

## Lesson 2 Classifying Rocks

1. What characteristics do geologists observe when studying a rock sample?

**They look for the rock's mineral composition, color and texture.**

2. Name the three major groups of rocks and describe how each forms.

**Igneous rock forms when magma or lava cools.**

**Sedimentary rock forms when small particles of rocks or the remains of plants and animals are pressed and cemented together.**

**Metamorphic rock forms when a rock is changed by heat or pressure, or by chemical reactions.**

Fill in the missing information in the table below.

Grain Property	Description	Texture
Size	Large, easy to see	3
Size	4.	Fine-grained
Shape	Mineral crystals	Crystalline
5.	Rock fragments	Rounded or jagged
6.	Layered or random grains	Banded or <del>nonbanded</del>

### Building Vocabulary

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a dark-colored rock with a relatively low silica content.
8. The look and feel of a rock's surface is its \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The particles of minerals or other rocks that make up a rock are called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The 20 minerals make up most of the rocks of Earth's crust are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is generally a light-colored rock with a high silica content.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ rock forms when rock particles get pressed and cemented together.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ rock forms when a rock is changed by heat or pressure.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ rock forms when magma or lava cools and hardens.

## Lesson 3 - Igneous Rocks

1. How are igneous rocks classified?

**Igneous rocks are classified by their origin, texture, and mineral composition.**

2. What is the most common type of extrusive rock?

**Basalt**

3. What is the most common type of intrusive rock?

**Granite**

4. Explain how the silica content of molten material affects the color of igneous rocks.

**Lava that is low in silica usually forms dark-colored rocks; magma that is high in silica usually forms light-colored rocks.**

5. What qualities of igneous rocks have long made them useful for tools and building materials?

**Igneous rocks are hard, dense, and durable**

6. Describe one use each for the igneous rocks granite, obsidian, and pumice.

**Granite – building material. Obsidian – cutting tools  
Pumice – as an abrasive in polishing**

Fill in the missing textures in the table below.

Origin of Igneous Rock	Resulting Texture
Slow cooling of magma far beneath Earth's surface	7. <b>coarse grained</b>
Rapid cooling of lava in which tiny crystals form	8. <b>fine-grained</b>
Extremely rapid cooling of lava in which no crystals form	9. <b>glassy</b>

### Building Vocabulary

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

10. Igneous rock formed from lava that erupted onto Earth's surface is called **extrusive** rock.

11. Igneous rock that formed when magma hardened beneath the surface of Earth is called

**Intrusive** rock.