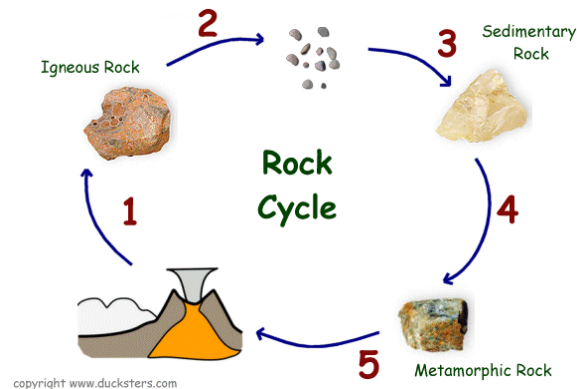


# Rocks

## Our rocks, Our future

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### INTRODUCTION

Rocks are wonderful objects but they can be boring. They tell us about our past. They can be found in multiple areas such as ; in the ocean, where we step, in volcanoes and on mountains. These ancient objects can be made by lava ( heat ), sand ( glass ) and pressure. Rocks are used for jewelry, building, playing games and much, much more. We might not know lots, however, geologists are people who spend their whole lives studying and understanding and learning about rocks. They use this information to uncover secrets from the past.

### Igneous Rocks

Igneous rocks are formed when magma from volcanoes cools and solidifies. These rocks were once either sedimentary or metamorphic rocks. When these rocks were magma, they solidified once out of the volcano, that's why they're called extrusive. If they solidify underground, they're called intrusive. Igneous rocks can be found near the sites of volcanic eruption as the magma cools down close to that location. These rocks can be used for building material as they are strong. They can also be holey so they are useful for scrubbing off dead skin. People need other materials and so they also investigated the use of other rocks.

### Metamorphic Rocks

Metamorphic rocks are different to the other types of rock because they are formed when existing rocks are exposed to extreme heat or pressure over time deep below the Earth's surface. Did you know that the Greek word 'morphe' means 'change of form'? These rocks were once either igneous or sedimentary rocks. Mica schists are formed from metamorphosed rocks, which gives them their grainy crystals. There are a variety of metamorphic rocks such as: jade, slate, eclogite, migmatite, gneisses, marble and many more. Due to its durability, metamorphic rocks like marble are used for building houses and sculpting statues.

### Sedimentary Rocks

Sedimentary rocks can be fine and grainy in their appearance because they are made of many layers of little rocks built up over time. These are the rocks that are most likely to have fossils as sand builds around dead animals and preserves their bones.