

Igneous Rocks

Reading Focus

Key Concepts

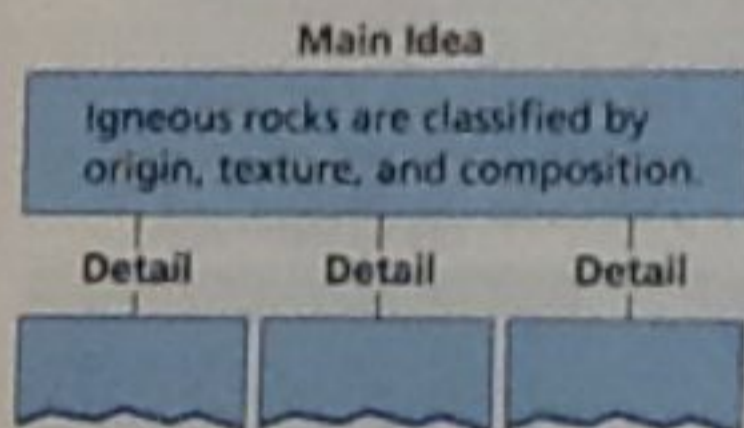
- What characteristics are used to classify igneous rocks?
- How are igneous rocks used?

Key Terms

- extrusive rock
- intrusive rock
- silica

Target Reading Skill

Identifying Main Ideas As you read *Classifying Igneous Rocks*, write the main idea in a graphic organizer like the one below. Then write three supporting details that further explain the main idea.



Lab
zone

Discover Activity

How Do Igneous Rocks Form?

1. Use a hand lens to examine samples of granite and obsidian.
2. Describe the texture of both rocks using the terms coarse, fine, or glassy.
3. Which rock has coarse-grained crystals? Which rock has no crystals or grains?

Think It Over

Inferring Granite and obsidian are igneous rocks. From your observations, what can you infer about how each type of rock formed?



Obsidian



Granite

The time is 4.6 billion years ago. You are in a spacecraft orbiting Earth. Do you see the blue and green globe of Earth that astronauts today see from space? No—instead, Earth looks like a charred and bubbling marshmallow heated over hot coals.

Soon after Earth formed, the planet's interior became so hot that magma formed. Lava repeatedly flowed over the surface. The lava quickly hardened, forming a rocky crust. Because this early crust was denser than the material beneath it, chunks of crust sank into Earth's interior. This allowed more lava to erupt over the surface and harden to form rock.

Classifying Igneous Rocks

The first rocks to form on Earth probably looked like the igneous rocks that can be seen today. Igneous rock is any rock that forms from magma or lava. The name *igneous* comes from the Latin word *ignis*, meaning "fire." **Igneous rocks are classified according to their origin, texture, and mineral composition.**

Origin Igneous rock may form on or beneath Earth's surface. **Extrusive rock** is igneous rock formed from lava that erupted onto Earth's surface. Basalt is the most common extrusive rock. Basalt is one of the most common rocks on Earth. A layer of basalt forms much of Earth's ocean floors.

Go Online

SCILINKSSM

For: Links on igneous rocks
Visit: www.SciLinks.org
Web Code: scn-1052

Igneous rock that formed when magma hardened beneath Earth's surface is called **intrusive rock**. The most abundant intrusive rock on Earth's continents is granite. Granite forms the core of many mountain ranges.

Texture The texture of an igneous rock depends on the size and shape of its mineral crystals. The only exceptions to this rule are certain types of rock that have a texture like glass. These igneous rocks lack a crystal structure.

Igneous rocks may be similar in mineral composition and yet have very different textures. Rapidly cooling lava forms fine-grained igneous rocks with small crystals. Slowly cooling magma forms coarse-grained rocks with large crystals. Therefore, intrusive and extrusive rocks usually have different textures.

Intrusive rocks have larger crystals than extrusive rocks. If you examine a coarse-grained rock such as granite, you can easily see that the crystals vary in size and color. Some intrusive rocks, like the porphyry in Figure 6, have a texture that looks like a gelatin dessert with chopped-up fruit mixed in.

Extrusive rocks have a fine-grained or glassy texture. Basalt is a fine-grained extrusive rock. It consists of crystals too small to be seen without a microscope. Obsidian is an extrusive rock that cooled very rapidly without forming crystals. As a result, obsidian has the smooth, shiny texture of a thick piece of glass.

