**Igneous Rocks**

Igneous rock is any rock that forms from magma or lava that cools and hardens in or near a volcano. The name “igneous” comes from the Latin word *ignis,* meaning “fire.” Igneous rocks are classified according to their origin, texture, and mineral composition.

**Extrusive rock** is igneous rock formed from lava that erupted onto Earth’s surface. Basalt is the most common extrusive rock. Igneous rock that formed when magma hardened beneath Earth’s surface is called **intrusive rock.** Granite is the most abundant intrusive rock in continental crust.

The **texture** of an igneous rock depends on the size and shape of its mineral crystals. The only exceptions to this rule are the different types of volcanic glass—igneous rock that lacks a crystal structure. Igneous rocks may be similar in mineral composition and yet have very different textures. Rapidly cooling lava forms fine-grained igneous rocks with small crystals. Slowly-cooling magma forms coarse-grained rock with large crystals. Intrusive rocks have larger crystals than extrusive rocks. Extrusive rocks have a fine-grained or glassy texture. Basalt, for example, is an extrusive rock whose crystals are too small to be seen without a microscope.