

Chunking Information

Igneous Rocks

Igneous rocks are formed when hot, melted rock called magma cools and hardens. If the magma cools deep inside the Earth, the rocks may have large crystals. If it cools quickly on the surface, like after a volcano erupts, the rocks have tiny crystals. Examples of igneous rocks are granite and basalt.

Metamorphic Rocks

Metamorphic rocks are rocks that have changed over time. Heat and pressure deep inside the Earth squeeze and heat the rocks until they become something new. This process does not melt the rocks but changes their shape or minerals. Marble and slate are examples of metamorphic rocks.

Sedimentary Rocks

Sedimentary rocks form when small pieces of sand, shells, and other materials are pressed together over a long time. These layers build up and harden into rock. Sedimentary rocks often have visible layers, and sometimes they contain fossils. Examples include sandstone and limestone.

Igneous

- Forms when melted rock cools and hardens
- can have crystals
- granite and basalt

Metamorphic

- Forms when rocks change because of heat and pressure
- often has layers that look squished or bent
- marble and slate

Sedimentary

- Formed from layers of sand, shells and small bits pressed together
- Has layers, may contain fossils
- sandstone and limestone

