

Name _____ Name _____

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Geol 250 – Examination Three – Group Answers

1. A bucket has a volume of 13 liters. What is the volume of the bucket in **cm³**?
2. What would be the mass of water (in **grams**) that would fill the bucket in question #1?
3. What would be the mass (in **kilograms**) of a volume of a fluid with a density of 0.01 g/cm³) that would fill the bucket in question #1?
4. To which of the three main rock types do rocks composed of evaporite minerals belong : [**sedimentary / igneous / metamorphic**] (circle all that apply)
5. Larger clasts require [**more / less**] (circle one) energy to transport than smaller clasts.
6. Rhyolite and granite are both felsic igneous rocks, meaning they have the same [**texture / composition**] (circle one).
7. Weathering during transport will tend to do which of the following to clasts : [**increase roundedness / increase sorting / increase clast size**] (circle all that apply)
8. Pore space [**increases / decreases**] (circle one) during sedimentary lithification
9. [**True or False**] (circle one) Minerals have metallic lusters because they are made of metal.
10. [**True or False**] (circle one) In geology, the term “rock” is more loosely defined than the term “mineral.”
11. A rock formed when magma cools to form a glass is: [**igneous / metamorphic / sedimentary**] (circle all that apply).
12. What is one reason why crystal symmetry form is not usually useful in identifying a mineral that is part of rock.
13. What two processes generally occur during lithification of sedimentary rocks?
14. On Moh's Hardness Scale, quartz has a hardness of 7 and corundum has a hardness of 9. How could you confirm that a given specimen of corundum is indeed harder than a given specimen of quartz? Be specific in your answer.
15. Briefly explain one reason that the interior of the Earth is hot enough for magma to sometimes form in Earth's crust.
16. Define: mafic
17. Briefly explain one physical or chemical difference between sedimentary clasts deposited in a proximal environment versus a distal environment. Make sure your answer is clear.
18. Name any two common rock forming minerals.
19. What chemical weathering process is responsible for breaking down most of Earth's rock forming minerals?
20. A metamorphic rock composed entirely of quartz is called what?
21. What is the main difference between plutonic rock forming environments and volcanic rock forming environments?
22. Obsidian generally contains no minerals. Why not?
23. Batholiths, sills and dikes are all examples of what kind of geologic feature?
24. What information can you infer from the *texture* of an igneous rock?
25. Which type of sedimentary rock is particularly susceptible to dissolution by acid rainwater?