

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

IT'S SEDIMENTARY MY DEAR STUDENT!

Sedimentary rocks are neat! Compared to igneous and metamorphic they are easy to understand. They tell a very different story from igneous. Read pages 152-159 in *Inside Earth* and answer the following questions or do the following tasks.

1. After igneous rocks are formed one of three changes can happen to them to change them into another rock. List those three changes. Hint: This isn't in the book. Sorry!

a.

b.

c.

2. Sedimentary rocks, like igneous rocks are divided into two major categories - clastic and nonclastic. Nonclastic is then divided into two subcategories. Give a brief description on how each of the three types is formed, and how you might identify them.

a. clastic

b. organic

c. chemical

3. Clastic sedimentary rocks are the type that everyone knows. Your book describes four steps in the formation of a clastic sedimentary rock, but I like to include a fifth step. That step, weathering comes first.

a. weathering

b. erosion

c. deposition

d. compaction

e. cementation

Tomorrow we are going to look at a variety of sedimentary rocks. Look at the pictures of the sedimentary rocks on pages 154-155 and complete the table below by listing the name of the sediment that formed the rock and *where* that sediment would have been deposited. Now this requires some thought. All of these sediments had to be deposited on the *surface (but not dry land in all cases)* of the Earth in some type of environment, therefore the answer isn't "In the ground," or "In a mine."

NAME	SEDIMENT	WHERE DEPOSITED
Shale		
Sandstone		
Conglomerate		
Breccia		
Coal		
Limestone		
Halite (Not Shown)		
Gypsum (Not Shown)		