.*

Column I Column II 1. rocks formed by changes in heat and pressure or a. granitic the presence of hot, watery fluids **b.** metamorphic rocks 2. rocks formed from molten material 3. rocks formed from sediments **c.** rock cycle 4. igneous rocks formed on or near Earth's surface **d.** sedimentary rocks 5. layered metamorphic rocks e. cementation 6. process by which sediments are pressed together to form rock **f.** basaltic 7. light-colored igneous rocks with a lower density than basaltic rocks g. rock 8. dense, dark-colored igneous rocks **h.** extrusive 9. metamorphic rocks that don't have layers i. sediments **10.** process by which large sediments are glued together by dissolved minerals to form rock j. igneous rocks <u>11. igneous rocks formed below Earth's surface</u> **k.** compaction **12.** bits of weathered rock, minerals, grains, plants, and animals that have been eroded **l.** intrusive **13.** model that illustrates the processes that create and m. foliated change rocks **14.** magma that reaches Earth's surface and flows **n.** lava from volcanoes **15.** a mixture of minerals, organic matter, volcanic glass, o. nonfoliated or other materials

<u>Assessment</u>

Chapter Review (continued)

Part B. Concept Review

Directions: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Suppose you found an igneous rock that had almost even amounts of silica, iron, and magnesium. How would you classify this rock? Why?

2. How do detrital, chemical, and organic sedimentary rocks differ from one another?

3. Your friend challenges you to tell what you know about a rock without seeing it. You are given a one-word hint: clastic. What can you tell your friend about the rock?

4. What makes the rock cycle a "cycle"?

5. What is cementation?