

ROCKS

The three types of rocks are

1. Igneous
2. Sedimentary
3. Metamorphic

IGNEOUS ROCK "Ign" = born of fire

Igneous rock forms when molten rock (magma) cools and hardens.

• Igneous rocks are classified by:

- Where they form
- Crystal grain size

A. Intrusive igneous rock - cooling takes place

slowly beneath Earth's surface (magma)

Examples: gabbro, granite

B. Extrusive igneous rock - cooling takes place

rapidly on Earth's surface (lava)

Examples: pumice, scoria, obsidian
"floats" "glass"

SEDIMENTARY ROCK "Sed" = to sit

Sedimentary rock forms from the compaction and/or cementation of sediments.

• This process is called lithification

• Sediments are:

- Rock pieces
- mineral grains
- shell fragments

● How do sediments form?

- Sediments form through the processes of weathering and erosion of rocks exposed at Earth's surface.
- Sedimentary rock can also form from the chemical depositing of materials that were once dissolved in water.
- When water evaporates, minerals are left behind and form rock.
- Examples: conglomerate, limestone, coquina, coal

METAMORPHIC ROCK "Meta" = great "Morph" = change
Metamorphic rock forms when any rock type is changed into a different kind of rock.

Changes due to heat and/or pressure.
from magma from mountain building

● How does rock change?

- Rocks are heated, squeezed, folded, or chemically changed by contact with hot fluids (magma).
- Examples: gneiss, marble

What it was before going → through heat and pressure

↑ granite ↑ limestone