**Rock and Mineral Study Guide KEY NAME\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. Which of the following is not true about rocks?
2. Rocks are composed of only one mineral.
3. Rocks do not contain any nonmineral matter.
4. Coal is not considered a true rock.
5. Most rocks are a mixture of minerals.
6. Which of the following are considered to be a rocks?
7. coal
8. pumice
9. sandstone
10. lava
11. What are the three types of rocks? **Igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic**
12. Rocks are split into three categories based on what? **How they form**
13. If granite faces high temperatures and high pressures deep within Earth, what type of rock will be formed? (Assume that the granite did not melt.) **metamorphic**
14. What energy source drives the processes that form igneous and metamorphic rocks?

**Earth’s interior**

1. A rock that forms when magma hardens beneath Earth’s surface is called an

**Intrusive Igneous Rock.**

1. Fill in the chart below:



**B. Igneous**

**E. Compaction and Cementation**

**F. Sedimentary**

**H. Metamorphic**

**I. Melting**

1. Lava that cools so quickly that there are no visible crystals makes rocks with a **Glassy** texture.
2. If lava cools faster, the crystals that form **smaller cystals**.
3. A conglomerate is a rock that forms because of **Compaction and Cementation**
4. What is the correct order of the processes involved in sedimentary rock formation?

**Weathering, Erosion, Deposition, Compaction, Cementation**

1. What type of sedimentary rock is formed from weathered particles of rocks and minerals?

**Sedimentary**

1. Fossils are only found in what type of rocks? **Sedimentary**
2. In which of the following settings would a metamorphic rock not form?
	1. At the surface of the ocean floor
	2. deep below Earth’s surface
	3. a desert
	4. on the slopes of an active volcano
3. Which of the following are agents that helps form metamorphic rocks?
	1. A nearby mass of magma
	2. Pressure of the layers above
	3. running water
	4. a hydrothermal vent
4. A metamorphic rock can be classified according to its what?

**Texture and Composition**

1. Which of the following are one of the eight most common elements in Earth’s continental crust?
	1. carbon
	2. oxygen
	3. silicon
	4. aluminum
2. The most abundant element in Earth’s continental crust (by weight) is **Oxygen**.
3. What are the building blocks of minerals? **Elements**
4. Which of the following are characteristics of minerals?
	1. crystalline structure
	2. definite chemical composition
	3. formed by inorganic processes
	4. liquid
5. Minerals form from bodies of water due to the process of **evaporation**.
6. The process of mineral formation from magma is called **crystallization**.
7. Minerals are classified into mineral groups based on their **composition**.
8. The most common mineral group in Earth’s crust is the **oxides**.
9. What property is generally the least useful in identifying minerals? **color**
10. The appearance or quality of light reflected from the surface of a mineral is called **luster**.
11. The resistance of a mineral to being scratched is called **hardness**.
12. The color a mineral leaves on a white tile of unglazed porcelain is called **streak**.
13. Moh’s scale is used to classify what property of minerals? **hardness**
14. The tendency of minerals to break along smooth flat surfaces is called **cleavage**.
15. What is the density of a mineral? **Ratio of mass to its volume**
16. What determines the properties of a mineral? **Composition and structure**