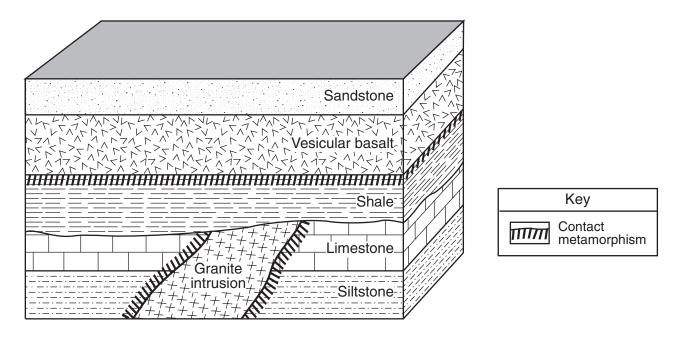
Earth Science Rocks & Minerals Exam			Name: Date:		
1 Compared to felsic rocks contain grea (1) white quartz (2) aluminum	(3) pink feldspar		cation of molten (1) rock gypsum	rock is formed from the solidifi- material?  (3) rhyolite (4) coal	
	w shows how a sample o			white or colorless, has a hard- plits with cubic cleavage?  (3) pyrite (4) mica	
This mineral breaks in smooth, flat surfaces			8 An unidentified mineral that is softer than calcite exhibits a metallic luster and cubic cleavage. This mineral most likely is		
because it (1) is very hard (2) is very dense (3) contains large (4) has a regular	e amounts of iron arrangement of atoms	9	composition? (1) marble and r		
metamorphic base	ed as igneous, sedimentar ed primarily on their	y, or	<ul><li>(2) limestone and</li><li>(3) quartzite and</li><li>(4) granite and p</li></ul>	l rock salt	
<ul><li>(1) texture</li><li>(2) crystal or grai</li><li>(3) method of for</li><li>(4) mineral comp</li></ul>	rmation	1	(1) scoria	(3) schist (4) shale	
in the igneous roo (1) amphibole, c (2) amphibole, b (3) plagioclase fe	erals are most commonly fack granite? alcite, and hematite iotite mica, and gypsum eldspar, pyroxene, and oliveldspar, potassium feldspa	<i>r</i> ine		o Lowlands	
5 The diagram belo	ow shows four rock sample	es.			
Sample A	Sample B	Sample C	Sample	e D	

Which sample best shows the physical properties normally associated with regional metamorphism?

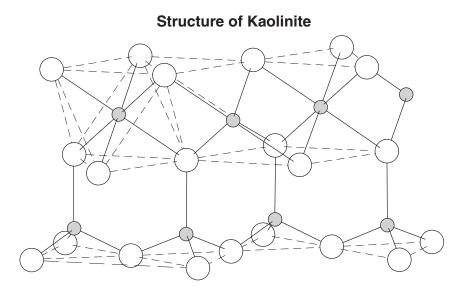
(1) A (2) B

(3) *C* (4) *D* 

Base your answers to questions 12 through 13 on the geologic cross section below. Radioactive dating indicates that the granite intrusion is 279 million years old and the vesicular basalt is 260 million years old. The rock layers have not been overturned.



- 12 The granite intrusion caused part of the limestone layer to undergo metamorphism. What metamorphic rock would most likely be found in this zone of contact metamorphism?
- 13 Describe the rate of cooling that must occur for magma to form vesicular basalt.
- 14 The diagram below represents a part of the crystal structure of the mineral kaolinite.



An arrangement of atoms such as the one shown in the diagram determines a mineral's

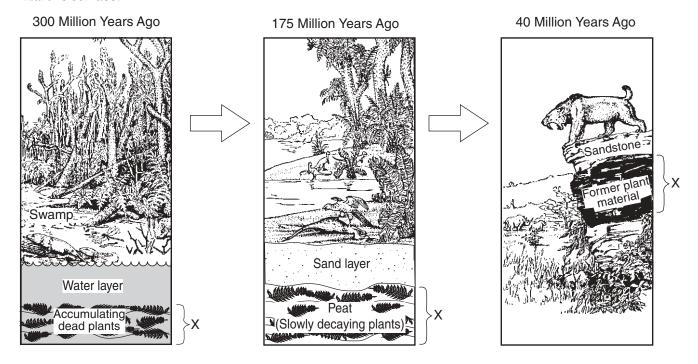
(1) age of formation

(3) physical properties

(2) infiltration rate

(4) temperature of formation

15 The sequence of diagrams below represents the gradual geologic changes in layer X, located just below Earth's surface.



