How Can Rocks be Classified?

I. Drag the number of the statement below the correct type of rock.



1. May contain fossils.
2. Forms when sediments are cemented together.
3. Examples include granite, pumice, & basalt.
4. Forms when magma or lava cools.
5. Can be found in mountain ranges, because of pressure.
6. Forms when rock is placed under great heat and pressure.
7. Examples include sandstone, conglomerate, & shale.
8. The longer it took to form, the larger its mineral crystal will be.
9. Examples include marble, gneiss, & schist.
10. Commonly found around volcanoes.
11. May form when water evaporates and leaves sediments behind.
12. Less likely to be found on the surface of Earth.



Igneous Rock	Sedimentary Rock	Metamorphic Rock

II. Matching. Drag the arrow from the face ☺ to the definition.

1. Rock ☺
2. Sediment ☺
3. Intrusive Igneous rock ☺
4. Fossil ☺
5. Metamorphic rock ☺
6. Extrusive Igneous rock ☺
7. Rock cycle ☺
8. Sedimentary rock ☺

A) A rock that forms from bits of weathered rock.
B) Made up of one or many minerals.
C) Melted rock below the ground.
D) Bits of weathered rocks.
E) Melted rock above the ground.
F) Remains or traces of once-living thing.
G) A rock that forms by great heat & pressure deep within Earth.
H) The natural processes that cause one kind of rock to change into another kind.



III. Write "T" for True or "F" for False.

_____1) During the rock cycle when a rock gets melted by lava, it will become a metamorphic rock.
_____2) Intrusive igneous rocks are more likely to have bigger crystals.
_____3) All rocks are made from just one type of mineral.
_____4) The most abundant type of mineral on Earth are Igneous rocks.
_____5) During the rock cycle a sedimentary rock may become a new sedimentary rock.

GOOD LUCK ☺ Now go click FINISH