

[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?
- It contains fossils.
  - It is in Texas
  - It is used in buildings.
  - It contains minerals.

Click here to watch the video and answer the questions about metamorphic rock.

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