

Rocks & Minerals Unit Test

Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Read each sentence and circle the correct answer.

1) Rocks have been on Earth for over _____ billion years.

- a. Six
- b. Four
- c. Two

2) Rocks are constantly being _____.

- a. Destroyed
- b. Eaten
- c. Recycled

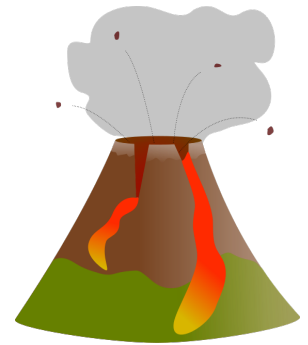


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3) "Igneous" mean "fire" in the _____ language.

- a. Greek
- b. French
- c. Spanish

4) A _____ test determines how hard a mineral is.

- a. Weight
- b. Scratch
- c. Mohs

5) Lithification is the transformation of _____ into a rock or stone.

- a. Magma
- b. Leaves
- c. Sediment

Directions: Use the word bank to match each word to a definition or statement below.

Geology	Depth	Weathering
Friedrich Mohs	Denudation	Geologist

- 1) **Depth**: the thickness of an object.
- 2) **Weathering**: the effect of water, temperature, and wind on the landscape.
- 3) **Geology**: the study of Earth's history and structure.
- 4) **Friedrich Mohs**: developed a scale to test mineral hardness.
- 5) **Geologist**: a person who studies the Earth and Earth's materials.
- 6) **Denudation**: when a rock splits apart as a result of water that has frozen and melted.



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Directions: Read each statement. If it refers to **igneous** rocks, write **I**. If it refers to **sedimentary** rocks, write **S**. If it refers to **metamorphic** rocks, write **M**. If it refers to more than one rock, write both letters.

- 1) Oldest type of rock. **I**
- 2) Contain cross bedding. **S**
- 3) May react to acid. **S, M**
- 4) Contain fossils. **S, M**
- 5) Formed from sediment. **S**
- 6) Does not contain fossils. **I**
- 7) Formed from cooled magma. **I**
- 8) Formed deep in the Earth where the temperature is very hot and there is a lot of pressure. **M**
- 9) Pumice is an example of this type. **I**
- 10) Undergoes lithification. **S**

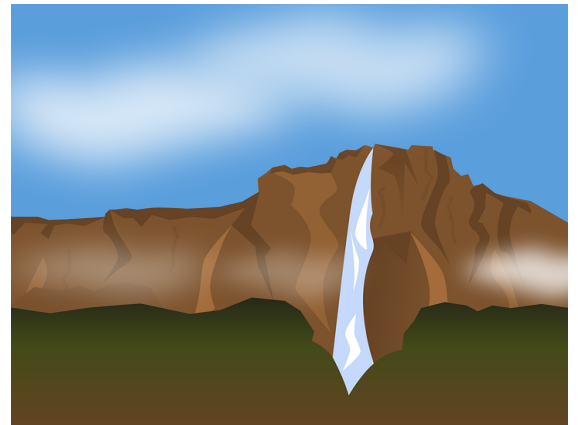


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Directions: Use the word bank to match each word to a definition.

Hardness	Gravity	Streak
Colors	Mineral	Luster

- 1) **Colors:** minerals come in a variety of these.
- 2) **Mineral:** solid matter from Earth that is non-living.
- 3) **Gravity:** the weight of the mineral.
- 4) **Streak:** the color made when the mineral is rubbed against a hard surface.
- 5) **Hardness:** how easy the mineral scratches.
- 6) **Luster:** the way the mineral reflects light.

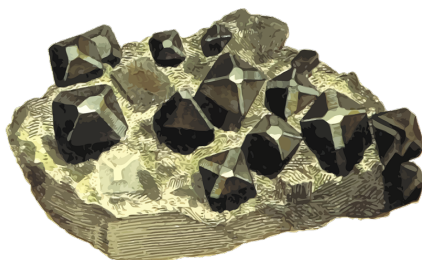


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Directions: Label the steps of the scientific method.

Step 5	Perform tests or experiments
Step 3	Create a hypothesis
Step 1	Ask a question/ Make an observation
Step 6	State your findings
Step 3	Create a hypothesis
Step 2	Gather information

Directions: Explain the difference between chemical and physical weathering.

Chemical Weathering	Physical Weathering
When a rock's makeup/ minerals are changed chemically. This can be the result of acid rain, air, sunlight.	When a rock's physical appearance is changed. This can be from exposure to water (i.e., ocean cliffs, flooding) or can be the result of denudation.