Directions: Read each sentence and circle the correct answer.

1) Rocks have been on Earth for over _________ billion years.
   a. Six
   b. Four
   c. Two

2) Rocks are constantly being ___________.
   a. Destroyed
   b. Eaten
   c. Recycled

3) “Igneous” mean “fire” in the _________ language.
   a. Greek
   b. French
   c. Spanish

4) A ____________ test determines how hard a mineral is.
   a. Weight
   b. Scratch
   c. Mohs

5) Lithification is the transformation of _________ into a rock or stone.
   a. Magma
   b. Leaves
   c. Sediment
Directions: Use the word bank to match each word to a definition or statement below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geology</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Weathering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friedrich Mohs</td>
<td>Denudation</td>
<td>Geologist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) **Depth**: the thickness of an object.

2) **Weathering**: the effect of water, temperature, and wind on the landscape.

3) **Geology**: the study of Earth’s history and structure.

4) **Friedrich Mohs**: developed a scale to test mineral hardness.

5) **Geologist**: a person who studies the Earth and Earth’s materials.

6) **Denudation**: when a rock splits apart as a result of water that has frozen and melted.
Directions: Read each statement. If it refers to **igneous** rocks, write **I**. If it refers to **sedimentary** rocks, write **S**. If it refers to **metamorphic** rocks, write **M**. If it refers to more than one rock, write both letters.

1) Oldest type of rock. **I**

2) Contain cross bedding. **S**

3) May react to acid. **S, M**

4) Contain fossils. **S, M**

5) Formed from sediment. **S**

6) Does not contain fossils. **I**

7) Formed from cooled magma. **I**

8) Formed deep in the Earth where the temperature is very hot and there is a lot of pressure. **M**

9) Pumice is an example of this type. **I**

10) Undergoes lithification. **S**
Directions: Use the word bank to match each word to a definition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hardness</th>
<th>Gravity</th>
<th>Streak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colors</td>
<td>Mineral</td>
<td>Luster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) **Colors**: minerals come in a variety of these.

2) **Mineral**: solid matter from Earth that is non-living.

3) **Gravity**: the weight of the mineral.

4) **Streak**: the color made when the mineral is rubbed against a hard surface.

5) **Hardness**: how easy the mineral scratches.

6) **Luster**: the way the mineral reflects light.
**Directions:** Label the steps of the scientific method.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>Ask a question/Make an observation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>Gather information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>Create a hypothesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>Perform tests or experiments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>State your findings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Directions:** Explain the difference between chemical and physical weathering.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Weathering</th>
<th>Physical Weathering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When a rock’s makeup/minerals are changed chemically. This can be the result of</td>
<td>When a rock’s physical appearance is changed. This can be from exposure to water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acid rain, air, sunlight.</td>
<td>(i.e., ocean cliffs, flooding) or can be the result of denudation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>