Answer Key

Rocks and Minerals Practice

- 1. B
- B 2.
- 3. В
- D 4.
- 5. B
- 6. D
- 7. В
- D 8.
- D 9.
- 10. D
- D 11.
- 12. В
- 13. В
- D 14.
- 15. D
- \mathbf{C} 16.
- 17. B
- \mathbf{C} 18.
- 19. \mathbf{C}
- 20. D
- 21. D
- 22.
- 23. A
- _B 24.
- 25. D
- 26. B
- 27. \mathbf{C}
- \mathbf{C} 28.
- 29. \mathbf{C}
- 30. D
- 31. D
- 32.
- 33.
- 34.
- \mathbf{C} 35.
- \mathbf{C} 36.

- 37. D
- \mathbf{C} 38.
- 39. В
- Α 40.
- 41. D
- 42.
- 43. \mathbf{A}
- 44. Relative depth: greater depth deeper Relative temperature: higher temperature — hotter
- -The shale and 45. sandstone were metamorphosed by the heat of the lava. -The lava flow heated the rocks that it flowed over. -Contact metamorphism changed the top layer of formation A . -Heat and pressure formed hornfels and quartzite. -metamorphism/recrystallization
- 46. Rock A – shale; Rock B – gneiss; Rock C – granite or diorite or pegmatite
- 47. Allow credit for any value from 0.0004 to 0.006 cm.
- 48. gneiss

- 49. — pencil lead lubricants — Graphite is a component in composite materials in cars, aircraft, and sports equipment.
- 50. Granite because granite is composed mainly of quartz and feldspar that are resistant to abrasion because of their hardness (7 and 6, respectively), while marble is made of calcite, which is softer (hardness of 3).