IGNEOUS ROCK

Intrusive (plutonic): rocks formed in mantle from	 Sedimentary rocks formed by a series of processes:
slowly cooling, have larger	erosion, deposition, and
() crystals	(compaction and cementation).
Extrusive (volcanic): rocks formed on surface from	Sediment: small rock fragments (,
quickly cooling, have smaller)
() crystals	• <u>Erosion</u> :,, & loosen and carry
Color: color of igneous rocks are clues to mineral	away sediment
composition	• <u>Deposition</u> : sediment settles out of water, wind, ice
Light-colored rocks = in silica content	in
Dark-colored rocks = in silica content	Compaction: of sediments by weight
Common igneous rocks:	of many layers
(used for building material)	<u>Cementation</u> : dissolved minerals
(abrasive)	particles of sediment together
(ancient tools/weapons)	Clastic Rock: rock fragments
	together
THE ROCK CYCLE	Organic Rock: rock made from and
Mineral: a solid,, crystalline,	remains
naturally occurring, substance. Can	• <u>Chemical Rock</u> : when dissolved minerals
be an element or a compound.	from water
Rock: solid mixture of two or more (or other	
substances).	METAMORPHIC ROCK
Rock Cycle: slow cycle that,	Metamorphic rocks formed by other rocks
and rocks	undergoing intense and
Rocks are classified by,,	(metamorphism).
& mineral	Foliated Rocks: rocks with grains arranged in
Texture: and of a rock's surface	or
because of its grains (,	Nonfoliated Rocks: rocks with grains arranged
)	
Grains: small particles or or	
rocks	Freedom from the weight of overlying mosts

SEDIMENTARY ROCK