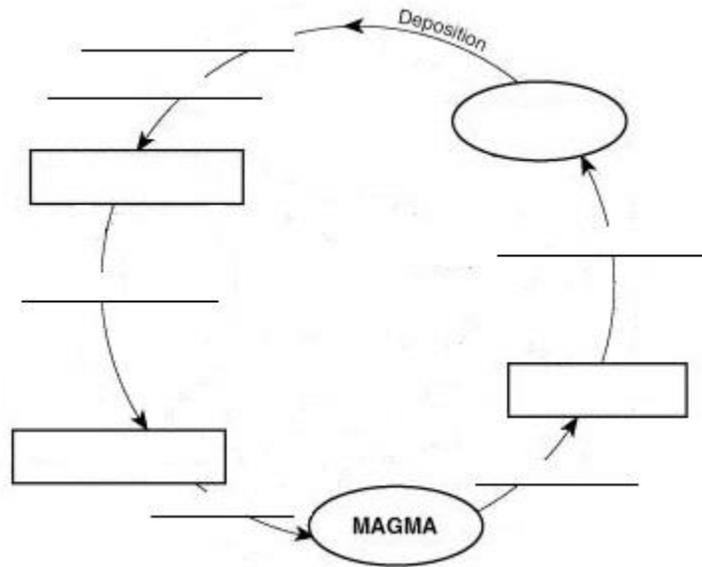


# Chapter 10 Review

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**Be able to complete the blanks on the rock cycle chart below and answer questions regarding the rock cycle.**



\_\_\_\_1. Rock that forms from magma or lava is called

- a. igneous
- b. metamorphic
- c. sedimentary
- d. clastic

\_\_\_\_2. Which of the following describes the process by which sedimentary rock becomes metamorphic rock?

- a. weathering
- b. compaction and cementation
- c. intense heat and pressure
- d. cooling and solidifying

3. *Short Answer Question:* Can sedimentary rock be changed directly into igneous rock? Explain.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. *Short Answer Question:* Can an igneous rock be changed directly into a metamorphic rock? Explain

\_\_\_\_\_

**Be able to answer questions regarding igneous rock, its characteristics, structures, and lab samples.**

\_\_\_\_5. Intrusive igneous rocks are characterized by a coarse-grained texture because they contain

- a. heavy elements
- b. small crystals
- c. large crystals
- d. fragments of different sizes and shapes

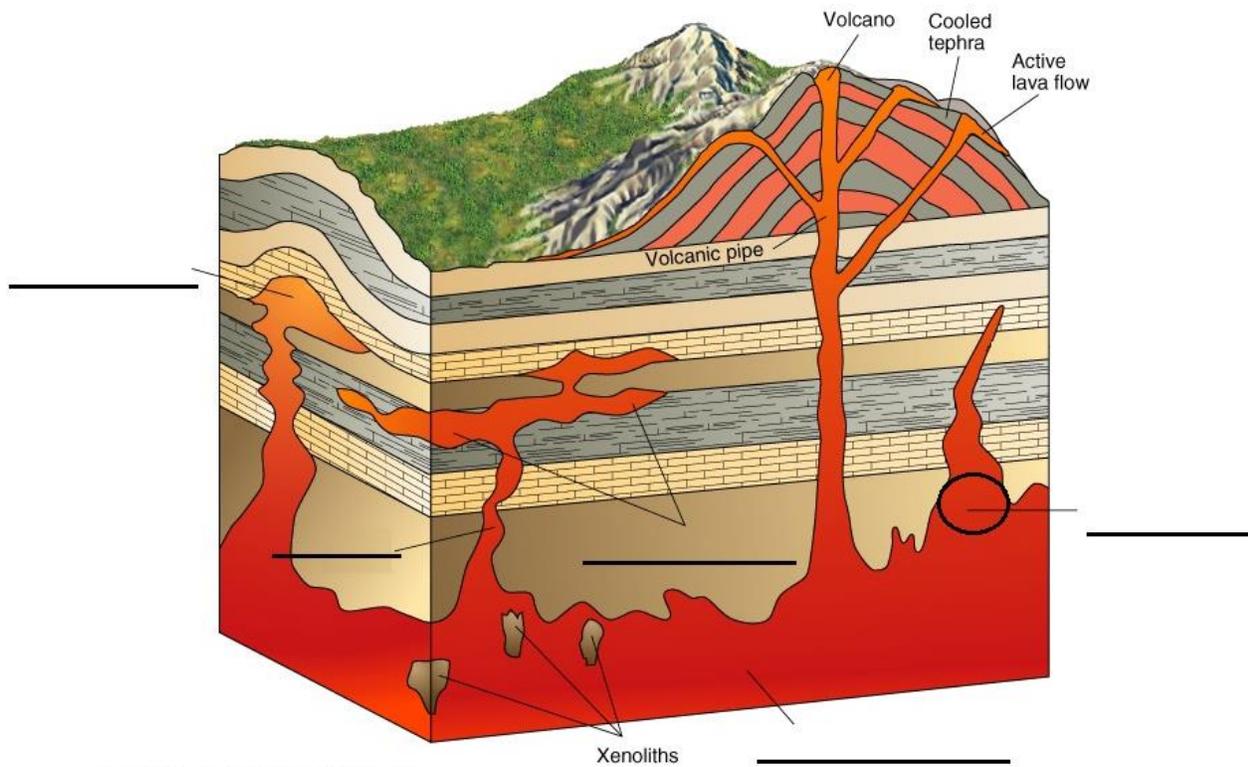
- \_\_\_\_ 6. Light-colored igneous rocks are part of the
- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| a. basalt family | c. intermediate family |
| b. felsic family | d. mafic family        |

