

G1-C: Igneous Rocks

Name: _____

Read this to answer the questions

Igneous rocks

Deep underground, temperatures are high enough to melt rock. Rock melts at about 600°C. Molten rock has two names:

Magma Molten rock underground

Lava Molten rock above ground

When magma comes out of a volcano it is called lava. Igneous rocks come from volcanoes.

Intrusive Igneous Rocks

These rocks form inside the Earth.

A volcano has a lot of magma underground. Not all of it comes out of the volcano — goes hard inside the volcano when the volcano dies

Magma cools very slowly when it's underground. This slow cooling allows crystals to grow, creating shiny flecks in the rock. *Granite* and *gabbro* are rocks like this.

Extrusive Igneous Rocks

These rocks form at the surface of the Earth.

A volcano lets magma out of the ground. Once magma reaches the surface, it is called lava.

Lava cools and hardens very quickly, which prevents large crystals from forming. *Basalt* and *obsidian* are rocks like this. Basalt is smooth. Obsidian looks shiny like glass.

Sometimes lava has gas in it. The gas is lumped together in bubbles. If the lava cools down really fast, the rock goes hard before the bubbles can come out of it. This makes a rock called *pumice*.

You can often find pumice at the beach. This happens when lava goes into the water. The water cools the lava down very quickly.



Questions

1. What is the name for molten rock when it is underground?

2. What is the name for molten rock when it is above ground?

3. What is the difference between *intrusive* igneous rock, and *extrusive* igneous rock?

4. Name one example of an *intrusive* igneous rock.

5. Name one example of an *extrusive* igneous rock.

6. What is the difference in the rock that is made when magma took a long time to cool down?

7. Pumice is a type of extrusive igneous rock. What causes it to look like a sponge?
