# Standardized Test Prep

### Test-Taking Tip

Watching for Qualifiers

Many multiple-choice questions use qualifying words such as *most, least, best,* or *always.* For example, you might be asked what is the best conclusion you can draw from experimental data. When you answer that kind of question, read the choices very carefully. Some answers may be partially correct. Look for the best and most complete answer.

***Sample Question***

Which statement best describes how an intrusive igneous rock forms?

- **A** Slowly cooling magma forms rock with large crystals.
- **B** Slowly cooling magma forms veins of ore.
- **C** Slowly cooling magma forms rock with small crystals.
- **D** Fast-cooling magma forms rock with foliated crystals.

***Answer***

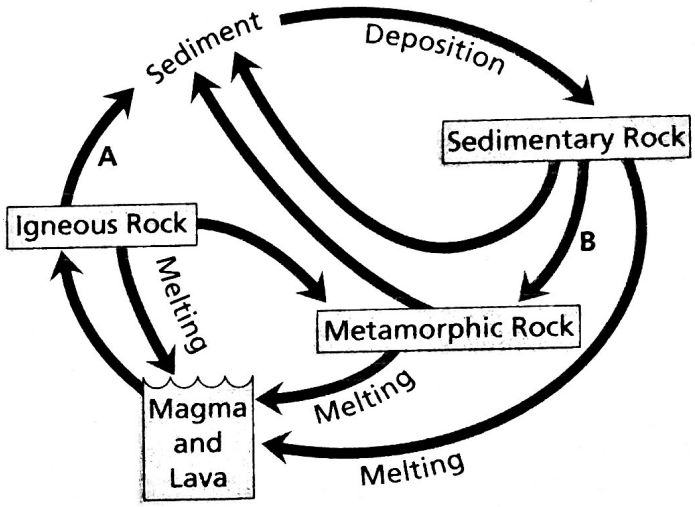
**A** is correct. An intrusive igneous rock forms when magma cools slowly, allowing large crystals to form. **B** and **C** are only partly correct. **D** incorrectly identifies the type of magma involved and the type of crystals that form.

**Choose the letter of the best answer.**

1. You find a rock in which the grains are arranged in parallel bands of white and black crystals. The rock is probably a(n)
   - **A** igneous rock.
   - **B** sedimentary rock.
   - **C** metamorphic rock.
   - **D** reef rock.

2. Many sedimentary rocks have visible layers because of the process of
   - **F** eruption.
   - **G** deposition.
   - **H** intrusion.
   - **J** crystallization.

3. Rock salt, made of the mineral halite, is an organic sedimentary rock. A deposit of rock salt is most likely to be formed when
   - **A** magma cools and hardens inside Earth.
   - **B** hot water solutions form veins of rock salt.
   - **C** the minerals form a solution in magma.
   - **D** a solution of halite and water evaporates.




*Use the diagram above to answer Questions 4 and 5.*

4. If the heat and pressure inside Earth cause a rock to melt, the material that formed would be
   - **F** metamorphic rock.
   - **G** magma.
   - **H** sedimentary rock.
   - **J** igneous rock.

5. How can a metamorphic rock change into a sedimentary rock?
   - **A** erosion and deposition
   - **B** melting and crystallization
   - **C** heat and pressure
   - **D** all of the above

## Constructed Response

6. You are studying some moon rocks. Some of the moon rocks are made up of jagged pieces of other rocks. The pieces are cemented together by fine, dust-sized particles called rock powder. How would you classify this type of moon rock? Explain how you used the rock's characteristics to classify it.