

Content Practice A

Chapter 4.1 Review

LESSON 1

Rocks and the Rock Cycle

Directions: Complete this chart by choosing phrases from the list and writing them in the correct spaces.

classified by texture and chemical composition

example—basalt

example—granite

example—marble

form from compacted sediment

form from dissolved minerals that crystallize

form as magma cools underground

form when extreme temperatures and pressure change rock

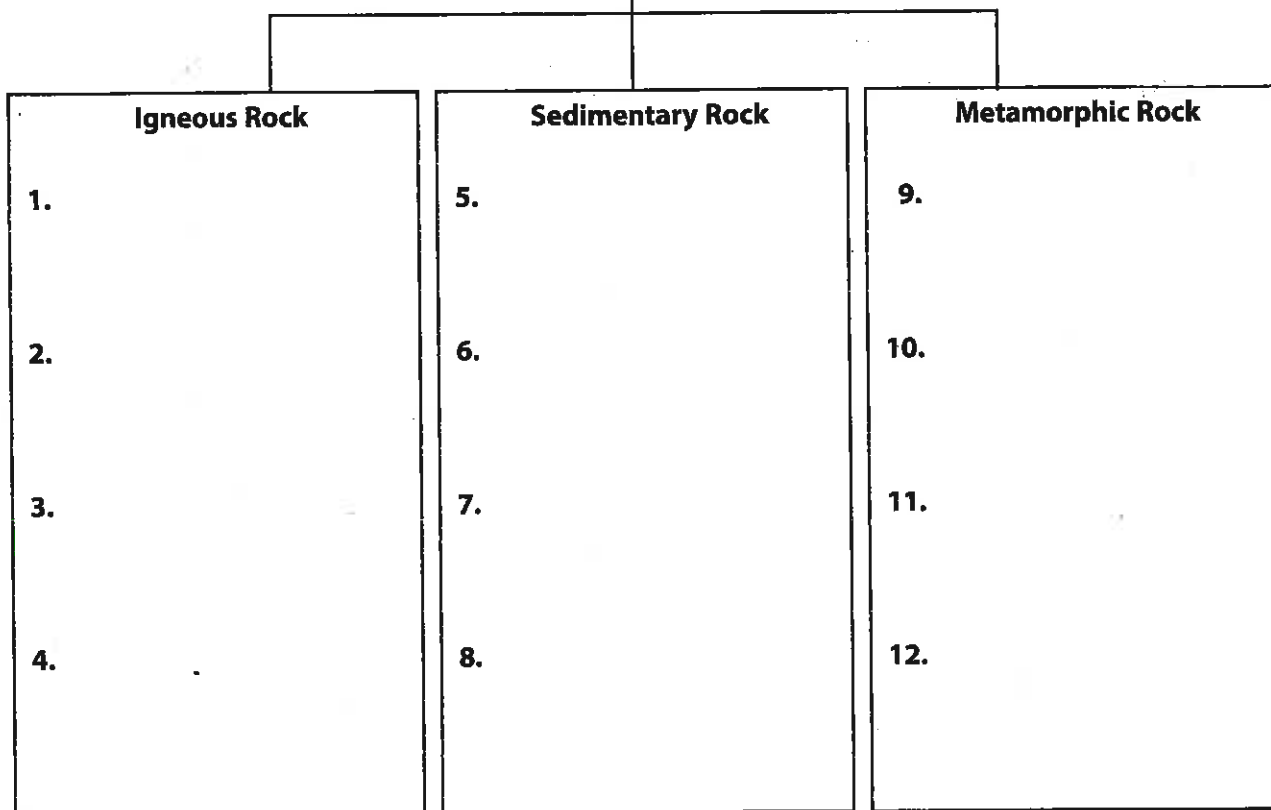
include erosion and deposition

involve preexisting rock

can form when chemical fluids change rock

produce layering

Rock Groups



Key Concept Builder**LESSON 1****Rocks and the Rock Cycle****Key Concept** How are rocks classified?**Directions:** Use the clues and the terms listed below to complete the puzzle.

