

Geology-rocks

[Science](#), [Physics](#)



Task: Geology-Rocks Task1: The content of the basalt is rich in silica and poor in sodium, magnesium, calcium and iron. This kind of basalt is usually referred to as tholeiitic basalt. The basalt is highly viscous with high density.

Task 2:

Extensional phase

Compressional phase

Compressional phase

Extensional phase

Compressional phase

Extensional phase

Task 3:

Places where the mentioned sediments can be found include road sides, mines, coastal regions and in farms or areas where organic farming process is taking place. The sediments found in these regions are used in the formation of sedimentary rocks.

Task 4: Formation of marble is from limestone by heat and pressure within the earth's crust. The forces result in the limestone changing in texture as well as makeup through a process known as recrystallization. The existing fossilized materials present in the limestone, together with its original carbonate minerals recrystallize leading to the formation of large and coarse calcite grains. Impurities within the limestone during the recrystallization process affect the marble's mineral composition. The purest marble always has white colorations and is known as calcite marble. Marble with hematite is red in color, that with limonite is yellow and the one containing serpentine is green.

Work Cited

Rafferty, John. Rocks. New York, NY: The Rosen Publishing Group, 2011. Print.