



Rocks and Minerals

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: Grade 4

Part A: Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer for each question.

1. A hiker finds a rock with visible shell fossils pressed into it. What type of rock is it?

- A) igneous
- B) sedimentary
- C) metamorphic
- D) volcanic glass

2. Which process would change granite into gneiss?

- A) weathering and erosion
- B) melting and rapid cooling
- C) heat and pressure deep underground
- D) compaction and cementation

3. Why does granite have larger crystals than basalt?

- A) Granite contains different minerals
- B) Granite cools slowly underground giving crystals more time to grow
- C) Basalt forms deeper in the Earth where there is more pressure
- D) Basalt contains more water which prevents crystal growth

4. A student rubs a mineral on a white tile and gets a red-brown powder. Which mineral property was tested?

- A) hardness
- B) luster
- C) streak
- D) cleavage

Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. Conglomerate is a sedimentary rock made of rounded pebbles held together by natural _____.
2. The Grand Canyon shows many _____ of sedimentary rock built up over millions of years.
3. Fluorite has a hardness of _____ on the Mohs scale.
4. When water seeps into rock cracks and freezes, it expands and causes _____ weathering.
5. Slate was once used to make school chalkboards because it splits into flat _____.

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Part B: Fill in the Blank

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1. Conglomerate is a sedimentary rock made of rounded pebbles held together by natural **cement** .
2. The Grand Canyon shows many **layers** of sedimentary rock built up over millions of years.
3. Fluorite has a hardness of **4** on the Mohs scale.
4. When water seeps into rock cracks and freezes, it expands and causes **physical** weathering.
5. Slate was once used to make school chalkboards because it splits into flat **sheets** .