

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Rock Vocabulary Test

1. _____ Extrusive	A. the layered texture found in metamorphic rocks. This creates bands or layers in rocks.
2. _____ Intrusive	B. the never ending cycle that rock under goes to change.
3. _____ Foliated	C. describes a type of igneous that generally contains large crystals and forms slowly under the surface of the earth.
4. _____ Nonfoliated	D. igneous volcanic rock formation in which hot magma from inside the Earth flows out onto the surface as lava.
5. _____ Rock Cycle	E. describes metamorphic rock, such as quartz or marble, whose mineral grains grow and rearrange but generally do not form layers.
6. _____ Lava	F. forms when heat, pressure, or fluids act on igneous, sedimentary, or other metamorphic rock that have been changed due to heat and/or pressure.
7. _____ Rock	G. solid particles of minerals or organic material, found at the earth's surface.
8. _____ Sediment	H. molten rock which reaches the surface of the earth, commonly seen coming from a volcano.
9. _____ Sedimentary	I. an aggregate or mixture of one or more minerals; each mineral retains its individual properties.
10. _____ Metamorphic	J. rocks which form at the earth's surface, made up of either particles of pre-existing rock or a result of a chemical change. Layers are created.
11. _____ Igneous	K. describes dense dark-colored igneous rock formed from magma rich in magnesium and iron and poor in silica.
12. _____ Granitic	L. rock formed when magma or lava cools and hardens.
13. _____ Basaltic	M. sedimentary rock-forming process in which sediment grains are held together by natural glues that are produced when water moves through rock and soil.
14. _____ Compaction	N. describes generally light-colored silica-rich igneous rock that is less dense than other basaltic rocks.
15. _____ Cementation	O. process that forms sedimentary rocks when layers of sediments are compress by weight.