

1. What are the three main types of rocks? Click this LINK

a) _____ b) _____ c) _____

Igneous rocks

Read the following passage and click this web LINK for questions #2-#9:

<http://fi.edu/fellows/fellow1/rocks/create/igneous.htm>

Igneous rocks are formed from molten magma or lava. The word, igneous means "fire". All igneous rock starts deep in the earth as hot, molten magma. If the magma cools and hardens inside the earth it is called "intrusive" rock. These rocks cool slowly and have large crystals. When the magma comes out of the earth's crust through a volcano, it is called "extrusive". If it cools off quickly, the crystals that form are very small and if it cools slowly the crystals are larger. Molten, or hot, liquid rock is called MAGMA when it is still inside the earth, but once it comes out through a volcano it is called LAVA.

2. Igneous rocks are formed from _____ or _____

3. The word igneous means _____

4. If the magma cools and hardens inside the earth it is called _____ rock.

5. These rocks cool _____ and have _____ crystals.

6. When the magma comes out of the earth's crust through a volcano, it is called "_____".

7. It cools off _____, and the crystals that form are very _____.

8. Molten, or hot, liquid rock is called _____ when it is still inside the earth, but once it comes out through a volcano it is called _____.

9. Name four types of IGNEOUS rocks

10. Sedimentary Rock

Click these two links to learn how sedimentary rocks form

<http://www.rocksforkids.com/RFK/howrocks.html#Sedimentary>
<http://mrvandkate.com/Documents/SEDIMENTARY%20ROCKS.pdf>

Click [here](#) to see a sedimentary rock animation

This LINK use mrvankate pdf will help you to answer the following questions:

11. Every minute of every day, rocks are being worn down by _____ and _____.

12. Tiny grains of _____, _____, _____ and _____ are worn off and washed into streams, rivers, lakes and oceans. When these tiny bits of sand and dirt settle to the bottom of the water, they are called _____.
13. _____ in the water and microscopic, or very tiny sea animals also get mixed in with the dirt and sand to form the sediment.
14. Every day more sediment _____ on top of what is already there.
15. After thousands and _____ of years we end up with a really deep pile of sediment.
16. The _____ and _____ from all the stuff on top turns the sediment on the bottom into sedimentary rock!
17. Name 5 types of sedimentary rocks: Click this LINK for help
<http://fi.edu/fellows/fellow1/rocks/create/sediment.htm>

Metamorphic rock: Click HERE to help you answer questions #18-25

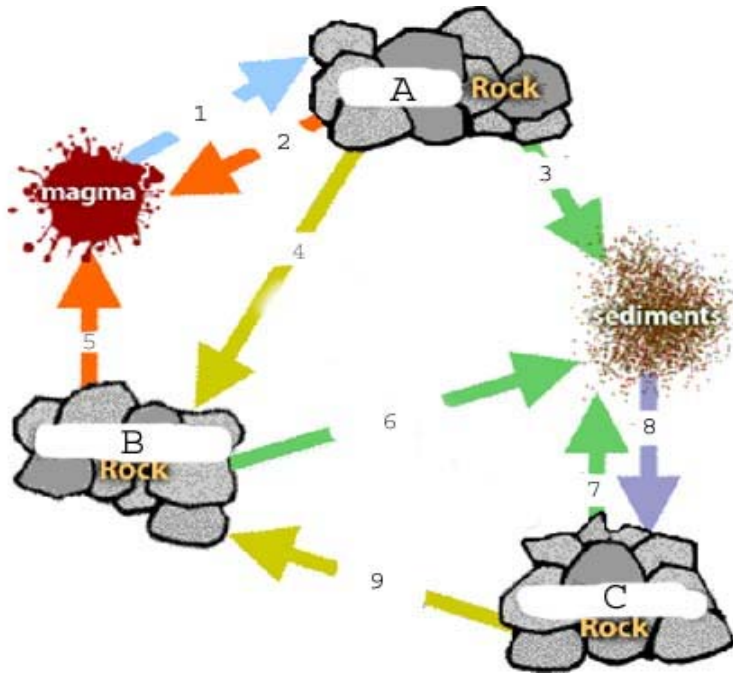
<http://fi.edu/fellows/fellow1/rocks/create/metamorph.htm>

Metamorphic rocks are formed when other kinds of rocks are changed by great heat and pressure inside the earth. The word "metamorphic" means CHANGED. Think of metamorphic rocks as recycled rocks. When igneous, sedimentary or even metamorphic rocks get buried deep beneath the surface of the earth, over millions of years the heat and Pressure inside the earth change them into something else. They contain distorted crystals. Limestone can be changed to marble, sandstone can be changed into quartzite, and shale can be changed to slate. It's just another example of how the earth is constantly changing!

18. Metamorphic rocks are formed when other kinds of rocks are changed by great _____ and _____ inside the earth.
19. The word "metamorphic" means _____.
20. Think of metamorphic rocks as _____ rocks.
21. When _____, _____ or even _____ rocks get buried deep beneath the surface of the earth, over millions of years the heat and pressure inside the earth change them into something else.
22. Limestone can be changed to _____,
23. Sandstone can be changed into _____
24. Shale can be changed to _____.
25. Unscramble these five types of metamorphic rock this site might help see metamorphic section down the page <http://www.rocksforkids.com/RFK/howrocks.html>

amrleb lsaet sngesi prgeaith zuaqrtei

26. Click on the Rock Cycle to see a picture and fill in the blanks on your handout:
http://www.uen.org/utahlink/activities/view_activity.cgi?activity_id=10474%20%20



- A: _____
- _____
- C: _____
- 1 = _____
- 2 = _____
- 3 = _____
- 4 = _____
- 5 = _____
- 6 = _____
- 7 = _____
- 8 = _____
- 9 = _____

27. Click on Moh's hardness Scale to answer the following questions :

Fill in the following chart for Moh's Hardness Scale

Hardness	Mineral Name	Association and Uses Click HERE
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

29. Make up a 10 word sentence to help you remember the minerals in Moh's hardness scale (in order) using the first letter of each mineral T G C F A F Q T C D

30. What are 9 properties that can be used to identify minerals?

C_____	Keep in mind, however, that _____ by itself isn't enough to identify a mineral. Chemical impurities can _____ the color of a mineral without changing its basic make-up
S_____	When a mineral is rubbed firmly across an unglazed tile of white porcelain (a streak plate), it leaves a line of powder. This is called the _____
T_____	_____ describes how well light passes through a mineral sample. There are three degrees of transparency: _____, _____, and _____
L_____	_____ is the way the surface of a mineral reflects light There are two general types of luster -- _____ and _____. Other terms used to describe luster are: _____ _____ _____
H_____	The hardness scale was established by _____. The Mohs' hardness scale places ten common or well-known minerals on a scale from one to ten. One is the _____ mineral and ten is the _____.
C_____	When a mineral sample is broken with a hammer, it breaks along planes of weakness that are part of its crystalline structure. Sometimes along smooth surfaces
F_____	Not all minerals cleave easily. Some _____ instead. Unlike cleavages, which are usually clean, flat breaks, fractures can be curved, irregular, jagged or splintery.
S_____ G_____	Specific gravity is the _____ of a mineral
C_____ F_____	Minerals grow in specific shapes, and usually crystallize into one of six crystal systems