Directions: Read the passage below and answer the question(s) that follow.

rock cycle

Igneous rock Magma Sediment 9 5 Metamorphic 6 Sedimentary rock rock

- What process is involved in position 1? 1
- A. compaction
- Β. cooling
- C. heating under pressure
- D. melting
- E. weathering

2 What process is involved in position 5?

- A. compaction
- B. cooling
- C. heating under pressure
- D. melting
- E. weathering
- 3 What process is involved in position 2 and 7?
- A. compaction
- Β. cooling
- C. heating under pressure
- D. melting
- E. weathering
- 4
- What process is involved in position 3, 4 and 9?
- A. compaction
- Β. cooling
- C. heating under pressure
- D. melting
- E. weathering

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- What process is involved in position 6 and 8? 5
- A. compaction
- Β. cooling
- C. heating under pressure
- D. melting
- E. weathering

Directions: Answer the following question(s).

- 6 During the analysis of a rock sample, a geologist concludes that the sample was made up of smaller pieces of rock, sand, and minerals that were transformed into a new type of rock through heat and high pressure. How should the geologist classify the sample?
- A. It should be classified as metamorphic rock.
- B. It should be classified as sedimentary rock.
- $C. \hspace{0.5cm} \text{It should be classified as igneous rock.}$
- D. It should be classified as plutonic rock.

7 The picture shows a simple model of the rock cycle.



What needs to happen at point 3 for igneous rock to transform into sedimentary rock?

- A. Weathering and erosion need to wear away the igneous rock, forming particles that will eventually cement into sedimentary rock.
- B. Low temperatures at the poles need to freeze the igneous rock, cooling and hardening it into extremely dense sedimentary rock.
- C. Tectonic plates must collide near the igneous rock, driving it under the surface, where it melts into sedimentary rock.
- D. High pressure needs to compact the igneous rock, eventually melting it and forming sedimentary rock as it cools.

8 The picture shows a piece of slate. Slate is a type of rock that forms when shale rock is exposed to heat and pressure deep under Earth's surface for thousands of years.



Source: Jonathan Zander

What type of rock is slate?

- A. igneous
- B. intrusive
- C. metamorphic
- D. sedimentary

Directions: Read the passage below and answer the question(s) that follow.

Directions: Use the diagram of the rock cycle below to answer any questions that follow.



Directions: Answer the following question(s).

- 13 Based on the processes involved in the rock cycle, in which 18 type of rock would a fossil most likely be found? A. igneous Β. sedimentary C. metamorphic D. granite How are igneous rocks formed? 14 A. by the erosion of metamorphic minerals and gas В. by the cooling of melted rocks and gas C. from layers of small bits of rocky material that settle in water D. from sedimentary rock that has been heated under high pressure A. Rocks are classified as igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic 15 based mainly on their B. C. A. texture and shape. D. Β. method of formation. C. grain size. D. mineral content. 19 A. Which of the following correctly lists the steps of sedimentary 16 Β. rock formation? C. Particles are compacted and cemented into new A. D. sedimentary rock. \rightarrow High heat and pressure compact large rocks into sediments. → Particles are compacted and cemented into new sedimentary rock. 20 Wind and water move and help the sediment particles R collect. → High heat and pressure compact large rocks into sediments. → Particles are melted and cooled into new sedimentary rock. A. Β. C. High heat and pressure compact large rocks into sediments. → Particles are compacted and cemented into new C. sedimentary rock. → Wind and water move and help the D. sediment particles collect. Weathering and erosion break down large rocks into D. sediment. \rightarrow Wind and water move and help the sediment 21 particles collect. → Particles are compacted and cemented into new sedimentary rock. A. In order for sedimentary rock to form, which of the following 17 B. must occur? compaction C. A. Β. intrusion D. C. oxidization D. metamorphism
 - A pocket of melted rock, or magma, has formed deep below the surface of Earth.



After the pocket of magma slowly cools, what does the magma become?

- intrusive igneous rock
- extrusive igneous rock
- sedimentary rock
- metamorphic rock
- What happens to a rock when it is weathered?
- It is built up as material is deposited.
- It is moved by wind, air, or water.
- It is changed into another type of rock.
- It is broken into smaller pieces
- Leaves release acids into the soil as they decay. How could the decaying leaves affect the rocks in the soil underneath them?
- They could increase the amount of chemical weathering.
- They could increase the amount of physical weathering.
- They could decrease the amount of physical weathering.
- They could decrease the amount of chemical weathering.
- Which of the following correctly describes the difference between a mineral and a rock?
- Rocks are made of crystalline material, but minerals are always noncrystalline.
- Rock can be made of noncrystalline material, but minerals are always crystals.
- Rock can be made of inorganic material, but minerals are always organic.
- Rocks are made of naturally occurring material, but minerals can be synthetic or manmade.

Directions: Answer the following question(s).

22	Landslides, rockfalls, and creep are examples of erosion and deposition by which erosion agent?
A.	wind
B.	gravity
C.	oxidation
D.	solar energy
23	Marley has a vegetable garden in her yard. During a storm, heavy rain falls. The rain runs over the garden, and some of the soil is washed away. Which term best describes this movement of soil from one place to another?
A.	weathering
В.	discharge
C.	deposition
D.	erosion

- 24 Sand dunes are hills or ridges of sand collected and piled high. Which term best describes this collection and build up of sand?
- A. erosion
- B. weathering
- C. deposition
- D. discharge