Rocks and Minerals Open Notes Test Name: Answer Key

1. **Matching:** Read the descriptions carefully to match if it is describing a rock or a mineral. Write on the line R for rock or a M for mineral.

M 1. Color is often the same throughout
R 2. Classified as sedimentary, metamorphic, or igneous
R 3. Composed of one or more minerals
M 4. A solid found in nature that has never been alive
M 5. Made of the same substance all the way through

2. **Matching:** Read the descriptions carefully. Write the matching word letter on the line.

e 6. Hardness
d 7. Luster
b 8. Crust
f 9. Lava
a 10. Streak
g 11. Magma
c 12. Cleavage

a. The color of the mark that a mineral makes when it is scraped on a white tile
b. The outer layer of the Earth's crust
c. The tendency of a mineral to break along a flat planes
d. The way the surface of a mineral reflects light
e. How easy or hard it is to scratch a mineral
f. Melted rock that reaches the Earth's surface
g. Melted rock formed deep within the Earth

3. **Read each description and write I (Igneous), M (Metamorphic), or S (Sedimentary) on the line of the matching description.**

S 13. This rock covers the majority of the Earth's surface.
M 14. The hardest type of rock.
S 15. Examples include Sandstone and Shale.
M 16. Formed by extreme heat and pressure.
I 17. Formed from ~~cooled~~ hot magma, which cools and hardens.
I 18. Examples include Granite and Basalt.
M 19. Examples include Marble and Slate.
S 20. Formed as sediments are pressed down and hardened.

4. **Mohs Hardness Scale:**
   21. Which is the highest mineral on the scale? DIAMOND 10
   22. Which is the lowest mineral on the scale? TALC 1

5. **The Rock Cycle:** Read the passage and fill in the blank with the missing word. Use word bank.

metamorphic	squeezed	weathering	sedimentary	lava	erosion
process	cemented	conditions	sediments	break	heated
long	conditions	igneous	granite	basalt	magma	plate tectonics

The rock cycle is a type of recycling process that changes rocks from one type to another over long periods of time. Deep underground, metamorphic rock melts to form molten rock called magma. Magma that moves will rise to the Earth's surface where it can be erupted from a volcano as lava becoming igneous rock. An example is basalt.

Magma that stays in place will cool and harden becoming Igneous rock. An example is granite. The rocks on the Earth's surface will face weathering and erosion that will break down into smaller particles that are moved and deposited as sediments into streams, lakes, and oceans.

Sediments are pressured and cemented together to form sedimentary rocks. Over time, rocks are weathered again into sediments and some are pushed down under the Earth's surface through plate tectonics where they are squeezed and heated to become Metamorphic rock. This process can change any type of rock into any other depending on the right geological conditions.

6. Plate Tectonics:
   - Spread apart: release magma
   - Collide: push rocks under the earth's surface

Bonus:

1. To turn an Igneous rock into sedimentary you need weathering and pressure.
2. Which rock might you find evidence of past life? Sedimentary.