

Chapter 4

Text Pages 90–96

STUDY GUIDE

● Igneous Rocks

Use the words in the box to fill in the blanks

200	iron	slow	lava
fine	1400	lighter	dense
magma	large	silicon	abundant
formation	surface	igneous	granitic
basaltic	radioactive	crystals	pressure
intrusive	extrusive	minerals	magnification

Most _____ originates 60 to _____ below Earth's surface. Temperatures reach about _____ °C at these depths. In certain locations, _____ and heat caused by overlying rocks and _____ elements produce magma. Rocks formed from molten Earth materials are _____ rocks. When magma cools below Earth's surface, it forms _____ -grained, _____ igneous rocks. The _____ of these common rocks grow large because of the _____ rate of cooling. When magma moves to Earth's _____, it is called _____. When lava cools on Earth's surface, it forms _____ -grained, _____ igneous rocks. Minerals of extrusive rocks are so small that _____ is needed for identification. Igneous rocks can be classified by their _____. They can also be classified by the types of _____ in them. _____ igneous rocks are dark-colored, heavy, and _____. They contain _____ and magnesium. _____ igneous rocks are _____ -colored and less dense. They contain a lot of oxygen and _____. Igneous rocks are the most _____ on Earth.