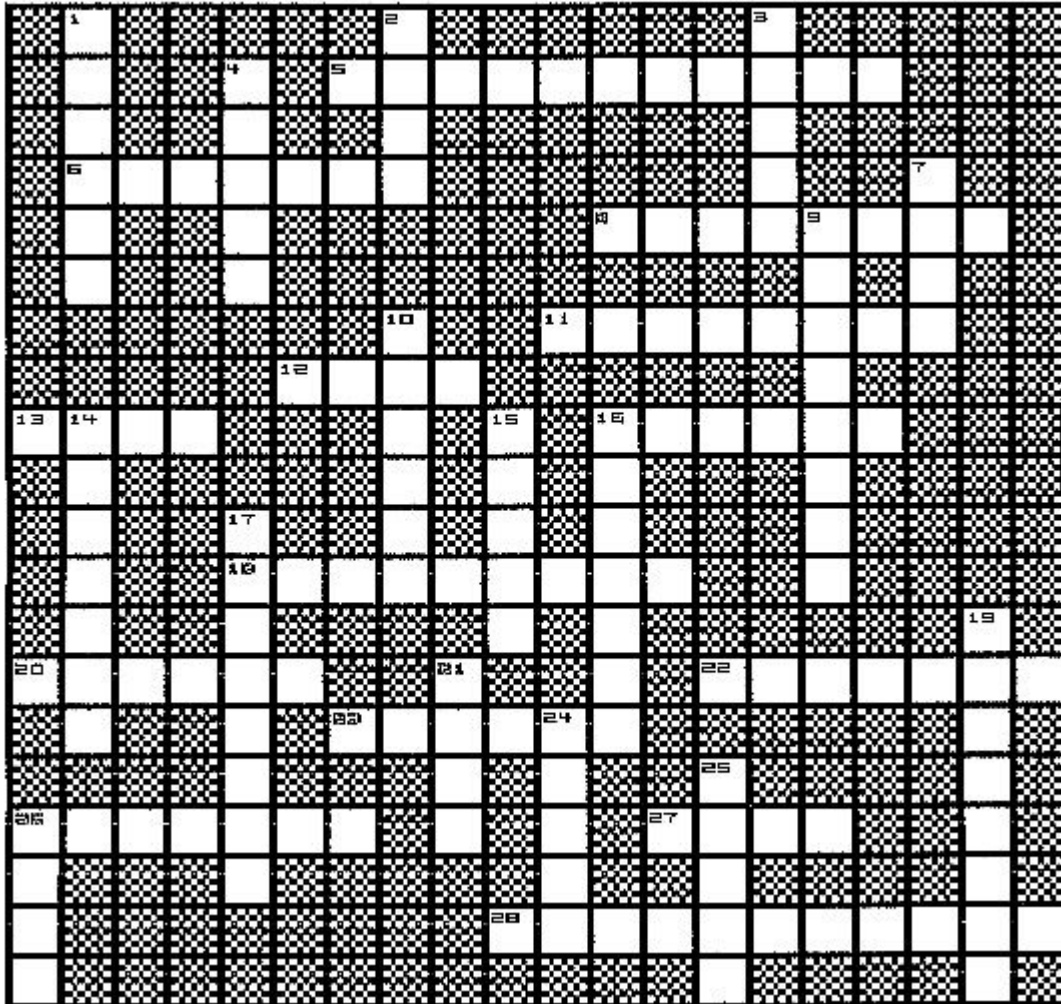


ROCKS.2

Name: _____

Due Date: _____

**EAS-100-51: EARTH SCIENCE
HOMEWORK No. 2**



ACROSS CLUES

- 5. Rocks typically formed at or near the surface of the earth.
- 6. The shape of sediment grains which indicates that it did not travel very far from the source.
- 8. Type of rock which originates from the earth's interior, reaching the surface.
- 11. The volcanic equivalent of granite (i.e., has the same general mixture of minerals).
- 12. Collective name for very fine-grained sediment, typically forming shales.
- 13. Fossils such as those found in sedimentary rocks, are evidence of ancient - - - -.
- 16. The plutonic equivalent of basalt (same mineral composition, but with a texture due to slow cooling).
- 18. Name of rock formed usually by the remains of ancient sea creatures.
- 20. The main constituent of a good piece of sandstone.
- 22. Naturally occurring, solid, inorganic substance having an internal atomic arrangement.
- 23. Slow cooling of deeply buried molten rock produces crystals of this size.
- 26. The term used to describe the degree of uniformity of grain size in a sedimentary rock.
- 27. Minerals rearranged into this pattern, due to extreme pressure from regional metamorphism.
- 28. Rock type made by heat and/or pressure great enough to alter a parent rock of any type.

DOWN CLUES

- 1. The most common igneous rock on earth; the volcanic equivalent of gabbro.
- 2. Arkose sandstone is an example of a rock whose sediment formed - - - - the source.
- 3. Terminology which described minerals in igneous rocks which are high in iron and magnesium.
- 4. Well-sorted sediment produced by much transport typically has this shape.
- 7. Rapid cooling of molten rock at the earth's surface typically produces these size crystals.
- 9. The chief culprit for the decay of carbonate rocks used in urban public buildings (2 words).
- 10. Metamorphic rock composed of a calcium carbonate mineral (usually does not weather well.)
- 14. Type of rock which originates in the molten state, deep within the earth.
- 15. Metamorphic rock derived from shale, has a smooth texture that makes a good writing surface.
- 16. Felsic, plutonic igneous rock, whose interlocking crystals make it a great building stone.
- 17. Terminology describing igneous rocks which originate deep within the earth.
- 19. Type of weak acid responsible for chemical weathering of rocks such as marble.
- 21. Very fine crystals (or the lack of crystals) is caused by this rate of cooling of molten rock.
- 24. Earth's most common sedimentary rock; its abundance is explained by the large source of clay minerals.
- 25. Molten rock which contains dissolved gases (trapped which still below ground).
- 26. The rate of cooling of magma determines only this property of the crystals in an igneous rock.

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