

Flash Card Directions

- Please use the provided flashcards to memorize the names and some general uses / facts about common igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks.
- Write the name of the rock on the back of the flashcards. Then cut the flash cards out and try to line up the three boxes to complete each mineral.
- Start small with only a few, get really good at those, and then add another rock into your practice. Each time you master a small set add another rock in until they are all mastered.
- Moving the cards around on a table / clean surface is how these will help you. Just staring at them / trying to memorize them without moving and jumbling will not be as helpful.

<p>Igneous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Granite- Basalt- Obsidian- Diorite- Rhyolite- Pumice- Andesite- Diorite- Gabbro- Andesite	<p>Sedimentary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <p>Conglomerate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Shale- Limestone- Sandstone	<p>Metamorphic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Slate- Schist- Marble- Quartzite- Gneiss- <p>Metaconglomerate</p>
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Igneous Rock –
Intrusive with large
crystals. Composed
mainly of quartz
and feldspar.

Granite



Igneous Rock –
Dark Colored.
Extrusive with fine
grain crystals. Forms
from cooled lava.

Basalt



Igneous Rock -
Forms when molten
rock material
cooled rapidly. The
result is a volcanic
glass. No crystals
(usually)

Obsidian



Igneous Rock –
Intrusive, A coarse-
grained rock that
contains a mixture
of feldspar,
pyroxene,
hornblende and
sometimes quartz.

Diorite



Igneous Rock – Extrusive, A light-colored rock. It forms through very rapid cooling.

Pumice



Igneous Rock – Extrusive, A fine-grained rock composed mainly of plagioclase with other minerals such as hornblende, pyroxene and biotite.

Andesite



Igneous Rock – Intrusive, Coarse-grained, dark-colored. It is usually black or dark green in color. It is the most abundant rock in the deep oceanic crust.





Gabbro



Igneous Rock – Extrusive, a light-colored, fine-grained rock that typically contains quartz and feldspar minerals.

Rhyolite

Sedimentary Rocks

	<p>Sedimentary, -Clastic Rock that contains large rounded clasts. The space between the clasts is generally filled with small particles that binds the rock together.</p>	<p>Conglomerate</p>
	<p>Sedimentary, A fine-grained rock that forms from the compaction of silt and clay-size mineral particles → "Mud"</p>	<p>Shale</p>
	<p>Sedimentary - Composed primarily of calcium carbonate – (Calcite), forms in marine waters and often has fossils.</p>	<p>Limestone</p>
	<p>Sedimentary, clastic rock made up mainly of sand. Found in environments where large amounts of sand can accumulate.</p>	<p>Sandstone</p>



Sedimentary Rock
– Primary Mineral is Halite. Can form when water evaporates and leaves dissolved minerals behind.

Rock Salt

Metamorphic Rock



Metamorphic – Foliated, is fine-grained. Formed from shale and used for roofing and flooring.

Slate



Metamorphic – Foliated, It often contains significant amounts of mica.

Schist



Metamorphic, Non-foliated rock that is produced from the metamorphism of limestone. It is composed primarily of calcium carbonate.

Marble



Metamorphic, Non-foliated rock that is produced by the metamorphism of sandstone. It is composed primarily of quartz.

Quartzite



A nonfoliated metamorphic rock with many stretched or distorted pebbles inside.

Meta-conglomerate



Foliated metamorphic rock with banding. Medium to coarse grains. Minerals are segregated into bands.
It's such a nice rock.

Gneiss

A stylized logo consisting of the letters 'I' and 'N' in a bold, sans-serif font, enclosed within a square border.

Igneous Rocks cooled Inside the earth very slowly. Large crystals / Coarse grains. (Granite)

Intrusive

A stylized logo consisting of the letters 'E' and 'X' in a bold, sans-serif font, with a horizontal line underneath the 'E'.

Igneous Rocks cooled Outside the earth very quickly. Small crystals / fine grains. (Basalt)

Extrusive