

Earth Science Chapter 3 Study Guide: Rocks

1. What are rocks made of?
2. What is a naturally occurring, solid mass of mineral or mineral-like matter?
3. What are the three types of rock?
4. The three groups of rocks are classified by what?

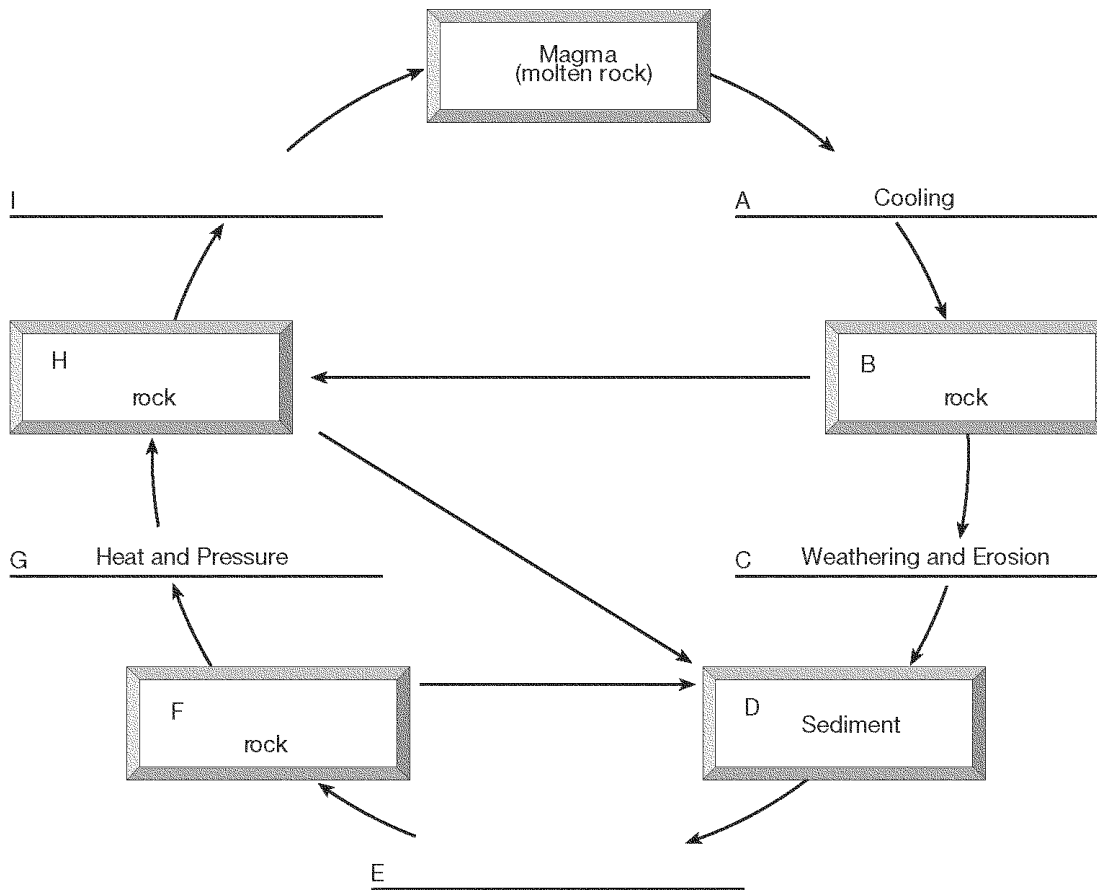


Figure 3-1

5. In Figure 3-1, what type of rock should occur in the part of the rock cycle labeled B?
6. In Figure 3-1, what process or processes would be occurring in the part of the rock cycle labeled E?
7. In Figure 3-1, what type of rock should occur in the part of the rock cycle labeled F?
8. If granite undergoes high temperatures and high pressures at depth within Earth, what type of rock will be formed?
Assume that the granite does not melt.
9. All of the energy that drives Earth's rock cycle comes from what 2 sources?
10. A rock that forms when magma hardens beneath Earth's surface is called an _____.
11. A rock that forms from cooling lava is classified as an _____.

12. The igneous rock texture that is characterized by two distinctly different crystal sizes is called ____.
13. Lava that cools so quickly that ions do not have time to arrange themselves into crystals will form igneous rocks with what kind of texture?
14. As the rate of cooling of igneous rocks increases, the size of the crystals that form ____.
15. A conglomerate is a rock that forms as a result of what processes?
16. What is the correct order of the processes involved in sedimentary rock formation?
17. What are some uses for fossils found in sedimentary rocks?
18. Fossils are only found in what kind of rock?
19. Sedimentary rocks with ripple marks suggest that the rocks formed in what place?
20. Most metamorphic processes take place where?
21. In what setting would a metamorphic rock most likely form?
22. The primary agent of contact metamorphism is ____.
23. Most of the heat for contact metamorphism is supplied by ____.
24. What are the agents of metamorphism?
25. A metamorphic rock can be classified according to which to characteristics?