

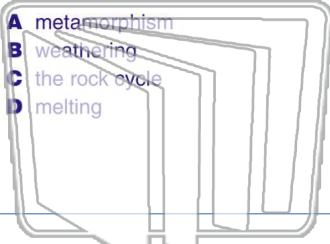


Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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

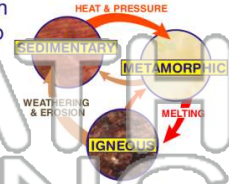


2

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



NEW PATH LEARNING

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?

4

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

- A at "A" on



5

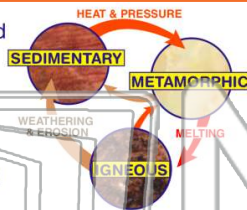


PREVIEW

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7

- A weathering and erosion
- B heat and pressure
- C melting and cooling
- D cementing and compaction



and compaction of **plant material**?

- 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





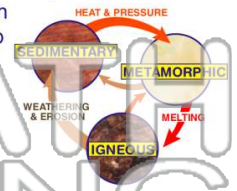
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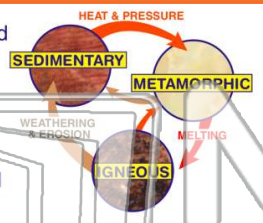


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