Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period\_\_\_

**Sedimentary & Metamorphic Rocks**

*Directions: Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false. If false, change the identified word or phrase to make the sentence or statement true.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. During physical weathering, minerals remain chemically unchanged.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. During sedimentary rock formation, cementation occurs before   
 weathering.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Because of its large mass, coarse-grained clastics such as gravel tend   
 to be transported by low-energy flows of water.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The characteristic textures and features of metamorphic rocks provide   
 a geologic “snapshot” of surface conditions in Earth’s past.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Eroded materials are almost always carried uphill.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Sedimentary rocks form from rock and mineral fragments, and   
 metamorphic rocks form from existing rock.

*Directions: Match each item with the correct statement below.*

1. foliated metamorphic rock
2. nonfoliated metamorphic rock
3. rock cycle
4. deposition
5. sediment
6. lithification
7. most common sedimentary rocks

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Physical and chemical processes that compact and transform sediments into   
 sedimentary rocks

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Type of sedimentary rock made up of sediments produced by weathering

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Composed of minerals with crystals that have their long axes perpendicular to the   
 pressure

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Process of sediments being laid down on the ground or sinking to the bottom of water

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Composed of minerals that form blocky crystal shapes

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Continuous changing and remaking of rocks

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Pieces of solid material deposited on Earth’s surface

*Directions: Complete each sentence or statement.*

14. Much of the Earth’s surface is covered not by solid rock, but by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

15. Landslides, moving water, wind, and glaciers cause \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of surface   
 materials.

16. The primary feature of sedimentary rocks is horizontal layering called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

17. Weathering of rock produces worn surfaces and rounded corners that are characteristic of   
 some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sediment particles.

*Directions: Complete the following short answer questions.*

18. List the three classifications of sediments in order from smallest to largest particle size. Explain how scientists can tell each group apart – make sure to include the common features of each group.

19. How do chemical sedimentary rocks form?

20. List the factors that must be present for metamorphic rocks to form. EXPLAIN how these factors interact to create the metamorphic rocks.

21. What are the two types of metamorphic rocks? What is needed for foliated rocks to form?

22. Compare and contrast the terms foliated and non-foliated.

23. Compare and contrast the terms sedimentary and metamorphic.

24. What is the importance of lithification in creating sedimentary rocks? Make sure to include all of the steps in your explanation.

25. Describe how you can tell the relative distance a rock has travelled. Be sure to include the characteristics of rocks that have travelled a short distance AND rocks that have travelled a long distance in your explanation.