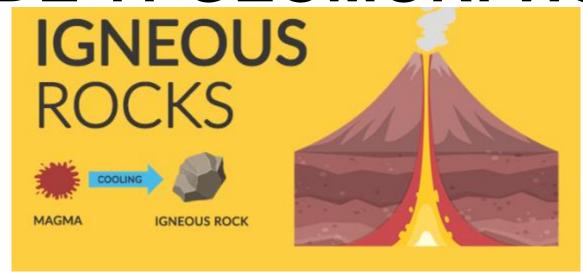




GRADE 11 GEOMORPHOLOGY



TYPES OF ROCKS: SEDIMENTARY AND IGNEOUS ROCKS

RAJENDRA DAVECHAND





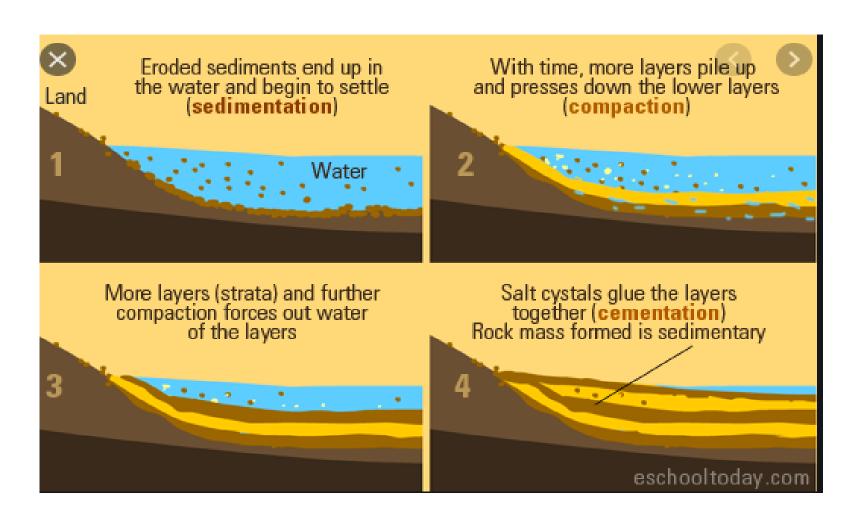
Revision of Grade 10 work Types of rocks: Sedimentary and Igneous rocks

- Formation
- Characteristics





SEDIMENTARY ROCKS



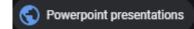




SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

- Sedimentary rocks are formed by erosion
- Sediments are moved from one place to another
- Sediments are deposited in layers, with the older ones on the bottom
- The layers become compacted and cemented together to form rocks

Bedding plane



Bedding plane is the surface that separates one layer of compressed rock from the next layer of compressed rock

