SASKATCHEWAN EARTH SCIENCE 30 · UNIT C · 25 QUESTIONS

Rocks, Minerals and Surface Geography — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **A naturally occurring inorganic solid with a definite composition is called**

- A mineral
- B sedimentary rock
- C metamorphic rock
- D weathering

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2 **Igneous rock forms when magma or lava**

- **A** is compressed
- **B** cools and hardens
- **C** is heated and pressed only
- **D** dissolves

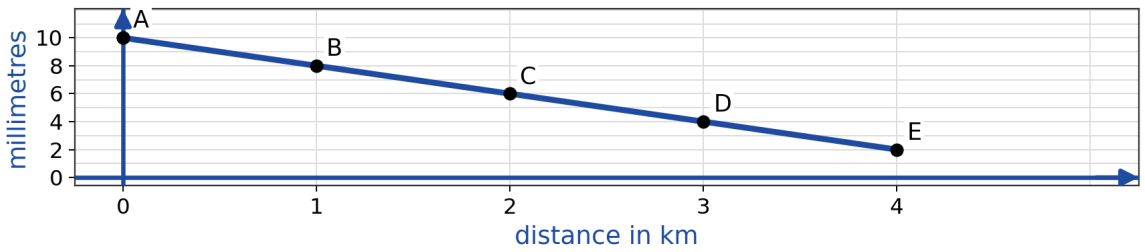
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Out of 100 students surveyed, 20 chose the same answer. The percent who chose it is ____**

ANSWER _____

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4 **The graph shows sediment size deposited over distance. The size at 4 km, in millimetres, is ____**



ANSWER _____

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5 **Rock formed by cooling magma or lava is called**

A metamorphic rock

B weathering

C igneous rock

D erosion

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6 **Sedimentary rock forms from**

A cooled lava only

B metamorphism only

C melting only

D deposited sediments

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7 **Out of 200 students surveyed, 40 chose the same answer. The percent who chose it is ____**

ANSWER _____

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8 **Rock formed from deposited sediments is called**

A sedimentary rock

B weathering

C erosion

D deposition

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9 **Metamorphic rock forms mainly by**

A cooling lava

B heat and pressure

C deposition only

D weathering only

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10 **Out of 300 students surveyed, 60 chose the same answer. The percent who chose it is ____**

ANSWER _____

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11 **Rock changed by heat and pressure is called**

A erosion

B deposition

C metamorphic rock

D Mohs scale

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12 **Weathering differs from erosion because weathering is**

A movement of material

B deposition

C melting

D breaking down in place

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13 **A rock with visible layers most likely formed as**

A an igneous rock

B a sedimentary rock

C a metamorphic rock

D a mineral crystal

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14 **Breaking down of rock at Earth surface is called**

A weathering

B deposition

C Mohs scale

D cleavage

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15 **On the Mohs scale, a harder mineral can**

- A never scratch another
- B scratch a softer mineral
- C dissolve softer minerals
- D melt softer minerals

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16 **Limestone is a sedimentary rock that often contains**

- A fossils
- B large igneous crystals
- C diamonds only
- D no minerals

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17 **Movement of weathered rock material is called**

A Mohs scale

B cleavage

C erosion

D luster

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18 **Cleavage describes how a mineral**

A reflects light

B conducts heat

C forms crystals

D breaks along flat planes

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19 **A student scratches a mineral with a steel nail and the mineral is scratched. The mineral is**

A harder than the nail

B softer than the nail

C the same hardness as diamond

D not a mineral

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20 **Dropping of sediment in a new place is called**

A deposition

B cleavage

C luster

D mineral

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21 **Which process turns sediment into sedimentary rock**

A compaction and cementation

B melting and cooling

C heating and squeezing only

D weathering only

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22 **A scale ranking minerals by hardness is called**

A luster

B Mohs scale

C mineral

D igneous rock

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23 **Marble forms when limestone is changed by heat and pressure. Marble is a**

A metamorphic rock

B igneous rock

C sedimentary rock

D mineral

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24 **Breaking of a mineral along flat planes is called**

A mineral

B igneous rock

C cleavage

D sedimentary rock

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25 **Three minerals: talc is scratched by a fingernail, quartz scratches glass, and diamond scratches quartz. The hardest mineral is**

A talc

B quartz

C diamond

D glass

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. 20
4. 2
5. C
6. D
7. 20
8. A
9. B
10. 20
11. C
12. D
13. B
14. A
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. D
19. B
20. A
21. A
22. B
23. A
24. C
25. C

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