

Name:	Laboratory Section:
Date:	Score/Grade:







## LAB EXERCISE

# The Rock Cycle and Rock Identification

## **Lab Exercise and Activities**

## SECTION 1

### The Rock Cycle

1. Place a check mark in the rock type column that corresponds to the process that could form or alter that rock.

TABLE 21.1 Rock types and processes			
Process	Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic
Crystals left by evaporation of water		X	
Lithification of sediment		X	
Fossils present		X	
Melting of rock	X		
Folding of rock			X
Foliated			X
Heating but not melting			X
Cooling of lava or magma	X		
Cementation of grains		X	
Compaction of sediment		X	

**2.** Identify a location in the United States where each step of the rock cycle is occurring. Describe what is happening at each location to create that rock type.

#### Personal answers

3. Describe a sequence in which a sedimentary rock forms and is modified to become a metamorphic rock.

Personal answers



# SECTION 2

#### **Rock Identification**

- What characteristics indicate whether a rock is an intrusive or extrusive igneous rock?
   Intrusive igneous rock cools much more slowly than extrusive igneous rock, allowing larger crystals to develop.
- 2. What characteristics would indicate whether a rock is a clastic or nonclastic sedimentary rock?

  Visible sediment grains, or clasts, would indicate a clastic sedimentary rock.
- 3. Explain how a metamorphic rock could develop a foliated appearance or a nonfoliated appearance.

  As rock is heated and compressed the mineral alignment within the rock changes. With sufficient shear and compression the rock will take on a foliated appearance.

Use the following rock identification keys; Figures 21.2, 21.3 and 21.4, and the images of rock samples in Figure 21.5 to identify the rock samples that your instructor provides. Fill out Tables 21.2, 21.3, and 21.4 as you analyze the rocks.

Answers will depend upon rock samples provided by the instructor.





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