The rock cycle

**1. Fill in the blanks with the following words and translate the passage into French.**

“fine-grained”, “surface”, “loose”, “mountain, “textures”, “silicate”, “porphyry”, “solid”, “volcanic”, “molten”

**Rocks**

Geologists separate rocks into three classes based on how they form: igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks, and metamorphic rocks. Igneous rocks form when a hot, ……….**1**………. liquid called magma solidifies. Sedimentary rocks form when ……….**2** sediment,

such as sand and clay, becomes cemented to form a ……….**3**……….

rock. Metamorphic rocks form when older igneous, sedimentary, or other metamorphic rocks change because of high temperature and/or pressure or are deformed during ……….**4** building.

The temperature of magma varies from about 600˚C to 1400˚C. Nearly all magmas are ……….**5**………. magmas. Magma usually rises toward the Earth’s surface because it is of lower density than rocks that surround it.

An extrusive, or ……….**6**………., igneous rock forms when magma erupts and solidifies on the Earth’s ……….**7** An

intrusive, or plutonic, rock forms when magma cools and solidifies below the surface. Plutonic rocks typically have medium- to coarse- grained ……….**8**………., whereas volcanic rocks commonly have very fine- to fine-grained textures. A ……….**9**………. consists of larger crystals imbeded in a ……….**10** matrix.

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**2. Match the sentence parts to form a complete sentence.**

**1**

**2**

**3**

**4**

**5**

**6**

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| 1. The marine fossils of Mount Everest tell us that | A) metamorphosed into schist. |
| 2. Under certain conditions, rocks of the upper mantle and lower crust melt, | B) its temperature and pressure increase. |
| 3. When the beach sand is cemented, | C) a coarse-grained rock forms. |
| 4. When a rock is buried, | D) the limestone formed in the sea. |
| 5. When magma cools slowly | E) forming a hot liquid called magma. |
| 6. Shale when buried and heated to high temperatures (300- 500˚C) | F) it becomes sandstone. |

**3. Label the missing parts of the rock cycle.**

**4. Write the name of relevant types of rocks in front of the corresponding definition and put the examples into the table too.** “marble”, “granite”, “limestone”, “coal”, “slate”, “basalt”, “sandstone”, “shale”, “lava”.

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| **Types** | **Definition** | **Example** |
|  | These rocks were formed from the remains of animals or plants and other rocks which had been crushed together. |  |
|  | These rocks were formed when hot, moltenvolcanic material cooled and solidified. |  |
|  | These rocks were once igneous or sedimentary and were changed by great heat and pressure. |  |