

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Unit Test: Rocks and Minerals

Study Guide

Directions: Answer all questions on the back or on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What are the characteristics of a mineral?
2. What must all silicates contain?
3. What is the measure of how easily a mineral can be scratched?
4. What is the color of a powdered mineral formed what rubbing it against an unglazed porcelain tile?
5. Which is the hardest on Mohs scale?
 - a. Talc
 - b. Quartz
 - c. Diamond
 - d. Feldspar
6. Molten rock beneath Earth's surface is called _____
7. Which of the following is metamorphic rock?
 - a. Granite
 - b. Sandstone
 - c. Limestone
 - d. Marble
8. Which type of rock is MOST LIKELY to form layers?
9. What causes some minerals to break along smooth, flat surfaces?
10. What is the most abundant element in Earth's crust?
11. Which rock has large mineral grains?
 - a. Granite
 - b. Basalt
 - c. Obsidian
 - d. Pumice
12. What do igneous rocks form from?
13. Which of the following is an example of a detrital sedimentary rock?
 - a. Limestone
 - b. Evaporate
 - c. Breccia
 - d. Chalk
14. What is molten material on Earth's surface called?
15. Which of these is an organic sedimentary rock?
 - a. Coquina
 - b. Sandstone
 - c. Rock salt
 - d. Conglomerate
16. A mineral is classified as an ore as long as _____.
17. Most common rock-forming minerals are _____.

18. One of the softest minerals is ____.
- Graphite
 - Diamond
 - Corundum
 - Amethyst
19. Magma that cools below Earth's surface forms _____ rock.
20. Name all of processes involved in the rock cycle.
21. Foliated rocks are distinguished by _____.
22. Lava that cools quickly forms _____ rocks.
23. Name all of the ways that metamorphic rocks can be formed.
24. Quartz is a mineral; granite is _____.
25. A classification of metamorphic rocks would include whether they are ____.
- chemical or organic
 - intrusive or extrusive
 - foliated or nonfoliated
 - basaltic or granitic
26. Sedimentary rocks are ____.
27. Detrital rocks are ____.
28. The rock cycle indicates that each type of rock can ____.
29. Pumice, obsidian, and scoria are kinds of ____.
30. A rock is ____.
31. The crystals that form in slowly cooling magma are generally ____.
32. Detrital rocks are named according to ____.
33. Sedimentary rocks are usually classified as ____.
34. "The question that remains is this: which laundry detergent cleans clothes the best?" This statement is most likely the _____ of a scientific investigation.
- Hypothesis
 - Purpose
 - Research
 - Conclusion
35. For an experiment to be properly designed, it is most important that the experiment ____.
- Can be read and repeated by other scientist's.
 - Contains lots of pictures and colorful drawings
 - Is fun for the whole family.
 - Is easy to perform and takes little time.
36. This type of rock forms after extreme amounts of heat and pressure have been added to it
37. The rock cycle describes
38. You are visiting the northern shores of Maine when you notice a rock with grey, white, and black foliated bands. What type of rock are you most likely looking at?
39. Which type of rock cannot be made from all three types of rocks?
40. Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments that have been weathered, eroded, and deposited. What other process is involved in the formation of sedimentary rocks?
41. Soil is composed of
42. Magma that cools below Earth's surface forms _____ rock.
43. The process in which rock changes from one type to another and back again is called _____.

44. Which rock is transformed by heat and pressure to create marble?
- a. Granite
 - b. Limestone
 - c. Mica
 - d. Quartz

KNOW THE DEFINITIONS TO THE FOLOWING

TERMS!!!!!!

Mineral Vocabulary	Rock Vocabulary
Mineral	Rock
Crystal	Rock Cycle
Magma	Igneous Rock
Silicate	Lava
Hardness	Intrusive
Luster	Extrusive
Specific	Basaltic
Gravity	Granitic
Streak	Metamorphic
Cleavage	Rock
Fracture	Foliated
Gem	Nonfoliated
Ore	Sediment
	Sedimentary
	Rock
	Compaction
	Cementation