1st Semester Mid-Term Study Guide

1. A scientist categorized a rock as an extrusive igneous rock. Another scientist could accurately categorize the same rock as Volcanic.
2. A student examining a rock notices that it has large crystals and shades of colors such as gray and pink it is igneous rock.
3. When buried sediments are subjected to pressure, the mineral grains are squeezed together a new rock is formed.
4. Sedimentary rocks are made by materials being pressed together.
5. The part of the rock cycle that transforms compressed rock formed from sea organism shells into a harder, denser rock is sedimentary rock becoming metamorphic rock.
6. Erosion and deposition are parts of the geologic process that changes metamorphic rock into sedimentary rock.
7. In the rock cycle, weathering and erosion begin the process of the formation of sediments.
8. When a layer of sediment is deposited on the ocean floor, burying is the next step in the formation of sedimentary rocks.
9. Compaction and Cementation is the process accounts for the formation of horizontally layered rocks.
10. Gravity causes sediment and rock to move to lower elevations through time.
11. A rock provides materials to make other rocks, forms all other types of rocks, and changes by natural processes.
12. Weathering, Erosion, Deposition, Cementation show the correct order of events in the formation of a sedimentary rock.
13. Fossils are found in sedimentary rock.
14. Igneous rocks have holes because bubbles of air were trapped in the rock when it cooled quickly.
15. The process in which sediments is dropped and comes to rest is called deposition.
16. The concept of the rock cycle is rocks are continually changing and any type of rock may be transformed into another type by appropriate processes.
17. Wind and water change rocks over time by changing the shape of the rocks.
18. A huge, jagged rock sits atop a windy cliffside. Over a period of many years, the rock becomes smaller and smoother.
19. Pumice is a type of rock formed when gas bubbles are trapped inside of cooling lava. Pumice is most often formed when volcanoes erupt violently. The rock is an extrusive igneous.
20. Marble is formed when intense heat and pressure is applied to limestone, this rock is a metamorphic rock.
21. Minerals are composed of one or more elements.

22. The Moh's Hardness Scale measures the hardness of minerals
23. One of the hardest minerals is a diamond.
24. Two things that all minerals have in common is that they are formed naturally and are inorganic
25. The property of how well lights reflect from a mineral's surface is luster.
26. The property of how a mineral breaks is Cleavage.
27. Graphite has a hardness of 1.5 on the Moh's Hardness Scale. The mineral that graphite can scratch is Talc.
28. Corundum can scratch topaz but can be scratched by a diamond.
29. Sara finds a mineral while in a field. She wants to know the hardness of the mineral. She determines the mineral is quartz because it was easily scratched by Diamond and Corundum.
30. Victoria discovered a mineral while on a field trip to Stone Mountain; was trying to determine which mineral she found. As she observed the mineral, she used opaqueness to determine her answer.
31. Waft is used to detect an odor.
32. You have accidently broken a test tube and spilled a chemical on the table you caution your lab partner to avoid the area while you inform the teacher of the small accident.
33. A scientist does an investigation to find out if oranges from indoor trees produce more juice than oranges from outdoor trees. Graduated cylinder is best to measure the amount of juice from the oranges.
34. A scientific observation is based on a person's 5 senses.
35. The Scientific Method is a problem solving process, a method that scientists use to conduct research, and can be used to complete a science fair project.
36. Follow safety rules is NOT part of the scientific method.