Rocks are composed of grains of minerals which are homogeneous solids formed from a chemical compound arranged in an orderly manner. The aggregate minerals forming the rock are held together by chemical bonds. The type and abundance of minerals in a rock are determined by the manner in which it was formed. Most rocks econtain silicate minerals Compounds that include silicon oxide tetrahedra in their crystal lattice and account.

Those three classes are subdivided into many groups. There are however no hard-and-fast boundries between allied rocks.

Igneous rock.

Igneous rock (derived from the Latin word 'igneus' meaning of fire from Ignis meaning fire.) is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. This magma may be derived from partial ~~and~~ melts of pre-existing rocks in either a planet mantle.

Sedimentary rocks are formed at the earth's surface by the accumulation and cementation of fragments of earlier rocks, minerals and organisms. or as chemical ~~or~~ precipitates and organic growths in water (Sedimentation).

Metamorphic rocks are formed by subjecting any rock type. sedimentary rock, igneous rock or another older metamorphic rock. to different temperature and pressure conditions than those in which the original rock was formed.