**IGNEOUS ROCK (ch 4-2)**

♦ forms when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ material (magma/lava) cools and hardens

(label the lava and magma below)

2 types of igneous rock

1 –\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(from lava- so it cools quickly and is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-grained)—>example: **basalt** (ocean floor)

2 –\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (from magma—so it cools slowly and is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-grained)—>example: \_\_\_\_\_\_ (continents)

**SEDIMENTARY ROCK (ch 4-3)**

♦ usually forms under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (usually layered)

♦ formed from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (from weathered rock)

♦ May contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (can only be found in sedimentary)!

♦Two forces make sediment into rock

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pressure)
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (glued together)

♦ 3 types of sedimentary rock

1 –\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (broken pieces glued together)--- example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2 - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (from ancient plants & animals) --- example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (from dissolving and evaporation)-- example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**METAMORPHIC ROCK (ch 4-4)**

♦ due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (but not enough to melt the rock), pressure and/or chemical reaction

♦3 ways metamorphism happens:

 1-

 2-

 3-

2 types of metamorphic rock

1 –\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(parallel bands)—example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2 –\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(random)—example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Identify the PROCESSES that shape Earth:

1--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (from water, wind, ice, and heat)—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and wearing away of rocks into sediments

2- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (water, wind, ice, gravity)—sediments are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—sediments are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and collected (builds up land)

4-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 >\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and cooling from

 magma/lava

 >a little leads to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—buried sediment is squeezed by the weight of the overlying layers (compacting)

6--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—rocks are pushed up to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (where weathering and erosion begins)

![C:\Users\mkd13688\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\ZZCGXVAQ\MM900236443[1].gif]()

Label the arrows (below) to indicate the PROCESSES that change each rock into another.