

- ___ 6. If granite undergoes high temperatures and high pressures at depth within Earth, what type of rock will be formed? Assume that the granite does not melt.
- a. a sedimentary rock
 - b. a metamorphic rock
 - c. magma
 - d. an igneous rock
- ___ 7. All of the energy that drives Earth's rock cycle comes from ____.
- a. the wind
 - b. Earth's interior and the sun
 - c. the breakdown of organic matter
 - d. the movement of water over Earth's surface
- ___ 8. A rock that forms when magma hardens beneath Earth's surface is called an ____.
- a. intrusive metamorphic rock
 - b. intrusive igneous rock
 - c. extrusive sedimentary rock
 - d. extrusive igneous rock
- ___ 9. A rock that forms from cooling lava is classified as an ____.
- a. intrusive igneous rock
 - b. extrusive metamorphic rock
 - c. extrusive igneous rock
 - d. intrusive volcanic rock
- ___ 10. When large masses of magma solidify far below Earth's surface, they form igneous rocks that have a ____.
- a. glassy texture
 - b. clastic texture
 - c. fine-grained texture
 - d. coarse-grained texture
- ___ 11. The igneous rock texture that is characterized by two distinctly different crystal sizes is called ____.
- a. coarse-grained texture
 - b. fine-grained texture
 - c. glassy texture
 - d. porphyritic texture
- ___ 12. Lava that cools so quickly that ions do not have time to arrange themselves into crystals will form igneous rocks with a ____.
- a. porphyritic texture
 - b. glassy texture
 - c. coarse-grained texture
 - d. fine-grained texture
- ___ 13. A conglomerate is a rock that forms as a result of ____.
- a. intense heat and pressure
 - b. compaction and cementation
 - c. rapid cooling
 - d. slow cooling
- ___ 14. Which of the following represents the correct order of the processes involved in sedimentary rock formation?
- a. erosion, weathering, compaction, cementation, deposition
 - b. compaction, cementation, deposition, weathering, erosion
 - c. deposition, cementation, compaction, erosion, weathering
 - d. weathering, erosion, deposition, compaction, cementation
- ___ 15. Which sedimentary rock would most likely be deposited in a very high-energy stream?
- a. shale
 - b. coal
 - c. siltstone
 - d. conglomerate

- ___ 37. When water freezes, its volume ____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a. decreases slightly | c. stays the same |
| b. increases | d. decreases greatly |
- ___ 38. Which of these factors affects the rate of weathering?
- climate
 - chemical composition of the exposed rock
 - surface area of the exposed rock
 - all of the above

