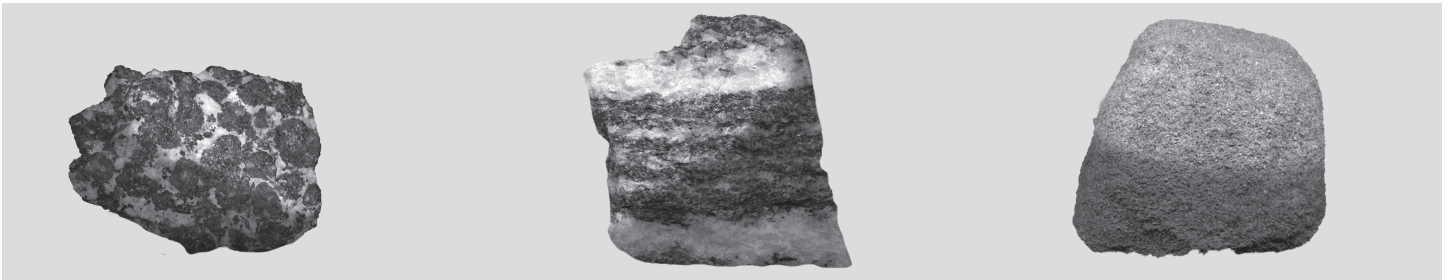


**PART 1**

Identify the rocks described below. Then explain how you know.

IGNEOUS**METAMORPHIC****SEDIMENTARY**

- 1.** When coal is exposed to extremely high temperatures, it changes into a hard rock called anthracite without melting.

Anthracite is most likely a(n) _____ rock. I know this because _____

- 2.** On a trip to the Southwest, Mario went on a nature walk. He found a rock that looked like it was made of grains of sand. There were layers of different color in the rock in shades of red and orange.

Mario's rock is most likely a(n) _____ rock. I know this because _____

Name _____

Date _____



- 3.** Greywacke is a rock commonly found in New Zealand. Muddy sand breaks into sediment that is eroded by rivers. After it is deposited in deep water, that sediment is compressed and sticks together, forming the gray rock known as Greywacke.

Greywacke is most likely a(n) _____ rock. I know this because _____

- 4.** Rhyolite is a rock that can form from magma that cools. The rock can have large and small crystals. Rhyolite forms more often from continental, or land-based, volcanic eruptions than from eruptions in the ocean.

Rhyolite is most likely a(n) _____ rock. I know this because _____

- 5.** Mudstone and shale belong to the same rock type. They are formed from eroded ancient mud. These rocks are made of small particles of silt and/or clay. Many shales can contain fossils.

Mudstone and shale are most likely _____ rocks. I know this because _____

- 6.** Gabbro is found on the crust of the ocean. It forms at mid-ocean ridges or in ancient mountains where magma cooled slowly.

Gabbro is most likely a(n) _____ rock. I know this because _____

PART 2

Choose one of the three types of rocks and write from that rock's point of view!



DESCRIBE THE FOLLOWING:

How you formed

Where you formed

What you're made of

What you look like

When you're done, you can share your rock story with a partner or group. See if you can identify the rock types by their descriptions! You can even put your stories together by adding descriptions of the processes in the rock cycle that would make one of your rock types become the other!

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.