Which type of sedimentary rock was formed at layer X?

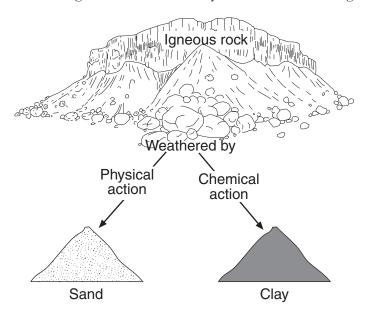
(1) conglomerate

(3) rock salt

(2) shale

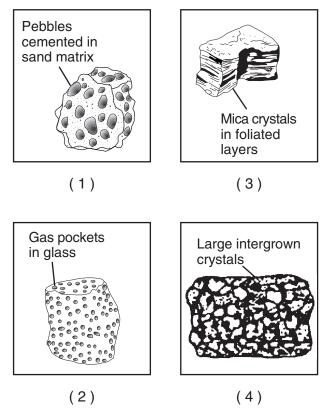
(4) coal

Base your answers to question 16 on the diagram below, which shows igneous rock that has undergone mainly physical weathering into sand and mainly chemical weathering into clay.



16 If the igneous rock is a layer of vesicular andesite, identify three types of mineral grains that could be found in the sand.

17 Which rock most probably formed directly from lava cooling quickly at Earth's surface?



- 18 An extrusive igneous rock with a mineral composition of 35% quartz, 35% potassium feldspar, 15% plagioclase feldspar, 10% biotite, and 5% amphibole is called
  - (1) rhyolite
- (3) gabbro
- (2) granite
- (4) basaltic glass
- 19 The table below shows the hardness of four common materials.

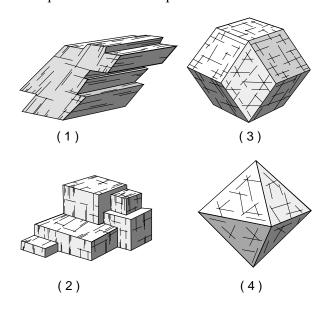
## **Hardness of Four Materials**

Material	Hardness	
human fingernail	2.5	
copper penny	3.0	
window glass	4.5	
steel nail	6.5	

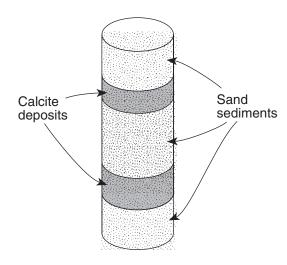
Which statement best describes the hardness of the mineral dolomite?

- (1) Dolomite can scratch window glass, but cannot be scratched by a fingernail.
- (2) Dolomite can scratch window glass, but cannot be scratched by a steel nail.
- (3) Dolomite can scratch a copper penny, but cannot be scratched by a fingernail.
- (4) Dolomite can scratch a copper penny, but cannot be scratched by a steel nail.

20 Halite has three cleavage directions at 90° to each other. Which model best represents the shape of a broken sample of halite?



21 The diagram below shows a drill core of sediment that was taken from the bottom of a lake.



Which types of rock would most likely form from compaction and cementation of these sediments?

- (1) sandstone and limestone
- (2) shale and coal
- (3) breccia and rock salt
- (4) conglomerate and siltstone
- 22 Wavy bands of light and dark minerals visible in gneiss bedrock probably formed from the
  - (1) cementing together of individual mineral grains
  - (2) cooling and crystallization of magma
  - (3) evaporation of an ancient ocean
  - (4) heat and pressure during metamorphism

Base your answers to questions 23 through 25 on the data table below, which shows some characteristics of four rock samples, numbered 1 through 4. Some information has been left blank. All answers must be recorded in your answer booklet.

## **Data Table**

Rock Sample Number	Composition	Grain Size	Texture	Rock Name
1	mostly clay minerals		clastic	shale
2	all mica	microscopic, fine	foliated with mineral alignment	
3	mica, quartz, feldspar, amphibole, garnet, pyroxene	medium to coarse	foliated with banding	gneiss
4	potassium feldspar, quartz, biotite, plagioclase feldspar, amphibole	5 mm		granite

- 23 State a possible grain size, in centimeters, for most of the particles found in sample 1.
- 24 Write the rock name of sample 2.
- 25 Write a term or phrase that correctly describes the texture of sample 4.