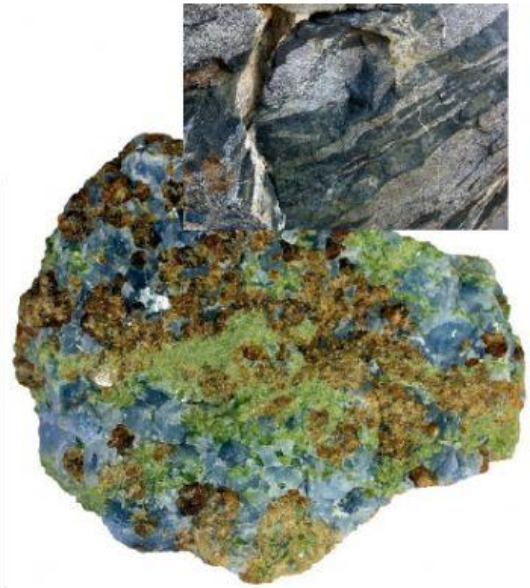
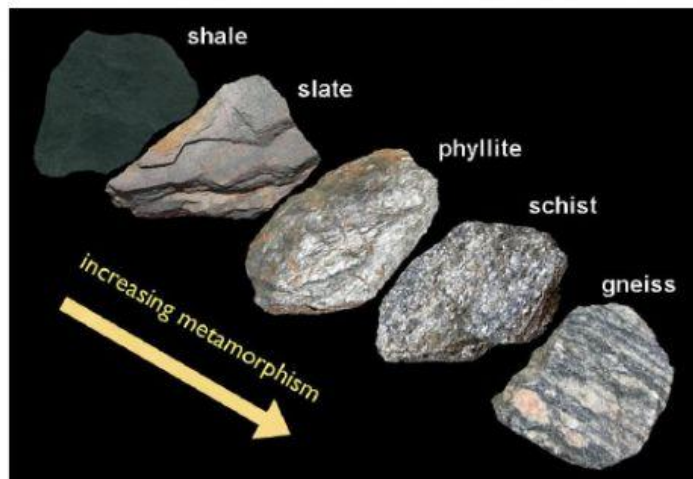









4.14 Metamorphic Rock Classification



Texture	Characteristics	Protolith	Metamorphic Rock Name	
Foliated 	Very fine-grained rock, tends to split in parallel fragments (known as slaty cleavage)	Shale	Slate	
	Fine-grained rock, with the grains only visible as a satin sheen. Similar to slate, but with a satin lustre and may have wrinkled cleavage	Shale	Phyllite	
	Contains shiny muscovite (light) or biotite (dark) micas, may see other minerals, such as quartz, talc, garnet (note arrow), and amphibole. Has schistose pattern of foliation	Shale	Schist	
	Contains alternating bands of light- and dark-coloured minerals (usually biotite or amphibole), called gneissic banding	Shale or Igneous Rock	Gneiss	
Non-foliated	Equigranular grains of quartz, which has a hardness of 7	Sandstone or Siltstone	Quartzite	
	Equigranular grains of calcite, which has a hardness of 4, reacts freely with dilute HCl	Limestone	Marble	

1. What does a foliated metamorphic rock look like?

2. How do slate, phyllite, and schist differ from each other? How are they the same?

3. What is quartzite?

1. How are metamorphic rocks classified?

2. How do metamorphic rocks form?

3. What is recrystallization?

4. Why are these rocks the most dense?

5. Where do metamorphic rocks form?

6. Where does regional metamorphism occur?

7. What is a foliated rock?

8. What does shale become when heated and put under pressure?

9. What is schist?

10. Describe gneiss.

11. What is the evidence for regional metamorphism?

12. What is contact metamorphism?

13. Where does contact metamorphism occur?

14. Describe non-foliated rocks.

15. Why is hornfels unique?