1. A solid material made up of one or more minerals or grains or other substances, including the remains of once-living things is a ____.
2. A solid, inorganic material that forms naturally on or beneath Earth’s surface that has a crystalline structure and a definite chemical composition is a ____.
3. The color of a mineral’s powder is the ___. It is the true color of the mineral.
4. Molten material inside Earth is _____. 
5. Molten material that reaches Earth’s surface is ___. 
6. Rock formed when magma or lava cools and hardens is ____ rock.
7. Rock formed when sediments are deposited, compacted and cemented together by dissolved minerals is ___ rock.
8. Rock material that forms where rocks are broken down into smaller pieces or dissolved in water as rocks erode is ____.
9. The movement of sediment from place to place is ____.
10. When sediment is laid down that is called ____.
11. Rock formed from high heat and great pressure deep beneath Earth’s surface is ___ rock.
12. A series of processes on and beneath Earth’s surface that slowly change rocks from one kind to another is the ___ ___.
13. What are five properties of minerals?
14. How much mass is contained in a given volume is ____.
15. What is the table that will tell you which mineral will scratch another mineral?
16. What is the range on the Moh’s Hardness scale?
17. What is the softest mineral on Moh’s Hardness Scale?
18. What is the hardest mineral on Moh’s Hardness Scale?
19. What are the three major groups of rocks?
20. What are the two types of igneous rock?
21. Igneous rock formed on Earth’s surface is called ___ igneous rock.
22. Igneous rock formed in or beneath the Earth’s surface is called ___ igneous rock.
23. What are the three types of sedimentary rock?
24. A type of sedimentary rock formed when dissolved minerals come out of solution and form crystals, like halite, or rock salt is called ___ sedimentary rock.
25. The type of sedimentary rock formed when broken pieces of rock and minerals that have been pressed and stuck together, like conglomerate rock is called ___ rock.
26. The type of sedimentary rock that is formed from the remains of living things, like coal and limestone is called ___ sedimentary rock.
27. The type of metamorphic rock that contains parallel layers of flat and elongated minerals is ___. An example is gneiss.
28. The type of metamorphic rock that has mineral grains with a random, interlocking texture is ___ rock. An example is marble.
29. According to this diagram, what 4 things must occur for metamorphic rock to become sedimentary rock?
30. According to this diagram, what 3 things must happen for metamorphic rock to become igneous rock?
31. According to this diagram, what 2 things must be present for igneous rock to become metamorphic rock?
Check your answers!
1. A solid material made up of one or more minerals or grains or other substances, including the remains of once-living things is a ____.

**Rock**
2. A solid, inorganic material that forms naturally on or beneath Earth’s surface that has a crystalline structure and a definite chemical composition is a ____.

Mineral
3. The color of a mineral’s powder is the ___. It is the true color of the mineral.

**Streak**
4. Molten material inside Earth is _____.

Magma
5. Molten material that reaches Earth’s surface is ___.

Lava
6. Rock formed when magma or lava cools and hardens is ____ rock.

Igneous
7. Rock formed when sediments are deposited, compacted and cemented together by dissolved minerals is ____ rock.

Sedimentary
8. Rock material that forms where rocks are broken down into smaller pieces or dissolved in water as rocks erode is ____.

Sediment
9. The movement of sediment from place to place is ____.

Erosion
10. When sediment is laid down that is called ____.

Deposition
11. Rock formed from high heat and great pressure deep beneath Earth’s surface is ____ rock.

Metamorphic
12. A series of processes on and beneath Earth’s surface that slowly change rocks from one kind to another is the ____ ____.

Rock Cycle
13. What are five properties of minerals?

a. Hardness
b. Color
c. Streak
d. Luster
e. Density
14. How much mass is contained in a given volume is ____.

Density
15. What is the table that will tell you which mineral will scratch another mineral?

Moh’s Hardness Scale
16. What is the range on the Moh’s Hardness scale?

1-10
17. What is the softest mineral on Moh’s Hardness Scale?

Talc
18. What is the hardest mineral on Moh’s Hardness Scale?

Diamond
19. What are the three major groups of rocks?

a. Igneous rock
b. Sedimentary rock
c. Metamorphic rock
20. What are the two types of igneous rock?

   a. Intrusive
   b. Extrusive
21. Igneous rock formed on or inside Earth’s surface is called ___ igneous rock.

Extrusive
22. Igneous rock formed beneath the Earth’s surface is called ___ igneous rock.

Intrusive
23. What are the three types of sedimentary rock?

a. Clastic
b. Biochemical
c. Chemical
24. A type of sedimentary rock formed when dissolved minerals come out of solution and form crystals, like halite, or rock salt is called ___ sedimentary rock.

Chemical
25. The type of sedimentary rock formed when broken pieces of rock and minerals that have been pressed and stuck together, like conglomerate rock is called ____ rock.

  Clastic
26. The type of sedimentary rock that is formed from the remains of living things, like coal and limestone is called ___ sedimentary rock.

Biochemical
27. The type of metamorphic rock that contains parallel layers of flat and elongated minerals is ___ rock. An example is gneiss.

Foliated Rock
28. The type of metamorphic rock that has mineral grains with a random, interlocking texture is ___ rock. An example is marble.

Nonfoliated Rock
29. According to this diagram, what 4 things must occur for metamorphic rock to become sedimentary rock?

Weathering
Erosion
Compaction
Cementation
30. According to this diagram, what 3 things must happen for metamorphic rock to become igneous rock?

Melting
Cooling
Hardening
31. According to this diagram, what 2 things must be present for igneous rock to become metamorphic rock?

**Extreme Heat**

**Extreme Pressure**

(Because of this, metamorphic rock is the only main type of rock not formed on Earth’s surface.)