7. *Fill in the Blank:* Magma that solidifies underground forms rock masses that are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_\_ 8. One example of an extrusion is a
- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a. stock     | c. dike         |
| b. batholith | d. lava plateau |

- \_\_\_\_ 9. An igneous rock with a mixture of large and small grains is said to have
- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. porphyritic texture | c. coarse-grained texture |
| b. an intrusion        | d. fine-grained texture   |

10. *Fill in the Blanks:* Label the igneous intrusions in the picture below.



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11. *Short Answer:* Suppose you found an igneous rock with a coarse texture. Would the magma that formed the rock have cooled slowly or quickly? Explain how you know.

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**Be able to answer questions regarding sedimentary rock, its characteristics, structures, and lab samples.**

\_\_\_\_\_12. Sedimentary rock formed from rock fragments is called

- a. organic
- b. chemical
- c. clastic
- d. granite

\_\_\_\_\_13. One example of a chemical sedimentary rock is

- a. evaporates
- b. coal
- c. gneiss
- d. breccia

14. *Fill in the Blank:* Of the three types of rock, \_\_\_\_\_ is most likely to contain fossils. *The answer will be either igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic.*

\_\_\_\_\_15. Which of the following is an organic sedimentary rock?

- a. basalt
- b. coal
- c. conglomerate
- d. sandstone

\_\_\_\_\_16. Basalt is slowly broken up and carried away by a river. The pieces are deposited many kilometers downstream where they become part of a conglomerate. What type of rock is the basalt now?

- a. igneous
- b. metamorphic
- c. sedimentary
- d. extrusive

**Be able to answer questions regarding metamorphic rock, its characteristics, structures, and lab samples.**

\_\_\_\_\_17. Contact metamorphism is a result of

- a. plate movement
- b. hot magma
- c. cementation
- d. foliation

\_\_\_\_\_18. Regional metamorphism is a result of

- a. plate movement
- b. hot magma
- c. cementation
- d. compaction

\_\_\_\_\_19. Geologists classify metamorphic rock according to

- a. the exterior color of the rock
- b. the overall shape of the rock
- c. the arrangement of the grains that make up the rock
- d. the degree of hardness of the rock

\_\_\_\_\_20. Shale is a sedimentary rock that is the parent rock of each of the following EXCEPT

- a. slate
- b. gneiss
- c. schist
- d. marble

## Matching Rock Properties

*Directions.* On the right is a list of rock properties. On the left is a list of rocks. Using page 669, your experience with the rocks from lab, and your chapter 10 notes or graphic organizer, match the rocks with their properties by writing the appropriate letters from the right-hand column next to each rock. In addition, write: ***I* for Igneous, *S* for Sedimentary, and *M* for Metamorphic in the boxes to the left of each rock type.**

	_____ 21. granite	a. glassy texture; conchoidal fracture; usually dark color
	_____ 22. pumice	b. coarse-grained; mostly dark color; heavier than granite
	_____ 23. sandstone	c. foliated; layers of different minerals; banded appearance; daughter of granite
	_____ 24. obsidian	d. fine-grained; dark color; most common rock in oceanic crust
	_____ 25. gabbro	e. many small holes from rising gases; spongy appearance; may float on water
	_____ 26. conglomerate	f. microscopic grains; composed of clay and silt; appearance of hardened mud
	_____ 27. slate	g. foliated; made up of quartz, and micas
	_____ 28. basalt	h. sand-sized grains; mostly quartz; sandy texture
	_____ 29. marble	i. coarse-grained; mostly light color; shades of pink, gray and white
	_____ 30. schist	j. rounded pebbles; some sorting; cemented among clay and sand
	_____ 31. shale	k. foliated; cleaves into thin sheets; daughter of shale
	_____ 32. gneiss	l. nonfoliated; reacts with acid; daughter of limestone