

Sedimentary Rocks - form when sediments are pressed and cemented together, or when minerals form from solutions

3 Classifications:

1. clastic --made from broken fragments of other rocks

➤ Natural processes needed to make sedimentary rocks-

- 1) Weathering - breaking of rocks into sediment (bits and pieces)
- 2) erosion - transfer, or movement, of sediment
- 3) deposition - settling of sediment into layers
- 4) Compaction - the squeezing of sediment together
- 5) Cementation - the natural gluing together of sediment

➤ Examples:

2. Chemical --formed when dissolved minerals come out of a solution

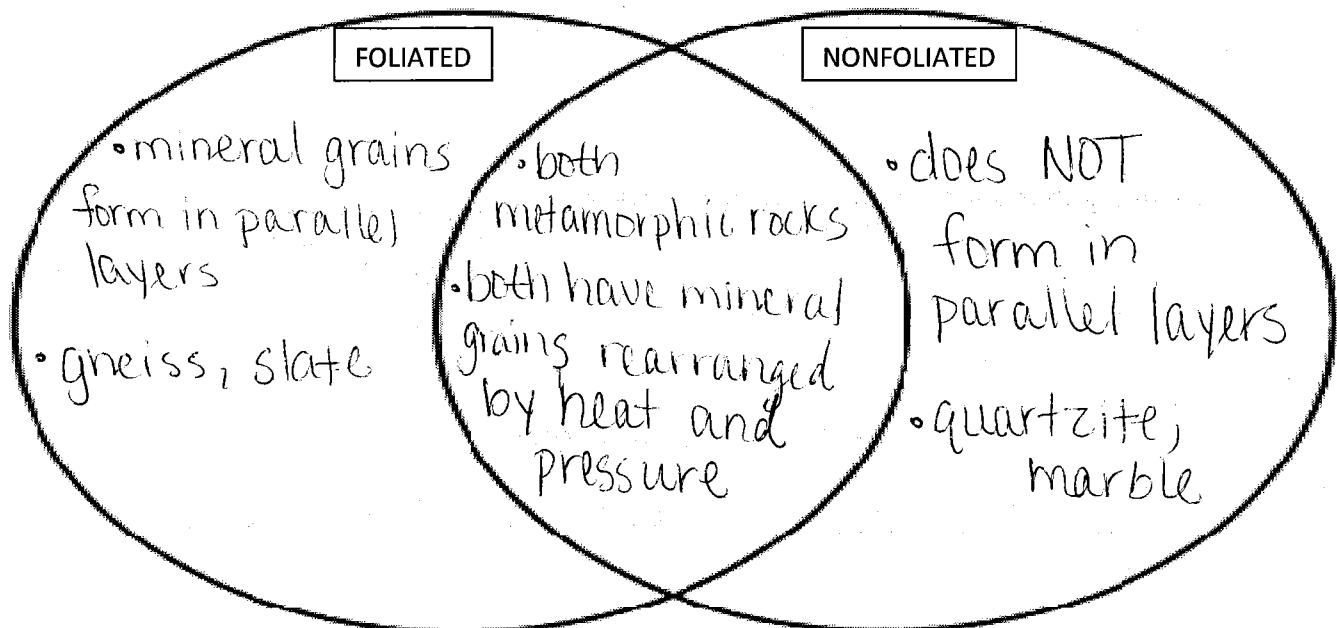
- evaporation - removal of water leaving behind sediment
- Examples: rock salt, limestone, rock gypsum

3. Organic -- made from remains of once living things

- Examples: coal, chalk, fossil-rich limestone

### Metamorphic Rocks

Two natural processes needed to change rock are heat and pressure.



**Igneous Rocks**—formed when magma or lava cools or hardens

Magma-- molten rock material inside the Earth

Lava-- molten rock material that reaches Earth's surface

### Intrusive

- rocks that form from magma below the surface
- cools slowly
- forms large crystals (mineral grains)

Intrusive

Inside the Earth

### Extrusive

- rocks formed from lava on Earth's surface
- cools quickly
- forms small crystals (fine grained)

Extrusive

Exit the Earth

- both igneous rocks
- both form from molten rock