

PARENT SIGNATURE

Dear Parents,

Your child has been studying about rocks in Science class. On _____ we will be taking a test that will cover the information we have covered. Because this test score will be directly reflected on the upcoming report card, I would like to provide an opportunity for your child to study and be successful on the test. The following is a copy of the test. Please help your child use it as a study guide from which to study. Some of the information we have covered can be found on the following pages.

Rocks Test Study Guide

extrusive
metamorphic

fossils
minerals

igneous intrusive
sedimentary

1. What types of rocks are formed from volcanoes? _____
2. What types of rocks are formed in layers in the ocean or water?

3. What types of rocks are formed from heat or pressure? _____
4. What can be found inside rocks? fossils and minerals
5. What are igneous rocks that are formed underground called? _____
6. What are igneous rocks formed above ground called? _____
7. Why do some igneous rocks have larger crystals than others? _____

Rocks

basalt
limestone
sandstone

conglomerate
marble
schist

gneiss
obsidian
shale

granite
pumice
slate

Name three rocks, what type of rocks they are and three ways that they are used:

Name of Rock	Type of Rock	How is it used?
8.		▪ ▪ ▪
9.		▪ ▪ ▪
10.		▪ ▪ ▪

* To earn a "5", tell me what else you have learned on the back.



METAMORPHIC ROCKS

What is it? Rock made from heat and pressure.

- Sedimentary and Igneous rocks are changed to make another type of rock due to pressure and heat.

Metamorphic Rock	How was it made?	How is it used?
Schist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tremendous heat and pressure changed igneous and sedimentary rock into schist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Buildings ▪ Roads ▪ Jewelry ▪ Decorations
Gneiss (nice)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Heat and pressure changed shale and granite into gneiss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Buildings ▪ Bridges ▪ Decorations
Slate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shale is turned into slate under pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blackboards ▪ Patios ▪ Tiles ▪ Buildings ▪ Roofing ▪ Decorations
Marble	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Heat and pressure change limestone into marble 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Buildings ▪ Statues ▪ Floors ▪ Walls ▪ Decorations ▪ Fireplaces

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

What is it? Rock that is formed in layers in the ocean or water.

- Bits of earth are washed downstream and settle in the bottom of rivers, lakes, and oceans
- Layers are added on top of each other
- Layers press down more and more through time
- Bottom layers slowly turn to rock

Sedimentary Rock	What is it used for
Limestone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The pyramids ▪ Train stations ▪ Skyscrapers ▪ Cement ▪ Mortar
Sandstone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flooring ▪ Walls ▪ Pavers ▪ Fireplaces
Shale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Filler in paints ▪ Plastics ▪ Asphalt roofing ▪ Linoleum flooring
Conglomerate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decorations ▪ Jewelry

Rocks Study Guide



This is some of the information we have covered in class. The answers to test can be found here. Information not found here is already filled in above.

IGNEOUS ROCKS

What is it? Rock made from volcanoes.

When it is made underground, it is called intrusive

- Magma (melted rock) becomes trapped in small pockets deep under earth
- Pockets of magma cool slowly underground
- This magma becomes igneous rock

When it is made above ground, it is called extrusive

- Volcanoes erupt
- Magma rises above earth's surface
- When magma appears above the earth, it is called lava
- Igneous rocks are formed as the lava cools above ground

Did you know? The slower the magma/lava cools, the larger the crystals

Igneous Rock	How was it made?	How is it used?
Basalt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extrusive ▪ Made up of lava that has cooled and hardened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Buildings ▪ Roads ▪ Tombstones ▪ Floors ▪ Statues ▪ Hot-stone therapy ▪ Early tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Spearheads ▲ Adzes ▲ Scrapers
Pumice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extrusive ▪ Formed when lava cools quickly above ground ▪ Dries so quickly you can see little pockets of air 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abrasive in polish compounds ▪ Soap ▪ Skin and nail products ▪ Pet products ▪ Jeans
Granite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intrusive ▪ Formed by slowly cooling pockets of magma that were trapped beneath the earth's surface 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statues ▪ Buildings ▪ Bridges ▪ Countertops ▪ Tombstones & monuments
Obsidian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extrusive ▪ Forms when lava cools quickly above ground ▪ Dries so quickly, its crystals are very small 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jewelry ▪ Surgical tools ▪ Early money ▪ Early mirrors ▪ Early tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Arrowheads