

Practice and Revision - Types of Rocks

Chapter 7: Types of Rocks · Topic 2

Key Concept

Igneous rocks form when molten magma or lava cools and solidifies, like granite (formed underground) or basalt (formed from lava).

Sedimentary rocks form from layers of sediment (like sand or mud) that get compacted and cemented together over time, like sandstone or limestone.

Metamorphic rocks form when existing rocks are transformed by heat and pressure, like marble (from limestone) or slate (from shale).

Understanding rock types helps geologists study Earth's history and identify valuable resources like minerals and fossil fuels.

Quick Revision Notes

- Rocks are igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic.
- Igneous rocks form from cooled magma or lava.
- Examples: granite, basalt.
- Sedimentary rocks form from compacted sediment.
- Examples: sandstone, limestone.
- Metamorphic rocks form from heat and pressure.
- Examples: marble, slate.
- Rock types help study Earth's history and resources.

Practice Questions

- 1 Find an example of each rock type if possible.
- 2 Research how granite forms.
- 3 Discuss how sedimentary rocks form in layers.
- 4 Explain what causes metamorphic rock formation.
- 5 Research a mineral found in rocks.
- 6 Create a chart classifying rock types.