Cornell Notes: 2/2 8th

Open Book to P. 91.

I. Rock
- a. Mixture of Minerals
- b. Rock Fragments (other rock pieces)
- c. Volcanic Glass
- d. organic Matter (pieces of things that were once alive)
- e. other Materials From Nature

II. Rock Cycle
- a. Demonstrates how Rocks change over Time. (Takes long periods of time)
- b. Analyzes how processes create & change rocks.
- C. 3 Types of Rock:
  - Igneous Rock
  - Metamorphic Rock
  - Sedimentary Rock

2/2 8th

III. Sedimentary Rocks Change by the Following Processes:

Weathering & Erosion
Heat & Pressure
Melting

IV. Metamorphic Rocks Change by the Following Processes:

Melting
Weathering & Erosion

V. Igneous Rocks Change by the Following Processes:

Weathering & Erosion
Melting
Heat & Pressure

VI. All Rock:

a. Begin When Magma Under Ground Cools.

2.2 8th

b. Rock cycle processes
DO NOT
Create or Destroy
Matter

Cornell Notes 2/3

VII. Igneous Rocks

A. Magma -
1. Occurs underground
2. Comes From Deep below Earth's Surface - 150 Km Deep OR 93 miles Deep.
3. Magma is Less Dense than Rock - Therefore, Magma gets Forced up to Earth's Surface.

B. Lava -
1. Renamed Magma When Magma reaches Earth's Surface

C. Intrusive Igneous Rock

In Earth

1. Mixture of Minerals, Fluids, that Cool Slowly

Crystals are Minerals.

2. Large Crystals grow & can be seen w/ the Human eye

3. Intrusive Rocks Found at or Near Earth's Surface

4 Most Common Intrusive Igneou Rocks:
- Gabbro
- Granite
- Diorite

D. Extrusive Igneous Rock

Earth to Surface

1. Same Mixture as Intrusive

2. Cools Quickly

3. Quick cooling keeps Mineral grains From growing into Large Crystals the human eye can see "Fine Grained"
4. Found After a Volcanic Eruption on Earth's Surface.
5. Most Common Extrusive Igneous Rocks:
Basalt
Scoria
Andesite
Rhyolite
Pumice
Obsidian

VIII. Volcanic Glass
1. Cool Soquickly on Surface- No Mineral grains Form

2. Pumice & Scoria have holes From From trapped gases that escape (pop) Leaving holes in the Rock