



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 Rocks formed by the process of **erosion**, **deposition**, and **compaction** of **sediments** are called _____

- A igneous rocks
- B metamorphic rocks
- C sedimentary rocks
- D biogenic rocks



2 Existing rocks are **broken** into smaller fragments by the forces of **wind**, **water**, **ice**, **sunlight**, and **gravity**. These fragments are the material that can **become** sedimentary rock. This is a process called _____

- A compaction
- B weathering
- C metamorphism
- D volcanism



3 There are three categories of sedimentary rock. **Clastic** refers to sedimentary rocks made of rock fragments. **Chemical** refers to sedimentary rocks formed through chemical processes. **Organic** refers to sedimentary rocks formed by the _____

4 Clastic sedimentary rocks form as sediment is deposited by wind or water. As the sediments settle out of a lake, for example, they form **layers**, such as those in this picture of _____



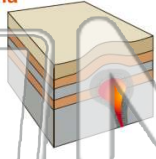
5 **PREVIEW**
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7 extremely high. **Regional metamorphism** occurs when pressures are extremely high.

Metamorphism next to a **magma** body in the earth's crust is **contact metamorphism**.

True or false?

- A true
- B false



foliated - formed by intense pressure; have layers of minerals
nonfoliated - formed by intense heat; solid, interlocking mineral crystals; no layering
Gneiss (shown here) is a nonfoliated metamorphic rock formed near the crust's surface.

True or false?

- A true
- B false



9 The layers in a metamorphic rock are formed by intense pressure. The layers form **perpendicular** to the direction of the force (that is, pressure) that is exerted on the rock. If this metamorphic rock has layering that runs **north and south**, from what direction did the pressure come?

- A north and south
- B east and west
- C northeast and southwest
- D northwest and southeast



10 What is the name of the **nonfoliated** metamorphic rock shown here?

- A schist
- B marble
- C phyllite
- D gneiss





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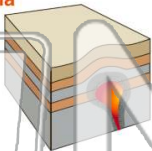
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