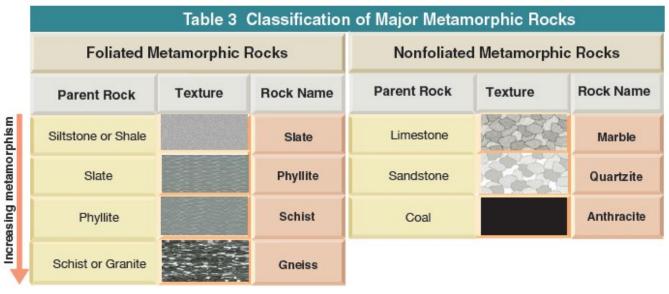
Name	Class	Date	
Section 3.4 Metamor	phic Rocks		/33
Outlining This outline is a continuation about how each of these rocks forms, so of each (8pts)	on of the outline from		l. Include points
III. Metamorphic Rocks			
A. Foliated Rocks			
1. How it forms :			
2. characteristics:			
3. example:			
4. example:			
B. Nonfoliated Rocks			
1. How it forms :			
2. characteristics <u>:</u>			
3. example:			
4. example:			
Description		Term	
2. takes place when magma	ı	a. contact metamorphism	
intrudes rock		b. regional metamorphism	
3. produces high-grade metamorphism			
4. produces low-grade			
metamorphism			
5. changes in rock are mind	or		
6. results in large-scale deformation			
7. forms marble			
8. occurs during mountain	building		
Agents of Metamorphism			
9. The agents of metamorphism	are		, and
so	lutions.		
10. Is the following sentence true or f time.		rphism, rocks are usually subjected to	o one agent at a
11. What is confining pressure?			

13. What type of pressure causes folding in rock?

Agents of Metamorphism				
Cause	Effect			
14. Heat				
15. Pressure				
16. Reactions in solution				

Classification of Metamorphic Rocks

- 17. Circle the letter(s) of each sentence that is true about foliated metamorphic rocks. (1pt all or nothing)
 - a. It is rock with a layered or banded appearance.
 - b. Pressure can form it.
 - c. Gneiss and marble are examples of it.
 - d. Schist is an example of it.
- 18. Circle the letter(s) of each sentence that is true about nonfoliated metamorphic rocks. (1pt all or nothing)
 - a. It is a metamorphic rock that does not have a banded texture.
 - b. Most of it contains several different types of minerals.
 - c. Marble is an example of it.
 - d. Quartzite and anthracite are examples of it.



19.	What is	the parent rock of slate?	
		_	

20. What rock can sandstone metamorphose into?

21. Schist has what type of texture?

22. Marble was once _____

23. Which rock took more heat and/or pressure to form, slate or gneiss?