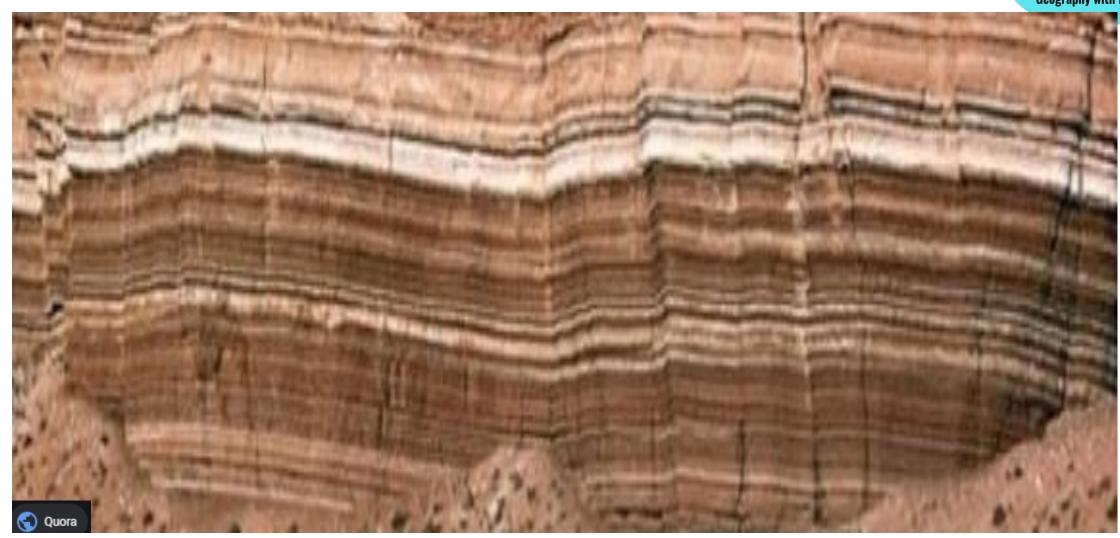
















CHARACTERISTICS

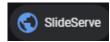
Sedimentary rocks are the most common type of rocks on Earth's surface.

Sedimentary rocks usually form underwater.

Sedimentary rocks may contain fossils.

Sedimentary rocks often form in layers or strata.

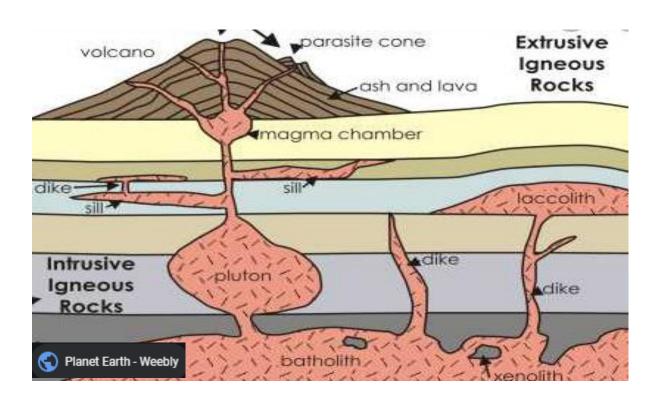
Sedimentary rocks are our keys to the past.







IGNEOUS ROCKS



Igneous rocks form when magma (molten rock) cools and crystallizes, or trough volcanoes on the surface of the Earth.





CHARACTERISTICS

- Normally contains no fossils.
- . Usually has no layering.
- . Usually made of two or more minerals.
- . May be light or dark colored.
- . Usually made of mineral crystals of different sizes.
- . Uniform resistance
- . Exfoliation occurs layers peel off

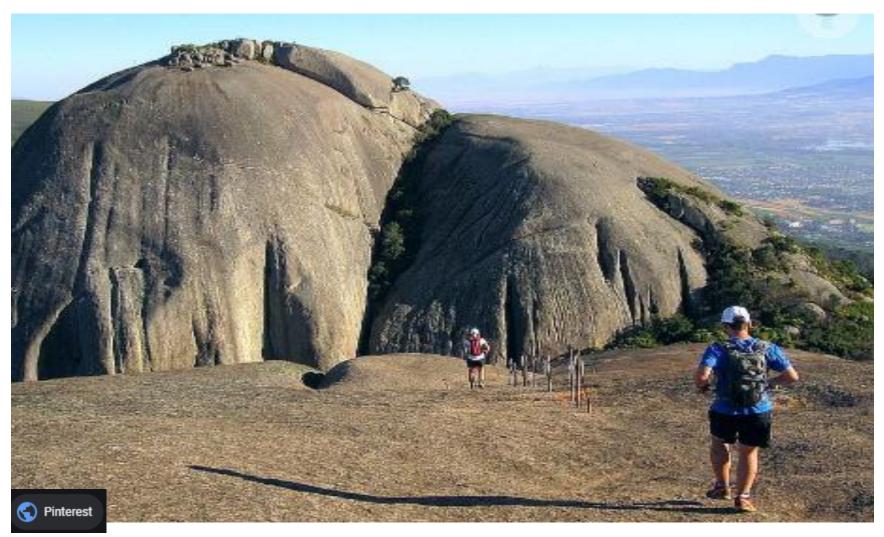






















Questions Refer to the FIGURE 1

В







- 1.1 Identify rock types A and B.
- 1.2 Briefly explain the formation of rock types **A** and **B**.
- 1.3 State THREE difference between rock types **A** and **B**.
- 1.4 Rock type **A** can be both horizontal and inclined strata. Give reasons to support this statement.