

Directed Reading Chapter 4 Section 2 *continued*

9. Light-colored igneous rocks that are rich in aluminum, potassium, silicon, and sodium are called _____ rocks.
10. Dark-colored igneous rocks that are rich in calcium, iron, and magnesium are called _____ rocks.
11. The longer it takes for a rock to cool and solidify, the more time _____ have to grow, giving the rock a(n) _____ grain.
12. The more quickly an igneous rock cools and solidifies, the _____ the grain.

IGNEOUS ROCK FORMATIONS

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

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| _____ 13. a large, irregular-shaped intrusive body | a. pluton |
| _____ 14. the largest intrusive bodies | b. dikes |
| _____ 15. sheetlike intrusions that lie parallel to previous rock units | c. batholiths |
| _____ 16. sheetlike intrusions that cut across previous rock units | d. sills |
17. Magma _____, or pushes, into surrounding rock below the Earth's surface to create such formations as batholiths and sills.
18. Intrusive igneous rock usually has a(n) _____ texture
19. Igneous rock that forms from lava, or magma that erupts onto the Earth's surface, is called _____.
20. Lava can either erupt or flow from long cracks in the Earth's crust called _____.
21. When lava flows from fissures on the ocean floor at places where tension is causing the ocean floor to be pulled apart, new _____ is formed.
22. When a large amount of lava flows out of fissures onto land, the lava can cover a large area and form a plain called a(n) _____