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Chapter 3 Rocks

Section 3.1 The Rock Cycle

(pages 66-69)

This section explains the different types of rocks found on Earth and in the rock cycle.

Class

Reading Strategy (page 66)

Building Vocabulary As you read, write down the definition for each term. For more information on this Reading Strategy, see the **Reading and Study Skills** in the **Skills and Reference Handbook** at the end of your textbook.

Term	Definition
rock	a.
igneous rock	b.
sedimentary rock	c. rock that forms when sediments become compacted and cemented
metamorphic rock	d.
rock cycle	e.
magma	f. molten material that forms deep beneath Earth's surface
lava	g.
weathering	h.
sediment	i.

Rocks (page 66)

- **1.** \bigcirc A(n) ______ is any solid mass of mineral or mineral-like matter that occurs naturally as part of Earth.
- **2.** Most rocks occur as a solid mixture of ______. Circle the correct answer.

minerals pumice lava

Chapter 3 Rocks

- **3.** Is the following sentence true or false? A characteristic of rock is that each of the component minerals retains its properties in the mixture.
- **4.** © Circle the letters that identify a type of rock.
 - a. igneous
- b. sedimentary
- c. crystalline

The Rock Cycle (pages 67-68)

5. Use the terms in the box to fill in the blanks below in the illustration of the rock cycle.

sedimentary sediment metamorphic igneous Magma (molten rock) Magma forms when rock melts When magma or lava cools and solidifies, igneous rocks form. deep beneath Earth's surface. D rock rock Rock changed by heat, Rocks at Earth's surface are pressure, or fluids becomes broken down into smaller pieces. a metamorphic rock. rock When sediments are compacted and cemented, sedimentary rocks form.

Alternate Paths (page 69)

6. Is the following sentence true or false? Strong forces and high temperatures can change igneous rock into metamorphic rock.