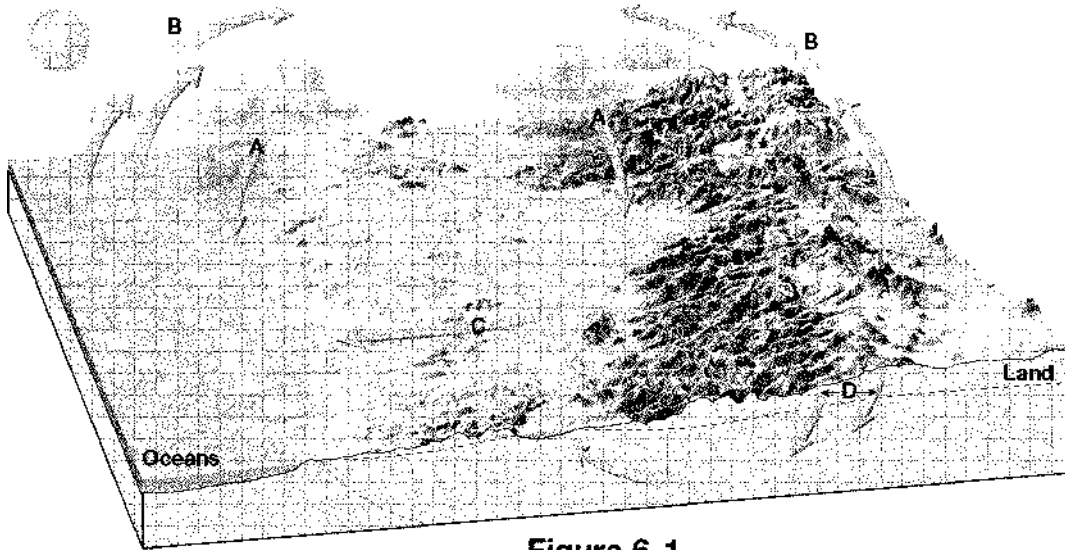


Figure 6-1

- ___ 39. What process is illustrated by the arrows labeled A in Figure 6-1?
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. precipitation | c. runoff |
| b. evaporation | d. infiltration |
- ___ 40. In Figure 6-1, what process is illustrated by the arrows labeled D?
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. precipitation | c. runoff |
| b. evaporation | d. infiltration |
- ___ 41. What is the energy source for the water cycle shown in Figure 6-1?
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. running water | c. Earth's internal heat |
| b. the sun | d. gravity |
- ___ 42. The water cycle is the ____.
- distribution of drinking water on Earth
 - unending circulation of Earth's water supply
 - the recycling of water after industrial use
 - the evaporation of water from Earth's surface
- ___ 43. Plants release water into the atmosphere through a process called ____.
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. evaporation | c. infiltration |
| b. transpiration | d. precipitation |
- ___ 44. Balance in the water cycle means that ____.
- the average annual precipitation over Earth equals the amount of water that evaporates
 - water that falls to Earth only enters oceans
 - the amount of water that falls to Earth weighs the same as the amount that condenses in clouds
 - water that evaporates from Earth's surface remains forever in the atmosphere
- ___ 45. How does nuclear fission produce energy?
- Moving water turns turbines to produce electricity.
 - Controlled nuclear chain reaction produces heat, driving steam turbines to produce energy.
 - Uncontrolled nuclear reaction produces heat, driving steam turbines to produce energy.
 - Carbon atoms are bombarded by neutrons.

- ___ 46. Wind power generates ____.
- a. noise pollution
 - b. air pollution
 - c. water pollution
 - d. soil pollution
- ___ 47. Fresh water is used for which of the following?
- a. drinking
 - b. growing food
 - c. cooking
 - d. all of the above
- ___ 48. The greenhouse gas carbon dioxide helps to ____.
- a. deflect harmful radiation from space
 - b. increase precipitation in arid areas
 - c. form clouds in the atmosphere
 - d. maintain warmth near Earth's surface
- ___ 49. Which of the following is NOT a land resource?
- a. soil
 - b. forests
 - c. iron
 - d. wind
- ___ 50. Which of the following products do petroleum resources provide in addition to energy?
- a. aggregate
 - b. plastic
 - c. nickel
 - d. cardboard
- ___ 51. Cars with hybrid and electric motors ____.
- a. use more fuel than conventional cars
 - b. create less air pollution than conventional cars
 - c. use solar panels for power
 - d. are no longer produced
- ___ 52. Which of the following is true about rocks?
- a. Rocks are composed of only one mineral.
 - b. Rocks do not contain any nonmineral matter.
 - c. Coal is not considered a true rock.
 - d. Most rocks are a mixture of minerals.
- ___ 53. Which of the following is NOT considered to be a rock?
- a. coal
 - b. sandstone
 - c. pumice
 - d. lava
- ___ 54. Where is the energy source found that drives the processes that form igneous and metamorphic rocks?
- a. the sun
 - b. the wind
 - c. Earth's interior
 - d. moving water
- ___ 55. A metamorphic rock can be classified according to its ____.
- a. density and texture
 - b. texture and composition
 - c. color and composition
 - d. density and color

Short Answer

56. Explain the difference between renewable and nonrenewable resources.
57. What factor most influences the size of mineral crystals in igneous rocks?