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Skills Worksheet

Directed Reading A

Section: The Rock Cycle

_____ **1.** A naturally occurring solid mixture of one or more minerals or organic matter is called
- **a.** an element.
- **b.** a rock.
- **c.** a compound.
- **d.** an atom.

_____ **2.** The continual process by which new rock forms from old rock is called
- **a.** deposition.
- **b.** erosion.
- **c.** the rock cycle.
- **d.** compaction.

THE VALUE OF ROCK

3. Rocks have been used by humans throughout history for tools, weapons, and _____.

PROCESSES THAT SHAPE THE EARTH

4. The process in which water, wind, ice, and heat break down rock is called _____.

5. One reason that weathering is important is because it breaks rock down into fragments, or _____, from which sedimentary rocks are made.

6. The process by which sediment is removed from its source is called _____.

7. During _____, sediment is deposited in bodies of water and other low-lying areas.

8. Sedimentary rock can be made when sediment is pressed and cemented together by _____ dissolved in water.

9. Movement within the Earth that causes buried rock to be exposed at the Earth's surface is called _____.

10. When uplifted rocks reach the Earth's _____, weathering, erosion, and deposition begin.

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Directed Reading A *continued*

ILLUSTRATING THE ROCK CYCLE

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

_____**11.** magma in the Earth's crust that has risen to the surface and cools and solidifies

_____**12.** rock that is forced downward and is altered due to heat and pressure

_____**13.** rocks that are partially or completely melted

_____**14.** igneous rock at the Earth's surface that is weathered and wears away

_____**15.** sediment that washes down into rivers and oceans and is pressed and cemented together

a. magma
b. sediment
c. igneous rock
d. sedimentary rock
e. metamorphic rock

ROUND AND ROUND IT GOES

_____**16.** A rock at the Earth's surface is primarily affected by forces of
a. heat and pressure.
b. pressure only.
c. weathering and erosion.
d. cooling.

_____**17.** A rock deep underground is primarily affected by forces of
a. extreme heat and pressure.
b. cooling.
c. weathering and erosion.
d. heat only.

ROCK CLASSIFICATION

_____**18.** Scientists study rocks using what important criteria?
a. composition and texture
b. the depth at which they formed
c. elevation
d. the pressure under which they formed

_____**19.** What is the chemical makeup, or mineral content, of a rock based on?
a. the size of its grains
b. the positions of its grains
c. the shape of its grains
d. its composition

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Directed Reading A *continued*

_____**20.** A rock that consists mostly of the mineral quartz will have a composition very similar to
- **a.** basalt.
- **b.** siltstone.
- **c.** quartz.
- **d.** limestone.

_____**21.** What do the size, shape, and positions of the grains that make up a rock determine?
- **a.** the rock's texture
- **b.** the rock's size
- **c.** the rock's color
- **d.** the rock's composition

_____**22.** What factors can affect the texture of a sedimentary rock?
- **a.** the length of time the magma had to cool
- **b.** the temperature the rock was exposed to
- **c.** the color of the rock
- **d.** the size of the grains that make up the rock

_____**23.** What factors can affect the texture of an igneous rock?
- **a.** the length of time the magma had to cool
- **b.** the size of the rock
- **c.** the minerals that cement the rock together
- **d.** the pressure and temperature the rock was exposed to

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Skills Worksheet

Section Review

The Rock Cycle

USING KEY TERMS

Complete each of the following sentences by choosing the correct term from the word bank.

rock	composition
rock cycle	texture

1. The minerals that a rock is made of determine the _____ of that rock.

2. _____ is a naturally occurring solid mixture of one or more minerals.

UNDERSTANDING KEY IDEAS

_____ **3.** Sediments are transported or moved from their original source by a process called
- **a.** deposition.
- **b.** erosion.
- **c.** uplift.
- **d.** weathering.

4. Describe two ways that rocks have been used by humans.

_____

_____

5. Name four processes that change rock inside the Earth.

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. Describe four processes that shape Earth's surface.

_____

_____

_____

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Section Review *continued*

7. Give an example of how texture can provide clues as to how and where a rock formed.

_____

_____

CRITICAL THINKING

8. Making Comparisons Explain the difference between texture and composition.

_____

_____

_____

_____

9. Analyzing Processes Explain how rock is continually recycled in the rock cycle.

_____

_____

_____

_____

INTERPRETING GRAPHICS

10. Look at the table below. Sandstone is a type of sedimentary rock. If you had a sample of sandstone that had an average particle size of 2 mm, what texture would your sandstone have?

Classification of Clastic Sedimentary Rocks

Texture	Particle Size
coarse grained	> 2 mm
medium grained	0.06 to 2 mm
fine grained	< 0.06 mm

_____