

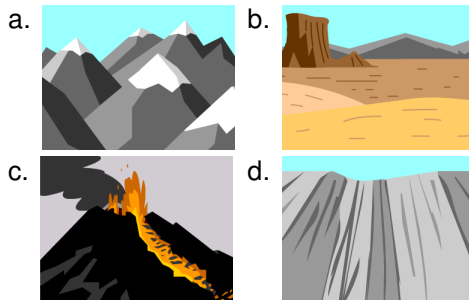
1.  What type of rock is this?

- a. Sedimentary
- b. Igneous
- c. Metamorphic
- d. Sand

2. How do extrusive igneous rocks differ from intrusive igneous rocks?

- a. Extrusive rocks are larger in size
- b. Intrusive rocks break down quicker
- c. Extrusive rocks are arranged in layers
- d. Intrusive rocks have larger crystals

3. In which location would you most likely find an igneous rock?



4. Which force plays a major role in the formation of metamorphic rock?

- a. Acceleration
- b. Friction
- c. Pressure
- d. Centrifugal force

5. In the phrase, "Sedimentary rocks are aggregated from bits of rock, plant, and animal remains," what is the best synonym for "aggregated?"

- a. Constituted
- b. Confused
- c. Contained
- d. Constrained

6. Which of the following is a true statement?

- a. Magma is called lava after it emerges from the ground
- b. Lava cools off to form magma
- c. Magma and lava form sedimentary rocks
- d. Magma and lava are two types of metamorphic rock

7. Place the following events in sequence: A) Mineral grains are formed; B) A volcano erupts; C) Lava begins cooling

- a. A, B, C
- b. B, A, C
- c. B, C, A
- d. C, A, B

8. Sedimentary rocks often form horizontal strata. What are strata?

- a. Crystals
- b. Layers
- c. Mineral grains
- d. Pieces of older rocks

9. If you found a rock with long, flat mineral grains, what type of rock would it probably be?

- a. An extrusive igneous rock
- b. An intrusive igneous rock
- c. A sedimentary rock
- d. A metamorphic rock

10. Metamorphic rocks undergo metamorphosis. What is another example of metamorphosis?

- a. A candle burning
- b. A caterpillar turning into a butterfly
- c. A volcano erupting
- d. A five-story building being constructed