Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following does NOT change the form of existing rock?
   a. tremendous pressure  
   b. extreme heat  
   c. chemical processes  
   d. light

2. The name for this type of rock means “from fire” in Latin.
   a. igneous  
   b. sedimentary  
   c. metamorphic  
   d. sandstone

3. The name for this type of rock means “changed form.”
   a. igneous  
   b. sedimentary  
   c. metamorphic  
   d. sandstone

4. The chemical stability of a rock depends on the strength of chemical bonds between
   a. layers of rock.  
   b. physical characteristics.  
   c. atoms in the mineral.  
   d. two minerals.

5. Which of the following is NOT a class of sedimentary rock?
   a. volcanic  
   b. chemical  
   c. organic  
   d. clastic

6. The process by which different minerals melt at different temperatures is called
   a. tempering.  
   b. partial melting.  
   c. dissolving.  
   d. decaying.

7. Which of the following is NOT an example of an intrusion?
   a. volcano  
   b. batholith  
   c. laccolith  
   d. sill

8. A lava flow is a type of
   a. intrusion.  
   b. dike.
9. Which of the following pairs of texture and rock is correct?
   a. coarse-grained/granite
   b. vesicular/rhyolite
   c. fine-grained/obsidian
   d. glassy/pumice

10. Which of the following is NOT an example of an extrusion?
    a. volcano
    b. batholith
    c. volcanic neck
    d. lava plateau

11. Three factors that determine whether rock melts are
    a. heat, pressure, and the presence of fluid.
    b. pressure, the presence of fluid, and crystallization.
    c. the presence of fluid, crystallization, and heat.
    d. crystallization, heat, and pressure.

12. The tendency for currents of air or water to separate sediments according to size is called
    a. arranging.
    b. classifying.
    c. organizing.
    d. sorting.

13. Which of the following is NOT a common depositional environment?
    a. plain
    b. delta
    c. river
    d. beach

14. Layers and beds of sedimentary rock are examples of
    a. sandstone.
    b. massive beds.
    c. stratification.
    d. sea beds.

15. What type of sedimentary rock is formed from minerals that were once dissolved in water?
    a. clastic
    b. organic
    c. inorganic
    d. chemical

16. Sedimentary rock that is made up of rock fragments that become compacted or cemented together is
    a. clastic.
    b. organic.
    c. inorganic.
    d. chemical.
17. Which of the following is NOT a sedimentary rock feature?
   a. stratification  
   b. mud crack  
   c. ripple mark  
   d. delta

18. Which of the following is NOT a class of clastic rock?
   a. fossil  
   b. sandstone  
   c. conglomerate  
   d. shale

19. Sediment that has grains of approximately the same size is said to be
   a. well sorted.  
   b. poorly sorted.  
   c. moderately sorted.  
   d. very poorly sorted.

20. Most metamorphic rock forms as a result of
   a. foliation.  
   b. magma flows.  
   c. chemical contact.  
   d. regional metamorphism.

21. What type of rock texture results when extreme pressure causes minerals in metamorphic rock to realign, or when minerals separate out into dark and light bands?
   a. mafic  
   b. foliated  
   c. felsic  
   d. nonfoliated

22. Which of the following is an example of a nonfoliated rock?
   a. slate  
   b. schist  
   c. quartzite  
   d. lava

23. In regional metamorphism, the change in rocks is the result of
   a. changes in temperature and pressure over a large area.  
   b. limited occurrences in a single region.  
   c. activity on one continent.  
   d. changes that take place only above or only below Earth’s surface.

24. The series of changes that describes how geologic forces cause rock to change from one type to another is known as
   a. Bowen’s reaction series.  
   c. the rock cycle.
b. Mohs hardness scale.  
d. fractional crystallization.

25. The process in which one type of rock changes into another type of rock because of chemical processes or changes in temperature and pressure is called
   a. sedimentation.  
   c. melting and cooling.  
   b. metamorphism.  
   d. eruption.

26. A mining process in which rock is stripped away to expose mineral deposits near the surface is
   a. subsurface mining.  
   c. placer mining.  
   b. surface mining.  
   d. undersea mining.

