Study Guide for Rocks - Chapter 2

1. Coarse grained (define and know how they form)

Large crystal structure, texture - visible – large and easy to see

Intrusive igneous rock – forms from slow cooling magma

2. Fine grained (define and know how they form)

Small, mostly microscopic, grains that need to be seen with aid (microscope)

(glassy too)

Extrusive igneous rock – forms from rapidly cooling lava

3. What igneous rock used as building material?

Granite- statues, fortresses, curbstone & floors, and bridges
Basalt – cobblestones
Pumice/obsidian – tools

4. What is igneous rock that is formed at the surface of the Earth called?

Extrusive igneous rock

5. What is igneous rock that is formed below the surface of the Earth called?

Intrusive igneous rock
6. Define the following:
Weathering - wearing away

Erosion – carry away

Deposition – sediment laid down in new location

Compaction – sediments pile up on each other and cause weight to increase

Cementation - dissolved minerals crystalize and glue particles of sediment together

Sediment – weathered pieces of rock or living things

Rock cycle –a series of process inside and at Earth's surface that change rocks from one type to another.

7. What Sedimentary rock is made of fragments of rock with rounded edges?

Clastic rock, conglomerate

8. What Sedimentary rock is made of fragments of rock with jagged edges?

Breccia, clastic rock

9. The sedimentary rock that forms when water deposits particles of clay in thin layers is called?

Shale

10. Know and be able to explain the processes that form each type of rock:

Metamorphic - heat and pressure
Sedimentary – weathering, erosion, deposition, compaction, and cementation
Igneous – melting of rock (makes magma) and cooling of lava

11. Know the rock cycle diagram on page 64 in your book

Know corners and arrows

12. Non-foliated - vs. foliated –

<u>Non-foliated</u> – mineral grains are arranged randomly (not in parallel layers or bands) - do not split into layers - marble and quartzite

<u>Foliated</u> - rocks that have their grains arranged in either parallel layers or bands