Unit A Chapter 3 Review Answers

1. Granite or gabbro
2. Lava
3. Tiny mineral crystals
4. Pieces of earlier rocks
5. Coal
6. Shells or dissolved minerals
7. Contains shells or is made of carbonate minerals that bubble in contact with hydrochloric acid (HCl)
8. Slate, phyllite, schist, or gneiss
9. Parent rock that has one main type of mineral
10. Marble, quartzite, or hornfels
11. Made of carbonate minerals or found next to an igneous intrusion
12. C
13. D
14. C
15. A
16. D
17. B
18. B
19. A
20. Unlike a mineral, a rock does not necessarily have a particular composition or internal structure
21. Most of the rocks at Earth’s surface are sedimentary, but the curst as a whole is made up almost entirely of igneous and metamorphic rocks. The processes that produce sedimentary rocks occur only at the surface; when these rocks are buried, they are subjected to metamorphism
22. The more slowly an igneous rock cools from molten rock, the larger its crystals can grow
23. Fossils of plants
24. Sedimentary, because of the fossils
25. Earlier rocks broke apart. Tiny pieces of the rocks were carried until they settled from still water or water that was moving very slowly. The layer of sediment was buried and pressed together. Over time it became sedimentary rock
26. Its minerals would flatten out in one direction and the rock would become foliated. New minerals would grow in it
27. Mud cracks; moving layers of sand; was covered by water
28. Sedimentary
29. Metamorphic
30. Igneous
31. Metamorphic
32. Sedimentary
33. The diagram might show any type of rock breaking down into sediments, which become sedimentary rock over time. As some of the rock is worn away, cliffs form. Finally, the diagram should show that rocks of the cliff will wear away into sediment which can become sedimentary rock again.
34. The material in the mountain rock dissolves in rainwater and is carried into an ocean. The ocean organism uses the dissolved material to form its shell.