Standards Review

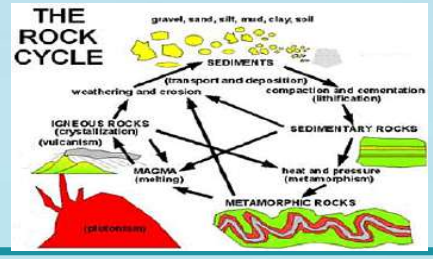
Rocks **-S6E5. Students will investigate the scientific view of how the earth's surface is formed.**

c. Classify rocks by their process of formation.

1. A scientist categorized a rock as an extrusive igneous rock. Another scientist could accurately categorize the same rock as
   A. intrusive igneous.
   B. clastic sedimentary.
   C. metamorphic.
   D. volcanic

2. . A student examining a rock notices that it has large crystals and shades of colors such as gray and pink.

   A. igneous rock
   B. stratified rock
   C. sedimentary rock
   D. metamorphic rock



3. When buried sediments are subjected to pressure, the mineral grains are squeezed together. What is the result of this action?

   A. Volcanoes
   B. Earthquakes
   C. new rock is formed
   D. layers rise to the surface

4. Which of these BEST describes the concept of the rock cycle?
   A. sedimentary rocks may be re-melted several times
   B. rocks move in circles on the earth as the earth rotates
   C. rocks can be moved from place to place on the earth without changing
   D. rocks are continually changing, and any type of rock may be transformed into another type by appropriate processes

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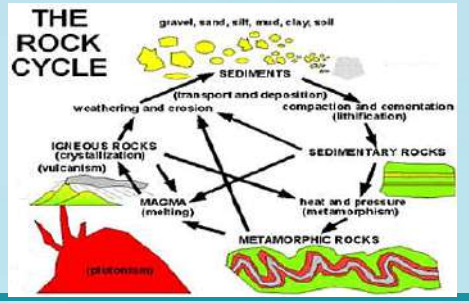

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1. How are sedimentary rocks made?

   A. Magma or lava is cooled.
   B. Materials are pressed together.
   C. Chemical reactions change minerals.
   D. Earthquakes cause small pieces to fall.

2. The part of the rock cycle that transforms compressed rock formed from sea organism shells into a harder, denser rock is

   A. igneous rock becoming sedimentary rock
   B. igneous rock becoming metamorphic rock.
   C. metamorphic rock becoming igneous rock
   D. sedimentary rock becoming metamorphic rock.

3. Which of these are parts of the geologic process that changes metamorphic rock into sedimentary rock?

   A. volcanic eruption and lava flow
   B. igneous intrusion and solidification
   C. faulting and displacement
   D. erosion and deposition

4. Identify the next step in this sequence of events that occurs in the formation of rock.
buried, compacted, heated, and _____

   A. Buried
   B. Eroded
   C. Deposited
   D. Recrystallized

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Standards Review

Rocks **-S6E5. Students will investigate the scientific view of how the earth's surface is formed.**

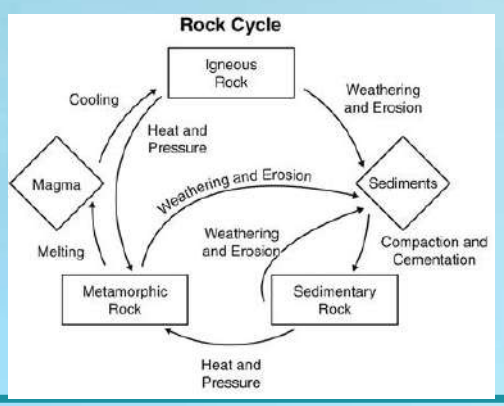
d. Processes That Change Rocks

1. When a layer of sediment is deposited on the ocean floor, what is the next step in the formation of sedimentary rocks?

A. Heating
B. Burying
C. Eroding
D. weathering

2. A huge, jagged rock sits atop a windy cliffside. Over a period of many years, how will the rock MOST LIKELY change?

A. It will become larger and smoother.
B. It will become smaller and smoother.
C. It will become bigger and less smooth.
D. It will become smaller and less smooth.



3. Which process accounts for the formation of horizontally layered rocks?

A. Compaction and Cementation
B. Weathering and Erosion
C. Melting
D. Cooling

4. Small islands can form during the constructive process called

A. erosion.
B. Deposition.
C. Earthquakes.
D. Weathering.

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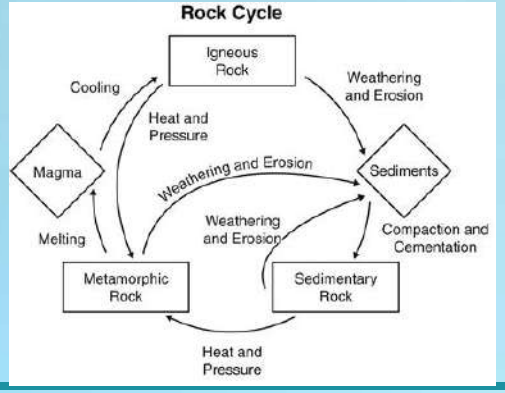

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Standards Review

Ocean Characteristics **S6E3. Students will recognize the significant role of water in earth processes.**
c. Describe the composition, location, and subsurface topography of the world's oceans.

The continents do not end at the shoreline. Land forms continue under the sea extending from the continental shelf to the deep ocean floor with a vast variety of life.

1. Choose a list of terms describing land forms found on the ocean floor.

   A. continental shelf and slope, mid-ocean ridge, rift zone, trench, and the ocean basin
   B. continental rise and shelf, continent, ridge, canyon, trench, and typhoon
   C. tectonic plates, continental slope, island, mountain, reef, and the ocean barrier
   D. continental shelf, ocean basin, mountain ridge, rise, and tidal wave

2. The Hawaiian Islands were formed by seamounts that rose above the ocean surface. What was the original source of the seamounts?

   A. underwater volcanoes
   B. earthquakes
   C. Landslides
   D. faulting

3. There are three major oceans on Earth. They are the
erosion

   A. Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.
   B. Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.
   C. Atlantic, Arctic, and Antarctic Oceans.
   D. Atlantic, Pacific, and Indonesian Oceans.

4. How can you BEST describe the continental shelf?

   A. The continental shelf is very deep.
   B. The continental shelf is the same width around the edges of the continents.
   C. The continental shelf is the part of the continent located above the water.
   D. The continental shelf is an extension of the continent under the ocean water.

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1. Compare and contrast continental shelves and continental slopes.

2. A part of an ocean basin area where new ocean floor is formed is _____.

A. abyssal plain.
B. mid-ocean ridge.
C. continental shelf.
D. trench.

3. Submerged, inactive volcanic peaks located on the ocean basins are known as _____.

A. trenches.
B. continental slopes.
C. seamounts.
D. continental shelves.

4. How does new ocean floor form?

1. Compare and contrast continental shelves and continental slopes.

They are adjacent to each other. Shelves are relatively flat; slopes steeper

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4. How does new ocean floor form?

Lava erupting from mid-ocean ridges forms new ocean floor.