3.11 Predict where most metamorphism takes place

3.12 Distinguish contact metamorphism from regional metamorphism

3.13 Identify the three agents of metamorphism and explain what changes they cause

3.14 Recognize foliated metamorphic rocks and describe how they form

3.15 Classify metamorphic rocks

**Ag Earth Science – Chapter 3.4 – Metamorphic Rocks**

**3.4 Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Definition** | **Paraphrase** | **Picture** |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

**I. Formation of Metamorphic Rocks**

A. Metamorphism –

B. Formation of Metamorphic Rocks

1.

2.

3. Types of Metamorphism

a. Contact Metamorphism –

b. Regional Metamorphism –

(Example – mountain building)

C. Agents of Metamorphism

1. The agents of metamorphism are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Heat – Most important agent of metamorphism.

b. Pressure (Stress) – Increases with depth (example – bottom of swimming pool).

c. Reactions to Solutions – solutions that surround mineral grains aid in recrystallization by making it easier for ions to move. When hot, water-based solutions escape from magma, they are called hydrothermal solutions.

D. Classification of Metamorphic Rocks

1.

2. Foliated Metamorphic Rocks –

3. Nonfoliated Metamorphic Rocks –