

Content Practice A

Chapter 4.3 Review

LESSON 3

Sedimentary Rocks

Directions: On each line, write the term from the word bank that correctly completes each sentence. Each term is used only once.

animals biochemical cementation chemical clastic clasts
compaction crystallization sediment shape size

1. The three types of sedimentary rock are _____,
 _____, and _____.

2. The processes of _____ and _____ form
 sedimentary rock.

3. Chemical rocks form from the _____ of minerals from water.

4. Biochemical rocks form when the hard parts of _____ compact
 and cement together.

5. Clastic rocks form from broken pieces of rock called _____.

6. Clastic rocks are classified by their _____
 and _____.

7. You might see large chunks of _____ in clastic rocks.

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Content Practice B

LESSON 3

Sedimentary Rocks

Directions: Use your textbook to respond to each statement in the space provided.

Sedimentary Rock		
Rock Name	Identify each type of rock.	Explain in general how the rock forms.
1. Rock salt		
2. Conglomerate		
3. Chert		
4. Chemical limestone		
5. Biochemical limestone		
6. Coal		
7. Breccia		
8. Rock gypsum		

Directions: Respond to each statement on the lines provided.

9. Explain how sedimentary rocks are classified.

10. Explain why sedimentary rocks are usually uniform in color.

Key Concept Builder **LESSON 3**

Sedimentary Rocks

Key Concept What are the three types of sedimentary rocks?

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

A. clastic rock **B.** chemical rock **C.** biochemical rock

- _____ 1. made from broken pieces called clasts
- _____ 2. made from minerals that crystallize directly from water
- _____ 3. begins with dissolved minerals entering the ocean
- _____ 4. was formed by or contains the remains of organisms
- _____ 5. Chert is an example of this type of rock.
- _____ 6. Breccia is an example of this type of rock.
- _____ 7. begins with water flowing through cracks or empty spaces on rock
- _____ 8. forms from animal hard parts that compact
- _____ 9. Rock salt is an example of this type of rock.
- _____ 10. becomes rounded as they are transported
- _____ 11. classified by size and shape
- _____ 12. starts with silicon and oxygen combining
- _____ 13. Conglomerate is an example of this type of rock.
- _____ 14. Coal is an example of this type of rock.
- _____ 15. Force and an erosional element determined its size and shape.
- _____ 16. Rock gypsum is an example of this type of rock.
- _____ 17. Its name in Latin means "a wearing away."
- _____ 18. can be made up of large sediment pieces

Lesson Quiz A**LESSON 3****Sedimentary Rocks****Matching**

Directions: On the line before each definition, write the letter of the term that matches it correctly. Each term is used only once.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. rocks made of broken rocks and minerals | A. biochemical |
| _____ 2. rocks that form when minerals crystallize from water | B. cementation |
| _____ 3. process that squeezes sediment together | C. chemical |
| _____ 4. rocks made from the remains of organisms | D. compaction |
| _____ 5. process that binds sediment together | E. clasts |
| _____ 6. pieces of rocks and minerals in a sedimentary rock | F. clastic |

Multiple Choice

Directions: On the line before each question or statement, write the letter of the correct answer.

- _____ 7. _____ is **NOT** a clastic sedimentary rock.
A. Sandstone
B. Rock gypsum
C. Conglomerate
- _____ 8. Chemical sedimentary rocks often have a(n) _____ texture.
A. grainy and gritty
B. smooth and glassy
C. interlocking crystalline
- _____ 9. _____ is a biochemical sedimentary rock.
A. Sandstone
B. Limestone
C. Conglomerate
- _____ 10. What do rounded clasts indicate?
A. The rock is biochemical.
B. The rock is not well cemented.
C. The rock was moved by flowing water.