Rocks

Video Preview

▶ Video Field Trip

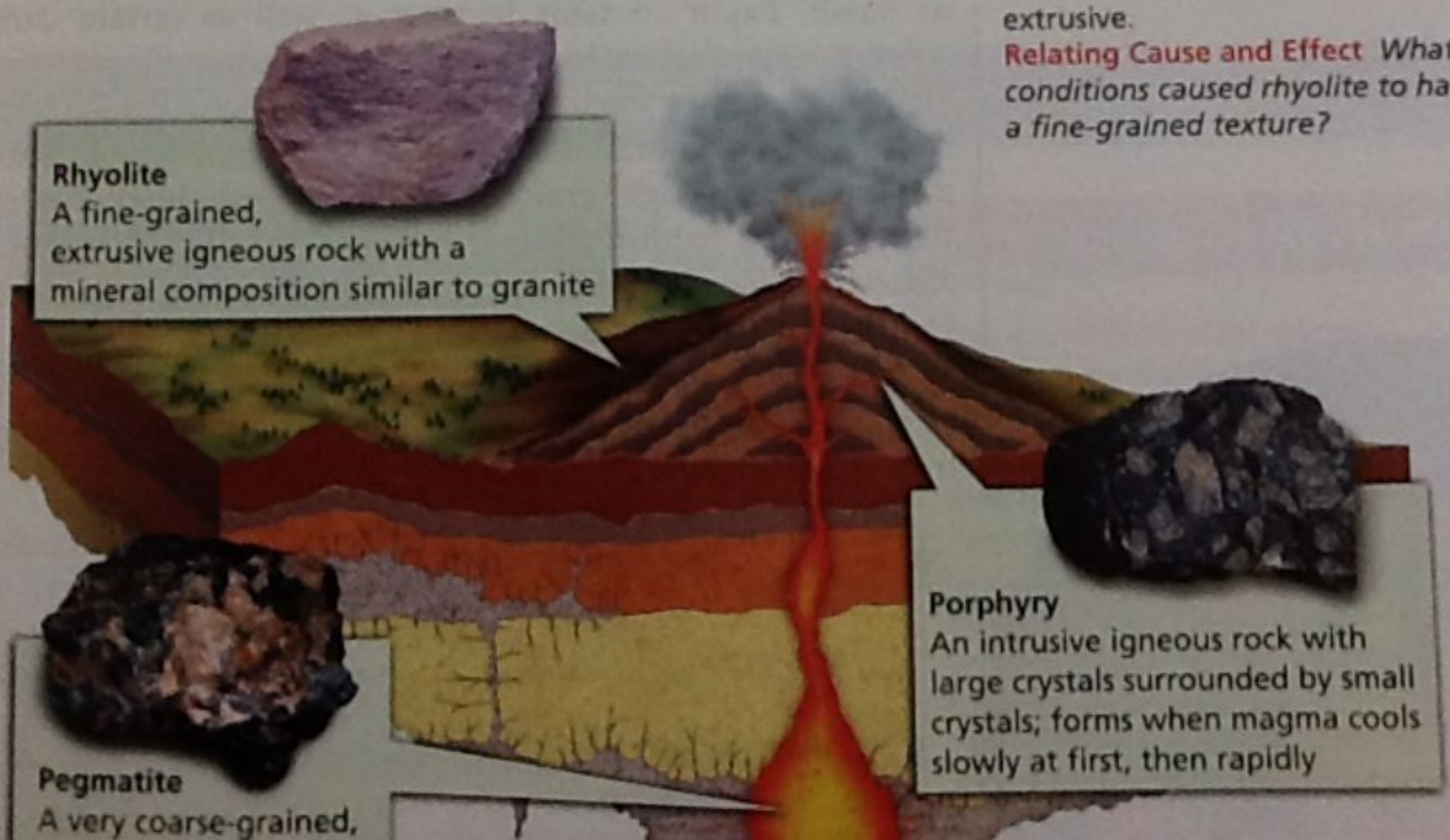
Video Assessment

FIGURE 6

Igneous Rock Textures

Igneous rocks such as rhyolite, pegmatite, and porphyry can vary greatly in texture depending on whether they are intrusive or extrusive.

Relating Cause and Effect What conditions caused rhyolite to have a fine-grained texture?



