



Student/Classroom: _____ Examiner: _____ Assessment Date: _____

A Rock is a Rock. Or Is It? 508

Sopris West Six Minute Solutions Passage

All rocks might look alike, but they are quite different. Scientists have identified three groups of **(rocks)**. Rocks are made of different kinds **(of)** minerals. However, it is not the **(kinds)** of minerals they are made of **(that)** determine what group they are in. **(How)** the rock was formed determines its **(group)**. Deep down in the center of **(the)** earth, molten rock or magma flows **(because)** it is so very hot. When **(some)** of this molten magma comes closer **(to)** the earth's surface, it begins to **(cool)** and harden. This is how the **(first)** type of rock is formed. Rocks **(that)** are formed from cooled magma are **(called)** igneous rocks.

The earth is constantly **(moving)** beneath its surface with a great **(deal)** of heat and pressure. When rock **(that)** already has been formed is subjected **(to)** this heat and pressure, metamorphic rock **(is)** formed. The earth takes one kind **(of)** rock and, because of heat and **(pressure)**, changes it into another type of **(rock)**. The third type of rock also **(takes)** older rocks and forms new rocks. **(When)** plants die, their remains form layers **(in)** the earth. When animals die, their **(remains)** also form in layers. These remains **(are)** worn down by weather and climate. **(Over)** time, the layers of older rock, **(and)** plants and animal remains harden into **(the)** third type of rock called sedimentary **(rock)**. The next time you see a **(rock)**, try to figure out which type **(of)** rock it is: an igneous rock, **(a)** metamorphic rock, or a sedimentary rock.



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All rocks might look alike, but they are quite different. Scientists have identified three groups of **(rocks, try, of)**. Rocks are made of different kinds **(of, earth's, from)** minerals. However, it is not the **(deal, identified, kinds)** of minerals they are made of **(another, that, constantly)** determine what group they are in. **(Takes, Quite, How)** the rock was formed determines its **(group, formed, how)**. Deep down in the center of **(the, by, these)** earth, molten rock or magma flows **(die, comes, because)** it is so very hot. When **(because, first, some)** of this molten magma comes closer **(not, to, beneath)** the earth's surface, it begins to **(cool, was, determine)** and harden. This is how the **(first, been, kind)** type of rock is formed. Rocks **(that, form, animal)** are formed from cooled magma are **(changes, flows, called)** igneous rocks.

The earth is constantly **(metamorphic, already, moving)** beneath its surface with a great **(deal, might, that)** of heat and pressure. When rock **(that, is, animals)** already has been formed is subjected **(to, begins, next)** this heat and pressure, metamorphic rock **(its, harden, is)** formed. The earth takes one kind **(of, also, very)** rock and, because of heat and **(new, pressure, surface)**, changes it into another type of **(over, weather, rock)**. The third type of rock also **(takes, pressure, magma)** older rocks and forms new rocks. **(Three, When, The)** plants die, their remains form layers **(deep, in, has)** the earth. When animals die, their **(which, figure, remains)** also form in layers. These remains **(or, great, are)** worn down by weather and climate. **(Minerals, Have, Over)** time, the layers of older rock, **(sedimentary, one, and)** plants and animal remains harden into **(and, this, the)** third type of rock called sedimentary **(a, rock, moving)**. The next time you see a **(groups, an, rock)**, try to figure out which type **(of, how, layers)** rock it is: an igneous rock, **(this, alike, a)** metamorphic rock, or a sedimentary rock.