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Types of Rocks Worksheet

Name:	 Date:	

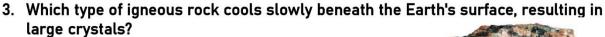
I. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1. Which of the following is NOT one of the three main types of rocks?
 - a) Igneous
 - b) Sedimentary
 - c) Metamorphic
 - d) Mineral



- a) Existing rocks under pressure
- b) Layers of sediment compacting together
- c) Molten rock (magma or lava)
- d) Plant and animal remains



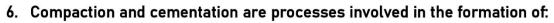
- a) Extrusive
- b) Intrusive
- c) Foliated
- d) Clastic

4. Basalt is an example of a(n):

- a) Intrusive igneous rock
- b) Extrusive igneous rock
- c) Chemical sedimentary rock
- d) Organic sedimentary rock

5. Sedimentary rocks are formed from:

- a) The melting and cooling of magma
- b) The breakdown and accumulation of other rocks and organic matter
- c) The transformation of rocks by heat and pressure
- d) Individual mineral crystals growing together



- a) Igneous rocks
- b) Sedimentary rocks
- c) Metamorphic rocks
- d) Minerals









7.	Which of the following is an example of a clastic sedimentary rock? a) Limestone b) Rock salt c) Sandstone d) Marble
8.	Fossils are most commonly found in which type of rock? a) Intrusive igneous rocks b) Extrusive igneous rocks c) Sedimentary rocks d) Foliated metamorphic rocks
9.	Metamorphic rocks are formed from: a) The cooling of lava at the Earth's surface b) The accumulation of sediments in layers c) Existing rocks that have been changed by heat and pressure d) The crystallization of minerals from a solution
10.	Which of the following is an example of a foliated metamorphic rock? a) Quartzite b) Marble c) Slate d) Conglomerate
II Fill	l-in-the-Blank Questions
The second second second	the blank with the correct term.
11.	Molten rock found beneath the Earth's surface is called
12.	The type of sedimentary rock formed from the remains of once-living organisms is called sedimentary rock.
13.	The process by which existing rocks are broken down into smaller pieces is called

15. The movement of sediment from one place to another is called ______.

14. The Earth's crust is made up of ____.



III. Short Answer Questions
Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

16. Briefly o	describe the rock cycle and the processes that drive it.
_	the difference between intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks, and provide mple of each.
18. Describ	e two different ways that sedimentary rocks can form.
19. How do	es heat and pressure change an existing rock into a metamorphic rock?
	magine you find a rock with visible layers of different-sized pebbles I together. What type of rock is it likely to be, and how did it probably form?



Tectonic Plates Activity Sheet Answer Key

1	d) Mineral	
2	c) Molten rock (magma or lava)	
3	b) Intrusive	
4	b) Extrusive igneous rock	
5	b) The breakdown and accumulation of other rocks and organic matter	
6	b) Sedimentary rocks	
7	c) Sandstone	
8	c) Sedimentary rocks	
9	c) Existing rocks that have been changed by heat and pressure	
10	c) Slate	
11	magma	
12	organic	
13	weathering	
14	rocks	
15	erosion	
16	The rock cycle is a continuous process that describes how rocks change from one type to another over geological time. The driving forces behind the rock cycle are heat from the Earth's interior and the processes o weathering, erosion, deposition, compaction, cementation, melting, and metamorphism.	
17	Intrusive igneous rocks form when magma cools slowly beneath the Earth's surface, allowing for the growth of large crystals (e.g., granite). Extrusive igneous rocks form when lava cools quickly at the Earth's surface, resulting in small crystals or a glassy texture (e.g., basalt).	
18	Sedimentary rocks can form through the accumulation and cementation of fragments of other rocks (clastic sedimentary rocks, like sandstone and shale). They can also form from the precipitation of minerals from water or the accumulation of the remains of once-living organisms (chemical and organic sedimentary rocks, like limestone and rock salt).	
19	Heat and pressure can cause changes in the mineral composition and texture of existing rocks. High temperatures can cause minerals to recrystallize or new minerals to form. High pressure can cause rocks to become more dense and can also align mineral grains.	
20	This rock is likely a clastic sedimentary rock, specifically a conglomerate. It probably formed from the weathering and erosion of pre-existing rocks. These pebbles were then transported by water or other agents, deposited in layers, and eventually cemented together by minerals precipitating out of water flowing through the sediment.	

