

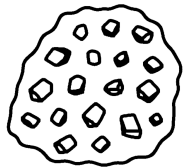
Three types of rock

Read the rock chart. Use its clues to classify each rock sample, then explain.

ROCK CHART

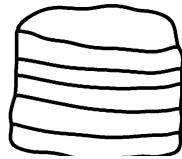
	igneous	sedimentary	metamorphic
How it forms	Hot melted rock (magma or lava) cools and hardens.	Layers of sand, mud, pebbles or shells are pressed and cemented together.	Heat and pressure deep underground change a rock into a new rock.
Clues	crystals, a glassy look, or holes from gas bubbles	layers, grains, pebbles or fossils	stripes or bands, flat sheets, sparkly crystals

① Classify each sample. Write igneous, sedimentary or metamorphic. _____



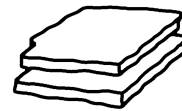
granite

speckled with crystals



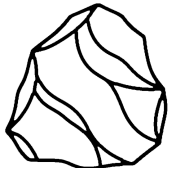
sandstone

thin layers of sand grains



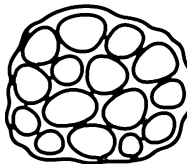
slate

splits into flat sheets



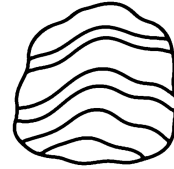
obsidian

smooth and glassy



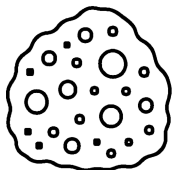
conglomerate

round pebbles cemented together



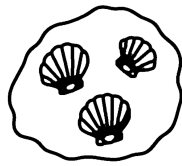
gneiss

wavy stripes or bands



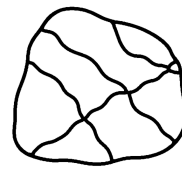
pumice

full of holes; it floats



limestone

has shell fossils



marble

formed from limestone

② Use the chart to explain. _____

- Pumice is so full of holes that it can float. How did the holes get there?

- Where are you most likely to find a fossil: in igneous, sedimentary or metamorphic rock? Why?

- Marble forms from limestone. What changes limestone into marble?

