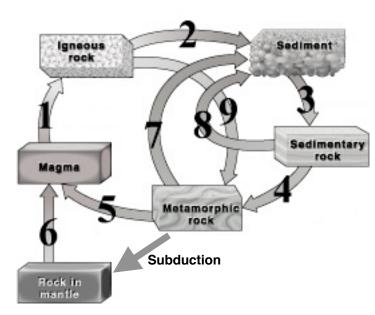
1.

# Homework on Igneous Rocks



(1 point each — 7 points for this section.)

#### Part I — The Rock Cycle (p. 21-23)

Here is another version of the rock cycle. It looks different from the one we had in class. But if you look closely, you'll see it's essentially the same.

Each number stands for a process. Write the correct process in the blanks, below.

Use these terms to fill in the blanks. Some can be used more than once:

Crystallization Weathering and Erosion

Lithification Metamorphism

Partial melting of mantle rock

Partial melting of metamorphic rock

3	4	
5	6	
7	8	
9	(0.5 point each — 4.5 points for this section.)	
Part II — Naming Igneous Rocks (p. 103–1	07, and SmartFigures 4.7 and 4.12)	
Given the description, correctly name each of andesite, basalt, gabbro, granite, pumice, rhy	f these igneous rocks. The possible answers are: volite porphyry and tuff.	
A rock composed of fragments ejected during a volca	nic eruption.	
A rock that contains plagioclase feldspar and amphibaphanitic (fine) texture.	oole, but no quartz, and has an	
A rock with no minerals, made of frothy (very vesicula	ar) glass	
A rock that contains calcium-rich plagioclase and pyroxene, and has a fine texture.		
A rock that contains calcium-rich plagioclase and texture.	pyroxene, and has a coarse	
A rock that contains quartz, potassium feldspar, sodiu and has a coarse texture.	um-rich plagioclase and biotite,	
A rock that contains quartz, potassium feldspar, sodiu and has two distinct grain sizes: fine, but with some p		

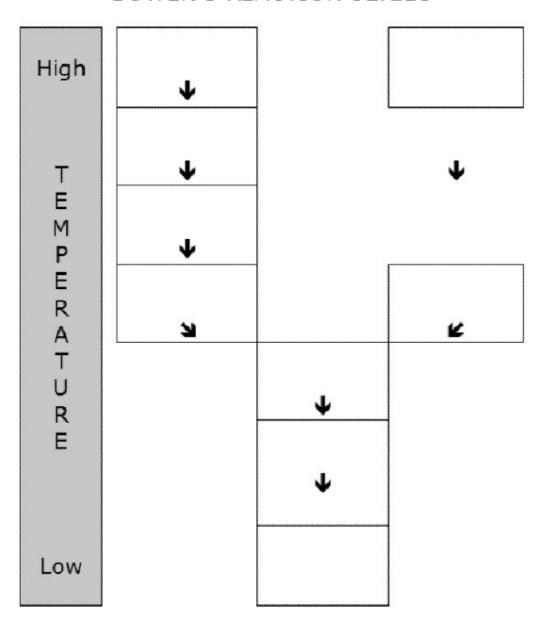
2.

Due date:	Name:

### Part III — Bowen's Reaction Series (p. 110–111)

The diagram below shows Bowen's Reaction Series. Use your book and your notes to fill in each box. Please write small, and neatly. (0.5 point each — 4.5 points for this section.)

## BOWEN'S REACTION SERIES



The minerals that go in Bowen's Reaction Series (the common igneous rock forming minerals) are listed below. Use these to fill in the blanks above, in the Bowen's Reaction Series.

Amphibole Ca-rich plagioclase Muscovite Biotite Na-rich plagioclase Olivine Potassium feldspar Pyroxene Quartz

**Please note** that it's ok to abbreviate mineral names. So "sodium-rich plagioclase" is often written as "Na-rich plag." But since many minerals can be sodium (or calcium) rich, the adjective by itself is meaningless! So abbreviations are ok, but meaningless partial answers are not ok. If you're not sure, ask!

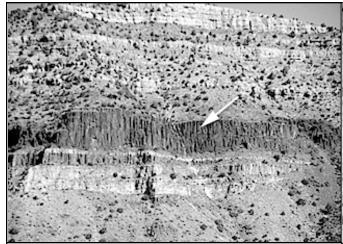
#### Part IV — The Geothermal Gradient and the Origin of Magma (p. 108–109)

Use figure 4.17, p. 108, to answer these questions. (1 point each — 3 points for this section.)

- 1. Is there any depth where the temperature (the geothermal gradient) is above the melting point (into the partial melting zone)? (yes or no)
- 2. What would be the temperature of rock at a depth of 100 km?
- 3. If mantle rock at 100 km moved upwards to a depth of 50 km, would it be hot enough to partially melt at 50 km? (yes or no)

## Part V — Bodies of intrusive igneous rocks (p. 114–117, SmartFigure 4.26 & Glossary)

Fill in the blanks, below. The terms that might go in the blanks are: batholith, dike, laccolith, sill, stock and volcanic neck.



The dark layer (with the arrow) is a tabular concordant intrusion called a



This dark layer is an tabular discordant intrusion called a \_\_\_\_\_.



This picture shows an erosional remnant consisting of lava that solidified in the vent of a volcano, called a \_\_\_\_\_



This photo shows a large unconformable intrusion (the light colored rock with arrows) that extends over an area *greater* than 100 sq. km. called a \_\_\_\_\_\_, seen from about 10 miles away.