

[Click here to watch the video on the rock cycle](#)

1. What is the rock cycle?
 - a. The Earth's process of changing one type of rock into another type of rock.
 - b. The path that magma follows when it changes into lava or igneous rock.
 - c. Any process that an object on the Earth goes through, whether plant or mineral.
 - d. Any type of rock formation that is circular or triangular in shape.
2. How is the rock cycle like recycling?
 - a. It depends on humans to do most of the work.
 - b. It takes place on the planet Earth.
 - c. It transforms existing material into new material.
 - d. It requires weather and factories for competition.
3. What helps to change rocks into other types of rocks?
 - a. Heat
 - b. Erosion
 - c. Pressure
 - d. All of the above
4. Which kind of rock would you most likely find near a volcano?
 - a. Limestone
 - b. Pumice
 - c. Marble
 - d. Sandstone
5. Which process is necessary for creating igneous rock?
 - a. The mixing of rock with dust and rain.
 - b. The erosion of sediment from cliff sides
 - c. The pressure of many layers of rock.
 - d. The cooling of melted rock, or magma
6. When rock experiences a great deal of pressure and heat, which kind of rock forms?
 - a. Igneous
 - b. Sedimentary
 - c. Metamorphic
 - d. All of the above
7. Layered rock, such as limestone, is an example of what kind of rock?
 - a. Melted rock
 - b. Sedimentary rock
 - c. Igneous rock
 - d. Metamorphic rock

[Click here to watch the video on igneous rock and answer all the questions.](#)

1. What is magma?
 - a. Melted rock inside the Earth.
 - b. Very hot, boiling water
 - c. Hardening rock near volcanoes
 - d. Rivers that are full of pollution
2. How do intrusive igneous rocks form?
 - a. By magma boiling deep below Earth's surface
 - b. By magma exploding from the Earth
 - c. By magma cooling quickly on Earth's surface
 - d. By magma cooling slowly inside the Earth
3. What characteristic makes granite a type of intrusive igneous rock?
 - a. Hard surface
 - b. Layered stripes
 - c. Glassy surface
 - d. Large crystals
4. When lava explodes from a volcano and cools and hardens quickly, what kind of rock does it form?
 - a. Expensive
 - b. Extrusive
 - c. Experienced
 - d. Exegetical
5. Which is the most common igneous rock in the solar system?
 - a. Dolerite
 - b. Granite
 - c. Basalt
 - d. Obsidian
6. What happens when magma cools slowly?
 - a. It forms big crystals
 - b. It forms salt
 - c. It can explode again
 - d. It forms small crystals
7. How does magma form rocks, such as obsidian, that look smooth and glassy?
 - a. By cooling very slowly
 - b. By staying below Earth's surface
 - c. By cooling very quickly
 - d. By hardening under water

Click here to watch the video on sedimentary rock and answer the questions.

1. What characteristic do sedimentary rocks often have?
 - a. Glassy surfaces
 - b. Tiny crystals
 - c. Weather patterns
 - d. Striped layers
2. What is sediment?
 - a. Weather that occurs around fossils
 - b. A kind of tail, jagged cliff
 - c. Rock that includes shells and ice
 - d. Pieces of rock, sand, and dirt
3. How does sediment become sedimentary rock?
 - a. Sediment deposits in one place and settles in layers. The weight of the sediment squeezes the layers together in rock.
 - b. Sediment deposits in one place and mixes together. The wind, weather, and ice freeze the mixture into rock.
 - c. Sediment settles on limestone cliffs and inside caves. There, it forms minerals and turns into rock.
 - d. Sediment mixes with seashells and fossils. Then wind, weather, and ice erode the mixture into sedimentary rock.
4. What keeps sedimentary rock stuck together?
 - a. Fossils
 - b. Coquina
 - c. Minerals
 - d. Seashells
5. What makes coquina unique?
 - a. It has shells in its sediment
 - b. It can be used to build with.
 - c. It only exists in the desert
 - d. It formed the Nockamixon cliffs
6. Which kind of sedimentary rock is used for building?
 - a. Pyroxene
 - b. Sandstone
 - c. Depository
 - d. All of the above

7. How does sedimentary rock help scientists learn about the Earth's past?
 - a. It contains fossils.
 - b. It is in Texas
 - c. It is used in buildings.
 - d. It contains minerals.

[Click here to watch the video and answer the questions about metamorphic rock.](#)

1. What does "metamorphic" mean?
 - a. Grainy and porous
 - b. Changing in form
 - c. Having layers
 - d. Full of colors
2. How does metamorphic rock form?
 - a. Heat and pressure inside the Earth change existing rock into new, different rock.
 - b. Sediment layers on top of itself, and gravity and pressure turn it into new rock.
 - c. Magma deep below the Earth's surface hardens into metamorphic rock.
 - d. Wind, rain, and other weather turn lava from volcanoes into metamorphic rock.
3. What kind of rock can be turned into gneiss?
 - a. Marble
 - b. Shale
 - c. Magma
 - d. Granite
4. What state is metamorphic rock in when it is under the Earth's surface?
 - a. Liquid
 - b. Solid
 - c. Magma
 - d. Gas
5. What is special about a rock that is not porous, such as slate?
 - a. It is very difficult to chip pieces from it.
 - b. It has large holes all through it.
 - c. Water cannot get through the rock.
 - d. It can never melt, no matter how hot it gets.
6. With enough heat and pressure, limestone can become which kind of metamorphic rock?
 - a. Slate
 - b. Shale
 - c. Gneiss
 - d. Marble

7. Why do sculptors use marble for statues?

- a. It is easy to carve
- b. It is very old
- c. It cannot get wet
- d. It is still liquid rock