

UNIT 5: THE SOLID EARTH

TYPES OF ROCKS & QUIZ.

Dear language assistant:

The teacher has already taught the types of rocks. Now you can complete the chart below and then ask some questions to see if the students understand it:

	PROCESS	WHERE?	FEATURES	EXAMPLES
SEDIMENTARY	Erosion, transport and sedimentation.	Above ground (at the bottom of seas, lakes, rivers...)	Layers. Fossils sometimes.	Shale Sandstone Conglomerate Limestone Coal
METAMORPHIC	Solid rocks changed by pressure and heat	Underground	Laminated rocks	Schist Marble
VOLCANIC	Cooling magma	Above ground (volcanoes)	Little holes (often)	Basalt Pumite
PLUTONIC	Cooling magma	Underground	Large minerals	Granite

1. Where do sedimentary particles settle down? *They settled down aboveground, at the bottom of seas, lakes and rivers.*
2. Which of the following rocks cools quickly: granite or basalt? *Basalt because it's a volcanic rock and magma cools faster aboveground than underground.*
3. If a rock is under tons and tons of pressure it will change into a... *(metamorphic rock).*
4. How can you recognise a plutonic rock? *Plutonic rocks used to have big minerals. A granite, for instance has got a grey mineral called quartz/cuarzo, a black mineral called mica/mica and a white mineral called feldspar/feldespató. These minerals are several millimetres size.*
5. If you find a rock with a fossil in it, it is a... *(sedimentary rock).*
6. How can you recognise a schist? *It is a laminated rock because it's a metamorphic rock and it has suffered a lot of pressure.*
7. Plutonic and volcanic rocks are in the same group; they two are both igneous. Why? *They are both formed by cooled magma.*

Finally, students can play a true or false quiz. They can review their notes before the quiz. After the teacher hands out the papers, they can't read their notes.

1. Coal is a plutonic rock.
2. Sometimes there are fossils in the sedimentary rocks

3. Metamorphic rocks have plenty of holes.
4. Granite is a volcanic rock.
5. Magma is melted rock.
6. There are basalts near Ubrique.
7. Granite rocks are deposited at the bottom of the sea.
8. Some rocks are used to build our houses.
9. Gypsum is a sedimentary rock.
10. Plutonic and sedimentary rocks are called igneous rocks.
11. Sometimes we use coal for the floor.
12. Schist is a metamorphic rock.
13. Basalts can have holes.
14. Geologists study rocks.
15. Gypsum rocks appear around volcanoes.
16. Sometimes there are fossils in the plutonic rocks.
17. There is a lot of limestone in Ubrique.
18. Underground temperatures are very high.
19. Sometimes we use marble for the floor.
20. Granite is an igneous rock.
21. Volcanic rocks are formed at the volcanoes.
22. Sandstone is a sedimentary rock.
23. There are lots of volcanic rocks around Ubrique.
24. Biologists study rocks.
25. Geologists study minerals.
26. Sedimentary rocks and volcanic rocks are formed aboveground.
27. Magma is frozen rock.
28. Pressure and cooling caused metamorphic rocks.
29. Minerals are made up of rocks.
30. Schists are formed many kilometres underground.

Thank you