27. A mineral used as a building material is
   a. halite.  
   c. gypsum.  
   b. sulfur.  
   d. platinum.

28. One trait of a nonmetal is
   a. good heat conduction.  
   c. good electricity conduction.  
   b. flexibility.  
   d. a dull surface.

29. How is the energy that reaches Earth from the sun produced?
   a. nuclear fission  
   c. nuclear fusion  
   b. hydroelectric  
   d. geothermal

30. The process by which ores are formed when hot magma meets existing rock and changes the rock’s composition is called
   a. radioactivity.  
   c. carbonization.  
   b. placer deposits.  
   d. contact metamorphism.

31. A mining method in which large buckets are attached to a floating barge
   a. subsurface mining.  
   c. placer mining.  
   b. surface mining.  
   d. undersea mining.

32. The most abundant fossil fuel in the world is
   a. petroleum.  
   c. coal.  
   b. natural gas.  
   d. crude oil.
33. What happens during nuclear fission?
   a. Two small nuclei combine to form a large atomic nucleus.
   b. The nucleus of a large atom splits into two or more smaller nuclei.
   c. Nuclei of hydrogen atoms combine and release neutrons.
   d. Electrons strike neighboring atoms.

34. Rare, nonmetallic minerals with extraordinary brilliance and color are also known as
   a. ore.
   b. gemstones.
   c. lodes.
   d. hydrocarbons.

35. Coal deposits are formed by
   a. buried microorganisms in prehistoric oceans.
   b. fluids moving through impermeable rock.
   c. carbonization of plant remains.
   d. burning hydrocarbons.

36. A fossil fuel formed by the remains of prehistoric organisms in shallow oceans and lakes is
   a. petroleum.
   b. lignite.
   c. coal.
   d. biomass.

37. Petroleum and natural gas are most often mined from
   a. oil shale.
   b. peat deposits.
   c. permeable sedimentary rock.
   d. ore deposits.

38. The source of 11% of the United States’ electricity is
   a. biomass.
   b. geothermal power.
   c. hydroelectric energy.
   d. wind energy.

39. The energy source in which a dam plays a key role is
   a. active solar.
   b. geothermal.
   c. wind energy.
   d. hydroelectric.

40. Metallic minerals, such as gold and silver, that can exist in Earth’s crust as nuggets of pure metal are called
a. compounds.           c. ore.
b. native elements.     d. placer deposits.

41. A heating system that uses solar collectors is a(n)
   a. photovoltaic cell.   c. active system.
   b. passive system.     d. geothermal power plant.

42. A well that is drilled to reach hot water heated by magma is harnessing
   a. hydroelectric energy. c. nuclear energy.
   b. solar energy.        d. geothermal energy.

43. A catalytic converter is a device that
   a. conserves fossil fuels. c. prevents coal mine fires.
   b. lessens soil erosion.  d. reduces air pollution.

44. A cause of sinkholes is
   a. surface mining.       c. placer mining.
   b. subsurface mining.    d. undersea mining.

45. Acid precipitation forms as a result of
   a. subsurface mining.    c. burning of fossil fuels.
   b. geothermal power plants. d. strip mining.

46. Scientists predict that worldwide coal reserves will last
   a. indefinitely.         c. 200 years.
   b. 1,000 years.         d. 20 years.

47. Which describes a way to conserve fossil fuels?
   a. Use sandstone instead of granite. c. Conduct frequent mine inspections.
   b. Use water-saving faucets.        d. Wash only full loads of laundry.

48. What do scientists predict about world freshwater resources?
   a. an unlimited supply       c. a water shortage by 2010
   b. a water shortage by 2050   d. no shortages
49. Which is most responsible for destruction of wildlife habitats?

   a. surface mines  
   b. gasoline-burning vehicles  
   c. mine reclamation  
   d. recycling

50. What is released in large amounts when coal with a high sulfur content is burned?

   a. sulfur dioxide  
   b. carbon dioxide  
   c. carbon monoxide  
   d. hydrogen
Ch6&7 Test
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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