



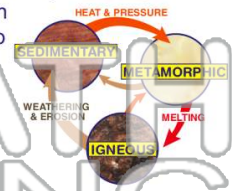
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

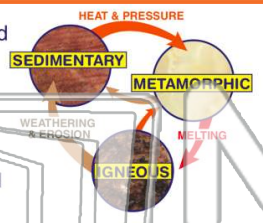


## PREVIEW

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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.

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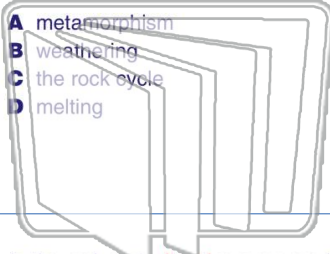




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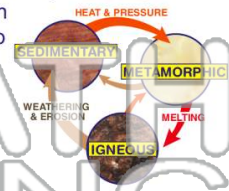
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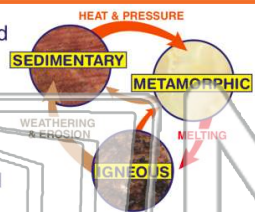


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