## Warm-Up: Mon 4/21

- Write What You Know!
  - Write everything you know about the prompt below for five minutes, try for <u>at least</u> 3-4 complete sentences.
- Write a story about a <u>granite</u> rock that first becomes a <u>sedimentary rock</u>, then a <u>metamorphic rock</u>, and then an <u>igneous</u> <u>rock</u> again. What is happening to this rock as it moves through the <u>rock cycle</u>?

4/21/2014	Rock Cycle & Review Notes
Major Key Term	definition in own words
Key Term	<ul> <li>definition in own words</li> <li>facts</li> <li>pictures</li> </ul>
Key Term	<ul><li> definition in own words</li><li> facts</li><li> pictures</li></ul>



## Igneous Rocks in the Cycle

- When plates move apart, magma is forced upward and forms volcanoes . . . new igneous rock!
- When plates collide rocks are forced deep into the Earth, and melt into magma which can cool into igneous rock.



### Sedimentary Rocks in the Cycle

- When plates collide, rocks can be forced up into mountain ranges, then weathering and erosion begins, creating loose sediment
- This loose sediment can be <u>compacted</u> and <u>cemented</u> into new sedimentary rocks







# Review: Rocks Classify Rocks by <u>Composition & Color</u> (what minerals or other substances) <u>Texture</u> (grain size, shape, pattern) Rock-forming minerals: about 20 common minerals that make up most rocks

## **Review: Igneous**

- Igneous Rocks
  - Origin (intrusive or extrusive)
  - Texture (size & shape of crystal grains)
  - Composition (high or low silica)

## **Review: Sedimentary**

- How Sedimentary Rocks Form:
  - Weathering & erosion forms sediment
  - Deposition of sediment
  - Compaction of sediment
  - Cementation of sediment
- Types
  - clastic, organic, chemical

# **Review: Metamorphic**

- Heat & pressure can change ANY rock
   into metamorphic
- Types
  - foliated and nonfoliated