

AIM: How do igneous rocks form?

Unit 3: Rocks and Minerals: How does the Earth make rocks?

Do Now:

1. How did we decide that there are three types of rock? _____
2. What are the three types of rocks? _____
3. What are 2 common materials used to create rocks? _____
4. In the Rock Cycle Diagram on page 6 of the ESRT, what do the words on top of the arrow describe? _____
5. How do you form igneous rock? _____

By the end of this class you should be able to:

- Describe how igneous rocks form
- Identify at least 3 properties that can be used to classify igneous rocks
- Determine where and how a rock formed based on its crystal size
- Define intrusive, extrusive, felsic, mafic, and vesicle

Key terms/concepts

Notes/explanation

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| | <p>Igneous rocks form from _____</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Igneous rocks have different properties based on two main things: 1) _____ 2) _____ 2. Molten rock below the surface is called _____, molten rock above the surface is called _____ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Igneous rocks that form below the surface are called _____ b. Igneous rocks that form above the surface are called _____ 3. If minerals have a long time to cool, then the size of their crystal will grow _____ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Generally: rocks that form from lava (extrusive) _____ b. Rocks that form from magma (intrusive) have _____ c. Sometimes lava erupts so quickly from the volcano that gases get trapped in the lava and when the rock forms, it has pores or _____ 4. What are the properties that can be used to classify igneous rocks? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____ e. _____ f. _____ |
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Brainpop video:

1. When do igneous rocks form?
2. Why do intrusive rocks have big crystals?
3. How do extrusive rocks form?
4. Why do extrusive rocks have smaller mineral grains?

