Name: Date:		
Lak	Activity: Me	tamorphic Rocks
INTRODUCTION:		
Metamorphic is derive morphe means form). ing rock as a result of	Metamorphic rocks ar heat and or pressure.	eaning to change form (meta means to change and re those rocks that change form from another preexist-
are under extreme ter comes in contact with from the hot magma.	nperature and pressure a existing rock. The existing rock.	Regional metamorphism occurs over large areas and es. Contact metamorphism occurs when hot magma sting rock is then changed or altered due to the heat
OBJECTIVE:  Learn how to identify	metamorphic rocks bas	sed on their properties.
VOCABULARY:		·
Recrystallization -		
Banding - Foliation -	1	
Nonfoliated -		
Contact Metamorphis	m -	
Regional Metamorphis	sm -	
Parent Rock -		
PROCEDURE A:		fv the key characteristics. After identifying the charac-

For each unknown metamorphic rocks, identify the key characteristics. After identifying the characteristics, use your Earth Science Reference Tables and determine the name of the rock based on your observations.

## Lab Activity: Metamorphic Rocks

lexture	Grain Siza	Type of Wind	Composition	Rock Name
_ , , , ,	□ Fine	□ Regional		
☐ Foliated (mineral alignment) ☐ Foliated (banding)	□ Fine to medium	□ Contact		
	□ Medium to coarse	□ Both		
	□ Fine	□ Regional		
□ Nonfoliated	□ Fine to coarse	□ Contact		
	□ Coarse	□ Both		·

Texture	Grain Size	Type of Metamorphism	- Composition	Rock Name
	□ Fine	□ Regional		
☐ Foliated (mineral alignment) ☐ Foliated (banding)	☐ Fine to medium	□ Contact		
	☐ Medium to coarse	□ Both		
	□ Fine	□ Regional		
□ Nonfoliated	□ Fine to coarse	□ Contact		
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Texture	Grain Size	Type of Metamorphism	Composition.	Rock Name
	□ Fine	□ Regional		
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·	□ Fine	□ Regional		
□ Nonfoliated	☐ Fine to coarse	□ Contact		
	□ Coarse	□ Both		

## Lab Activity: Metamorphic Rocks

Splikeř	Circle Size	Meemophem Meemophem	Composition	Ricels Name
	□ Fine	□ Regional		
☐ Foliated (mineral alignment)	□ Fine to medium	□ Contact		,
□ Foliated (banding)	☐ Medium to coarse	□ Both		
	□ Fine	□ Regional		
□ Nonfoliated	□ Fine to coarse	□ Contact		
	□ Coarse	□ Both		

Texture	Grain Size	Typelof Metamorphism	### Composition!	July Rock Name
	□ Fine	□ Regional		
☐ Foliated (mineral alignment)☐ Foliated (banding)	☐ Fine to medium	□ Contact		
	☐ Medium to coarse	□ Both		
	□ Fine	□ Regional		/
□ Nonfoliated	☐ Fine to coarse	□ Contact		
	□ Coarse	□ Both		

Texture	Grain Size	Type of Metamorphism	. Gomposition	Rock Name
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	□ Medium to coarse	□ Both		
	□ Fine	□ Regional		
□ Nonfoliated	□ Fine to coarse	□ Contact		
	□ Coarse	□ Both		

## Lab Activity: Metamorphic Rocks

## **DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:**

	Solon Goldmon.
1.	Why are metamorphic rocks formed by contact metamorphism usually not as dense as those formed by regional metamorphism?
2.	Why is it rare to find fossils in metamorphic rocks?
3.	Why do minerals rearrange into layers within a metamorphic rock?
4.	Why is quartzite extremely hard and more resistant than its parent rock?
	À
5.	Why does the metamorphic rock marble react with HCl acid?

CONCLUSION: On what basis are metamorphic rocks classified?