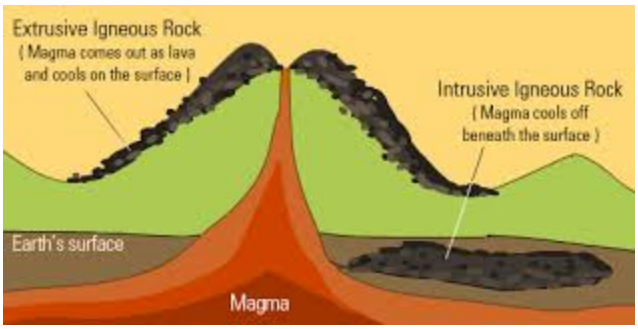
Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Video Guide: Annenberg Learner Earth Revealed - #14 Intrusive Igneous Rocks



1. Most of the rock of this planet was formed from the slow-cooling and crystallization of _____ deep underground.

2. Fire-formed rocks are called _____ rocks.

3. Potassium, Thorium, and uranium have contributed to the heat in the earth as a result of _____ decay, particularly in the earlier history of the earth.

4. The _____ effects of the sun and moon constantly squeeze and flex the earth building up heat.

5. Smaller crystals mean that the magma cooled more _____ in that location.

6. When minerals cool too quickly for crystals to grow, the result is volcanic glass which we call _____.

7. Igneous activity in the oceans is directly related to plate _____.

8. Plate _____ Theory explains why we have magmas on the seafloor which are very different from magmas that form on continents.

9. Watching a lava lamp can give us a good deal of insight into the way a batholith _____.

10. The continents are largely masses of _____ rock.

11. The oceanic crust is mostly _____ coated with basalt and mud.

12. In the Earth's interior, magma continues to form and move about and _____ setting the stage for the growth of the ocean basins, the continents, and the mountain ranges of the future.