Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ ID: A

Sedimentary Rocks Short Study Guide

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. What type of sediment particles have worn surfaces and rounded corners?
a. sorted
b. unsorted
c. clastic
d. dissolved

____ 2. What type of bedding has the heaviest and coarsest material is on the bottom?
a. graded
b. clastic
c. cementation
d. metamorphic

____ 3. What type of sedimentary rock is coarse-grained with angular fragments?
a. foliates
b. nonfoliates
c. conglomerates
d. breccias

____ 4. What results when rocks come in contact with molten rocks such as those in an igneous intrusion?
a. precipitation
b. regional
c. contact metamorphism
d. hydrothermal metamorphism

____ 5. The metamorphism of limestone results in the formation of ____.
a. quartzite
b. marble
c. gneiss
d. silver

Matching

Match each item with the correct process below.

a. Asymmetrical ripple marks
b. Cross bedding
c. Deposition of only fine sands
d. Deposition of marine fossils
e. Deposition of four-footed animal fossils
f. Graded bedding
g. Sorted deposition
h. Symmetrical ripple marks
i. Unsorted deposition
j. Unsorted deposition

____ 6. Marine landslide
____ 7. Landslide
____ 8. Presence of dry land
____ 9. One-way wave action of wind or water
____ 10. Glacier
____ 11. Wind or water action
____ 12. Presence of a sea
____ 13. Wind or water action

____ 14. Wind action
____ 15. Back-and-forth wave action

Short Answer

Compare and contrast each pair of related terms or phrases.

16. sedimentary, metamorphic
17. conglomerate, evaporite
18. foliated, nonfoliated
19. How do chemical sedimentary rocks form?
20. How does foliation form?

Sedimentary Rocks Short Study Guide
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. B

MATCHING

6. D
7. F
8. I
9. G
10. C
11. A
12. H
13. J
14. B
15. E

SHORT ANSWER

16. Both are types of rocks. Sedimentary rocks form when sediments are cemented together. Metamorphic rocks form when high temperature and pressure cause the texture, mineralogy, or chemical composition of a rock to change without melting it.
17. Both are sedimentary rocks. Conglomerates form from deposits of loose sediments on Earth's surface. Evaporites form when water evaporates from mineral-rich solutions, causing the minerals to precipitate out of the solutions.
18. Both are textures of metamorphic rocks. Foliated rocks have distinct banding or layers that formed perpendicular to pressure. Nonfoliated rocks are crystals with blocky shapes and do not have banding.
19. During chemical weathering, minerals can be dissolved and carried into lakes and oceans. When evaporation causes the body of water to become saturated with dissolved minerals, crystals precipitate out of solution. They settle to the bottom, creating layers of sedimentary rock.
20. Compressive pressure causes minerals with elongate crystal forms to line up in bands, or layers. These bands form perpendicular to the direction of the pressure.