

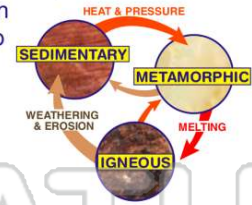


Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1 The **range of processes** by which types of rock change into **other** types of rock is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A metamorphism
- B weathering
- C the rock cycle
- D melting

2 Once a rock is formed, it cannot be changed very much. Metamorphic rocks cannot become **different** metamorphic rocks, and sedimentary rocks can never be changed into another kind of sedimentary rock.



True or false?

- A true
- B false

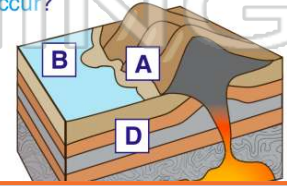
3 In the rock cycle, **liquid magma** can become the igneous rock called **granite**. What is the most logical step in the rock cycle following the **melting** of rock deep in the earth's crust?

- A erosion and deposition
- B cooling and solidification
- C compaction and cementation



4 In this drawing of the rock cycle, where does **metamorphism** occur?

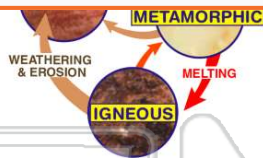
- A at "A" on the surface
- B at "B" deep in the ocean
- C at "C" deep in the crust



## PREVIEW

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5 heat and pressure  
6 melting and cooling  
7 cementing and compaction



- A fossiliferous limestone
- B conglomerate
- C bituminous coal
- D sandstone



9 The color of igneous rocks gives a clue about the composition of the rock. **Mafic** igneous rocks form in the mantle of the earth.

They are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A light colored and contain iron and magnesium
- B dark colored and contain feldspar and silica
- C light colored and contain feldspar and silica
- D dark colored and contain iron and magnesium



10 The color of igneous rocks gives a clue about the composition of the rock. **Felsic** igneous rocks form in the upper crust of the earth.

They are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A light colored and contain iron and magnesium
- B dark colored and contain feldspar and silica
- C light colored and contain feldspar and silica
- D dark colored and contain iron and magnesium





## ANSWER KEY

The **range of processes** by which types of rock change into **other** types of rock is called \_\_\_\_\_.

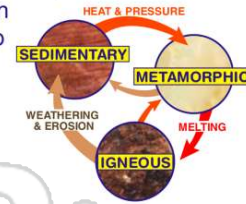
- A metamorphism
- B weathering
- C the rock cycle
- D melting

(C)

Once a rock is formed, it cannot be changed **very much**. Metamorphic rocks cannot become **different** metamorphic rocks, and sedimentary rocks can never be changed into another kind of sedimentary rock.

True or false?

- A true
- B false



(b)

In the rock cycle, **liquid magma** can become the igneous rock called **granite**. What is the most logical step in the rock cycle following the **melting** of rock deep in the earth's crust?

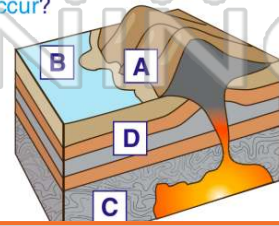
- A erosion and deposition
- B cooling and solidification
- C compaction and cementation
- D melting



(b)

In this drawing of the rock cycle, where does **metamorphism** occur?

- A at "A" on the surface
- B at "B" deep in the ocean
- C at "C" deep in the crust
- D at "D" near the magma



(C)



## PREVIEW

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- C melting and cooling
- D cementing and compaction



- B conglomerate
- C bituminous coal
- D sandstone



The color of igneous rocks gives a clue about the composition of the rock. **Mafic** igneous rocks form in the mantle of the earth.

They are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A light colored and contain iron and magnesium
- B dark colored and contain feldspar and silica
- C light colored and contain feldspar and silica
- D dark colored and contain iron and magnesium



(d)

The color of igneous rocks gives a clue about the composition of the rock. **Felsic** igneous rocks form in the upper crust of the earth.

They are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A light colored and contain iron and magnesium
- B dark colored and contain feldspar and silica
- C light colored and contain feldspar and silica
- D dark colored and contain iron and magnesium



(c)