Lesson Outline	LESSON 2
Igneous Rocks	
A. Igneous Rock Formation	
1. Igneous rock forms from molten rock in the form of	
or	
a. Lava cools above Ea	nrth's surface.
b. Magma cools more	below Earth's surface.
2. When volcanic material erupts and cools and crystallizes	on Earth's surface, it forms
a type of igneous rock called	
a. Some extrusive rock cools so quickly that	do not
b. is rock that forms when lagrow crystals.	ava cools too quickly to
C. Sometimes trapped in the in the extrusive rock.	e lava escape, leaving holes
3. Igneous rocks that form as magma cools underground are	e called
They contain large	because
the magma cools slowly.	
B. Igneous Rock Identification	
1. As with all types of rocks, the two characteristics that can	help to identify igneous
rocks are and	
2. If the crystals are small or impossible to see without a ma	agnifying lens, the rock
is . If all the crystals are large	enough to see and have
an interlocking texture, the rock is	
3. Igneous rocks are classified, in part, due to their	
contentcolored minerals co	ntain more silica.
4. Magma composition, the location where the lava or mag	na cools and
crystallizes, and the determ	nine the type of igneous rock

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that forms.

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Content Practice A

Directions: Complete this chart by choosing terms from the word bank and writing them in the correct spaces. Each term is used only once.