basalt

conglomerate

foliation

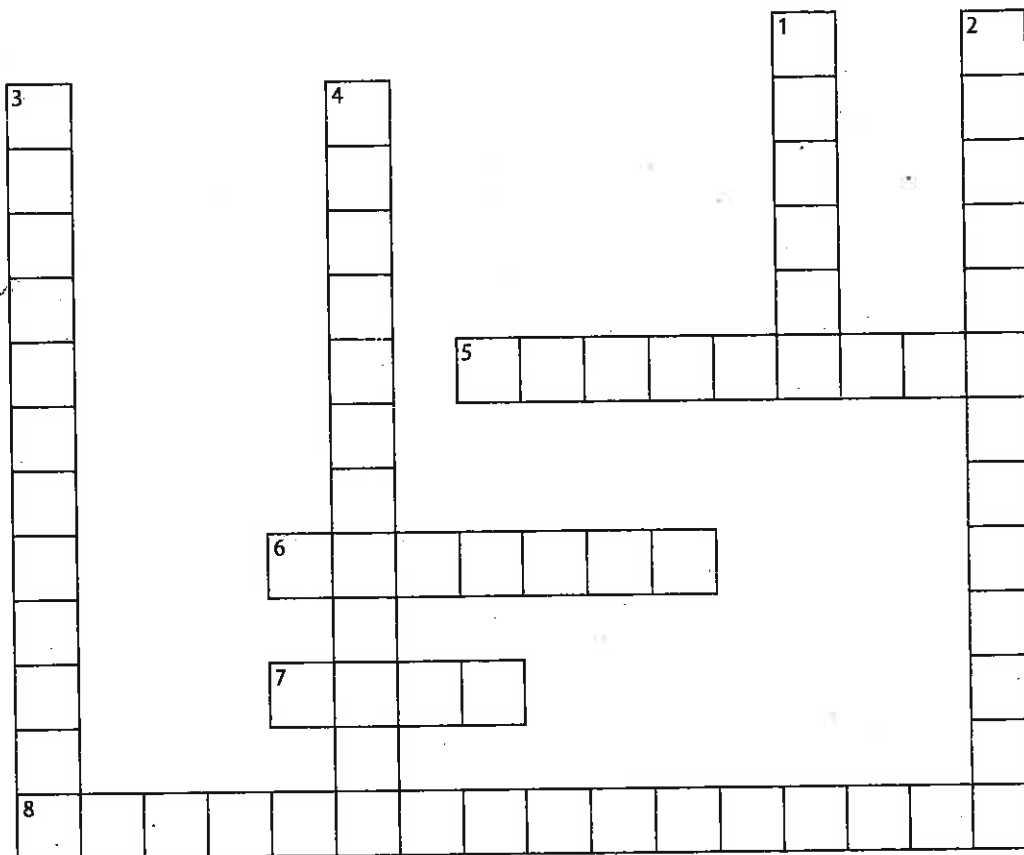
igneous rocks

lava

sedimentary rocks

texture

volcanic glass

**Clues****Across**

5. banding in metamorphic rock
6. size and fit of grains in rocks
7. magma that erupts on Earth's surface
8. form as sediments are compressed and compacted

Down

1. type of igneous rock that cools above Earth's surface
2. formed by lava that cools very quickly
3. form from magma
4. sedimentary rock made up of rounded rock fragments

Key Concept Builder 

LESSON 1

Rocks and the Rock Cycle

Key Concept How are rocks classified?

Directions: *On the line before each description, write the letter of the type of rock that matches it correctly.*

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. has parallel bands of dark and light mineral grains | A. igneous rock |
| _____ 2. forms when sediment is compressed | B. sedimentary rock |
| _____ 3. has foliation | C. metamorphic rock |
| _____ 4. contains low-density minerals such as quartz | |
| _____ 5. contains high-density minerals such as olivine | |
| _____ 6. forms from the layering of eroded rock | |
| _____ 7. Gneiss is an example. | |
| _____ 8. Limestone is an example. | |
| _____ 9. formed from magma | |
| _____ 10. results from cementation of sediment | |
| _____ 11. forms when molten rock cools and crystallizes | |
| _____ 12. what preexisting rock becomes | |
| _____ 13. forms from dissolved minerals that crystallize between grains | |
| _____ 14. Marble is an example. | |
| _____ 15. forms from lava | |
| _____ 16. forms when sediment is transported and then compressed | |
| _____ 17. shows a pattern of layering | |
| _____ 18. forms when tiny crystals in magma form | |

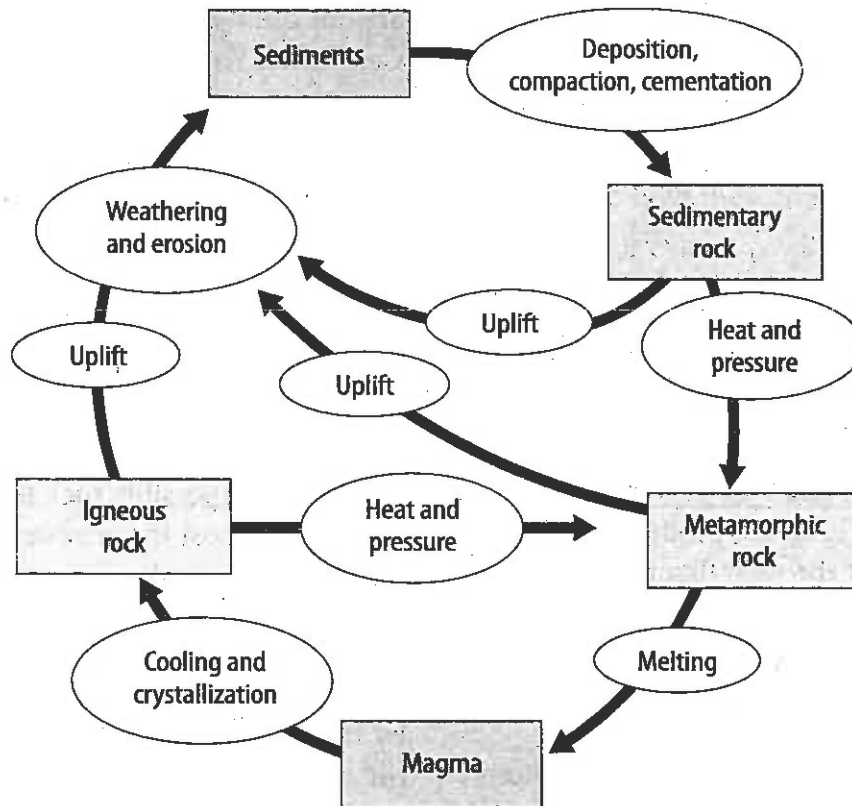
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Key Concept Builder

LESSON 1

Rocks and the Rock Cycle

Key Concept What is the rock cycle?



Directions: Use the diagram to complete each statement.

1. When temperature and pressure are applied to sedimentary and igneous rock, _____

2. When magma cools and crystallizes, _____
3. When sediment is deposited and compacted, _____

4. When metamorphic rocks are uplifted, _____

5. When metamorphic rock melts, _____
6. Rocks become sediments by the processes of _____