

Rock Cycle Worksheet Answer Key PDF

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Part 1: Building a Foundation

What type of rock is formed from the solidification of molten magma?

undefined. Sedimentary

undefined. Metamorphic

undefined. Igneous ✓

undefined. Sediment

Igneous rocks are formed from the solidification of molten magma.

Which of the following are examples of sedimentary rocks?

undefined. Limestone ✓

undefined. Granite

undefined. Sandstone ✓

undefined. Basalt

Limestone and sandstone are examples of sedimentary rocks.

Define the rock cycle in your own words.

The rock cycle describes the continuous process of rock formation, breakdown, and transformation.

List two processes involved in the formation of metamorphic rocks.

1. Process 1

Heat

2. Process 2

Pressure

Processes include heat and pressure.

Which process involves the breakdown of rocks into smaller particles by natural forces?

undefined. Melting

undefined. Weather and Erosion ✓

undefined. Compaction

undefined. Uplift

Weather and erosion are processes that break down rocks.

Part 2: Application and Analysis

Identify the processes that lead to the formation of sedimentary rocks.

undefined. Cooling and Solidification

undefined. Compaction and Cementation ✓

undefined. Melting

undefined. Weather and Erosion

Compaction and cementation are key processes in forming sedimentary rocks.

Explain how igneous rocks can transform into sedimentary rocks.

Igneous rocks can break down into sediments through weather and erosion, which can then form sedimentary rocks.

If a rock is exposed to high heat and pressure but does not melt, what type of rock is it likely to become?

undefined. Igneous

undefined. Sedimentary

undefined. Metamorphic ✓

undefined. magma

It is likely to become a metamorphic rock.

Which of the following scenarios can lead to the formation of igneous rocks?

undefined. A volcanic eruption ✓

undefined. Sediments accumulating in a riverbed

undefined. magma cooling beneath the Earth's surface ✓

undefined. Rocks being buried and exposed to pressure

Volcanic eruptions and magma cooling can lead to the formation of igneous rocks.

Compare and contrast the processes of compaction and cementation in the formation of sedimentary rocks.

Compaction involves the squeezing of sediments, while cementation involves the binding of sediments together.

Part 3: Evaluation and Creation

Which rock type would you expect to find at the site of an ancient volcanic eruption?

undefined. Sedimentary

undefined. Metamorphic

undefined. Igneous ✓

undefined. None of the above

You would expect to find igneous rocks at the site of an ancient volcanic eruption.

Evaluate the following statements and select those that accurately describe the rock cycle.

undefined. It is a linear process.

undefined. Rocks can transform from one type to another in multiple ways. ✓

undefined. It involves only igneous and sedimentary rocks.

undefined. It is a continuous and dynamic process. ✓

The rock cycle is a continuous and dynamic process where rocks can transform in multiple ways.

Propose a creative way to demonstrate the rock cycle in a classroom setting, using everyday materials.

A creative demonstration could involve using sand, water, and heat to simulate rock formation.