Math Analyzing Data

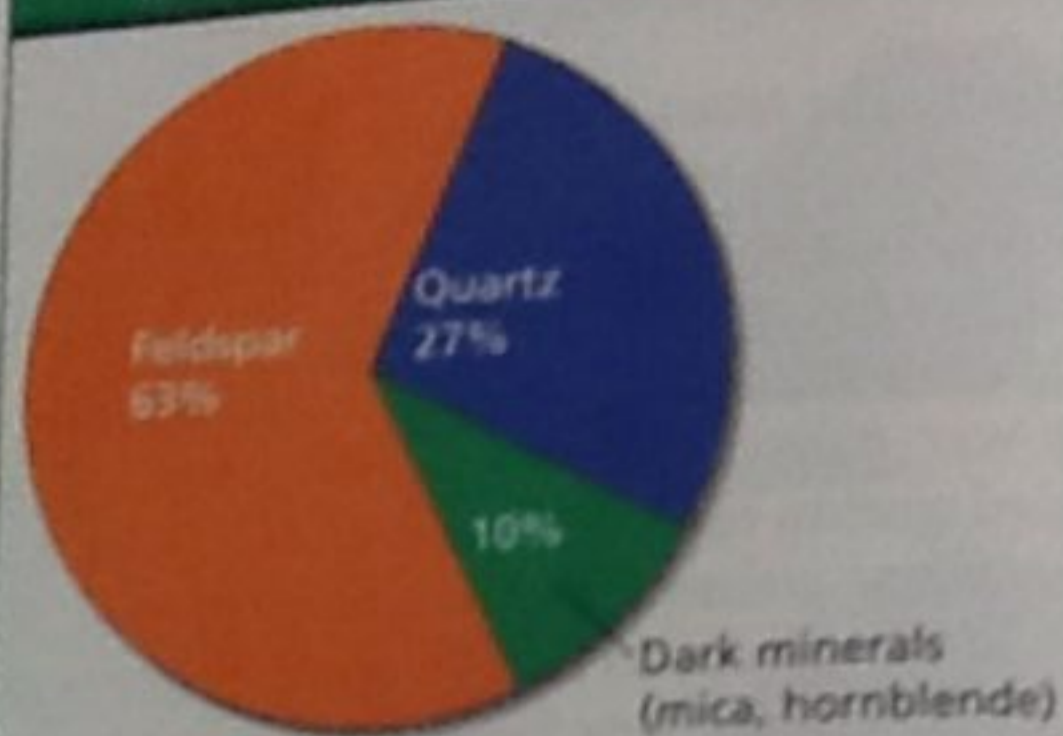
Mineral Mixture

Granite is a mixture of light-colored minerals such as feldspar and quartz and dark-colored minerals including hornblende and mica. But, granite can vary in mineral composition, affecting its color and texture.

Study the circle graph and then answer the questions.

- Reading Graphs** What mineral is most abundant in granite?
- Reading Graphs** About what percentage of granite is made up of dark minerals?
- Calculating** If the amount of quartz increases to 35 percent and the amount of dark-colored minerals stays the same, what percentage of the granite will be made up of feldspar?

Mineral Composition of Granite



- Predicting** How would the color of the granite change if it contained less feldspar and more mica and hornblende?

Mineral Composition Most of Earth's minerals contain **silica**, a material formed from oxygen and silicon. The silica content of magma and lava affects the types of rock they form. Lava that is low in silica usually forms dark-colored rocks such as basalt. Basalt contains feldspar as well as certain dark-colored minerals, but does not contain quartz.

Magma that is high in silica usually forms light-colored rocks, such as granite. Granite's mineral composition determines its color—light gray, red, pink, or nearly black. Granite that is rich in reddish feldspar is a speckled pink. But granite rich in hornblende and dark mica is light gray with dark specks. Quartz crystals in granite add light gray or smoky specks.

Geologists can make thin slices of a rock, such as the gabbro in Figure 7. They study the rock's crystals under a microscope to determine the rock's mineral composition.

Reading Checkpoint What is silica?

FIGURE 7

Thin Section of a Rock

This thin slice of gabbro, viewed under a microscope, contains olivine, feldspar, and other minerals.

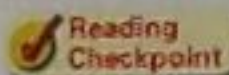


Uses of Igneous Rocks

Many igneous rocks are hard, dense, and durable. People throughout history have used igneous rock for tools and building materials.

Building Materials Granite has a long history as a building material. More than 3,500 years ago, the ancient Egyptians used granite for statues like the one shown in Figure 8. About 600 years ago, the Incas of Peru carefully fitted together great blocks of granite and other igneous rocks to build a fortress near Cuzco, their capital city. In the United States during the 1800s and early 1900s, granite was widely used to build bridges and public buildings and for paving streets with cobblestones. Today, thin, polished sheets of granite are used in curbstones, floors, and kitchen counters. Basalt is crushed to make gravel that is used in construction.

Other Uses Igneous rocks such as pumice and obsidian also have important uses. The rough surface of pumice makes it a good abrasive for cleaning and polishing. Ancient native Americans used obsidian to make sharp tools for cutting and scraping. Perlite, formed from the heating of obsidian, is often mixed with soil for starting vegetable seeds.



What igneous rock is most often used as a building material?



FIGURE 8
Durable Granite
The ancient Egyptians valued granite for its durability. These statues from a temple in Luxor, Egypt, were carved in granite.

Section 2 Assessment

Target Reading Skill Identifying Main Ideas Use your graphic organizer about the characteristics of igneous rock to help you answer Question 1 below.

Reviewing Key Concepts

- Explaining** How are igneous rocks classified?
 - Defining** What are extrusive rocks and intrusive rocks?
 - Comparing and Contrasting** Compare granite and basalt in terms of their origin and texture. Which is extrusive? Which is intrusive?
- Summarizing** What are two common uses of igneous rocks?
 - Reviewing** What characteristics make igneous rocks useful?
 - Making Judgments** Would pumice be a good material to use to make a floor? Explain.

Lab
zone

At-Home Activity

The Rocks Around Us Many common household products contain minerals found in igneous rock. For example, glass contains quartz, which is found in granite. Research one of the following materials and the products in which it is used: garnet, granite, perlite, pumice, or vermiculite. Explain to family members how the rock or mineral formed and how it is used.