

Metamorphic Rocks Table

In the following table is a list of metamorphic rocks. Using the internet/other resources, find out whether the rock is foliated or nonfoliated and what the parent rocks are. A parent rock is the original rock type of the metamorphic rock. Then find the dominant minerals that make up each rock.

Metamorphic Rock Name	Non-foliated/Foliated	Parent Rock Type/Types	Dominant Minerals
Marble			
Quartzite			
Hornfels			
Slate			
Phyllite			
Schist			
Gneiss			
Amphibolite			

1. What do you think some of the driving forces of metamorphism are?
2. Where would you expect to find metamorphic rocks? (What type of environment?)
3. Name one place in the world where you would find metamorphic rocks.
4. What is the difference between regional and contact metamorphism?
5. Explain why a metamorphic rock is or is not likely to contain fossils.

Metamorphic Rocks Table Answer Key

In the following table is a list of metamorphic rocks. Using the internet/other resources, find out whether the rock is foliated or nonfoliated and what the parent rocks are. A parent rock is the original rock type of the metamorphic rock. Then find the dominant minerals that make up each rock.

Metamorphic Rock Name	Non-foliated/Foliated	Parent Rock Type/Types	Dominant Minerals
Marble	non-foliated	limestone	Calcite, some quartz, mica, pyrite and graphite
Quartzite	non-foliated	sandstone	quartz
Hornfels (this is the most difficult)	Non-foliated, can be foliated though so I accept both answers	Shale, mudstone	Biotite, quartz, feldspar
Slate	foliated	Shale, mudstone	Mica, quartz
Phyllite	foliated	Shale and slate are acceptable answers.	Mica, quartz, chlorite
Schist	foliated	Shale is the base parent rock however I accept slate, phyllite as well because they all have the parent rock of shale	Mica, quartz, feldspars
Gneiss	foliated	Shale is the base parent rock, however I accept slate, phyllite, and schist as well because they also the parent rock of shale	Feldspar, quartz are usually the light colored bands and biotite, hornblende, garnet or graphite can be found in the dark bands
Amphibolite	Weak foliation to non-foliation. I accept both.	Basalt, gabbro, marl, graywacke	Plagioclase feldspar, hornblende

1. What do you think some of the driving forces of metamorphism are?
 - a. Driving forces of metamorphism are, Earth's internal heat, weight of rock above, tectonic forces, mountain building, meteors impacting the ground.
2. Where would you expect to find metamorphic rocks? (What type of environment?)
 - a. Exposed in mountains that have gone through folding and faulting. Name one place in the US where you would find metamorphic rocks.
3. Name one place in the US where you would find metamorphic rocks.
 - a. Rocky mountains, Appalachians, Most other mountain ranges would contain them.
4. What is the difference between regional and contact metamorphism?
 - a. Regional metamorphism occurs over large area, due to mountain building and plate tectonics.
 - b. Contact metamorphism occurs when meteors impact the Earth, magma heats the rock directly.
5. Explain why a metamorphic rock is or is not likely to contain fossils.
 - a. The rock has gone through physical changes.
 - b. The rock has undergone intensive heat and pressure. If fossils are found, most likely they will be misshapen.

Teacher Reflections, Suggestions, and Instructions

- This lesson is a straightforward webquest/internet search. The main objective is to just get students reading about metamorphic rocks and looking at images. Can they see a metamorphic rock and know that it is foliated or non-foliated?
- I have students read this page from my website first. <http://earthscience.xyz/MetamorphicRocks> so they have an understanding of what metamorphism is, what foliated vs non-foliated rocks is all about, and what parent rocks and dominant minerals are.
- The last 5 questions can be discussed at their table groups as these questions will lead us into the whole group discussion about metamorphic rocks.