Metamorphic Rocks

Use Q-Learn notes and the notes you took from watching the video to fill in the blanks and answer the questions below.

Metamorphic rocks are formed from that are changed due to , them into , more compact rocks. The conditions often cause the to form layers. Metamorphic rocks may be identified through the of these layers, or where metamorphic rocks break easily along parallel sheets. Examples of metamorphic rocks include and .

Name of Rock	Parent Rock	Cause of metamorphism	Type of rock formed from
marble			
quartzite			
gneiss			
slate			

From you video notes

-metamorphic means

-deep under the Earth's surface rocks are put under extreme pressure when heavy rock

-the further a rock is pushed down

-rocks don't melt but the crystals in the rock

-under heat the pressure the crystal can change

- this transformation creates new

- rocks with a curled pattern are formed when the pressure is

- the formation of curled layering is called

- rock is made of

-mica is created from the reforming of

-rocks that tell a story are called

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- an example of a rock that only forms above a certain temperature is

- marble is made from

- compared to its parent rock, marble is

- marble also has

- multi-coloured marble contains more than

- gneiss has metamorphosized from

- compared to its parent rock it has

- the crystals in gneiss are larger and multicoloured because they

-in slate the crystals have to form

-metamorphic rocks are usually than their parent rock

-this is because the crystals

-quartzite is stronger than

Identify the metamorphic rocks below.



Medium to with minerals . However, unlike slate and schist, gneiss does not break along .



Medium grained, . Forms from rocks such as sandstone or chert. Hard, . Mineral content - primarily of (90%), with the quartz crystals to the naked eye .



Fine-grained, . Forms from clay rich rocks such as mudstone or shale. Hard, displays , smooth to touch.

Mineral content - no specific , extremely . Colour - variable, generally grey to black, but can form in a variety of colours dependent on parent rock .

LIVEWORKSHEETS



Fine grained. Mainly composed of the serpentine mineral group. Can feel silky, greasy or waxy.
Serpentine is ; on the Mohs scale, it's usually between 2.5 and 5.



Medium grained, or "wavy" rock.
Consists of medium-size,
,arranged in wavy layers. Forms by the
of mudstone, shale, or some types of rock such as granite, but to a higher degree than slate. Mineral content - consists of significant amounts of minerals (biotite, chlorite, muscovite) which allows it to into thin pieces and gives it a appearance.
Sometimes contains gems such as garnets.
Colour - - often alternating lighter and darker bands, usually .

LIVEWORKSHEETS