

Name: _____

Rocks and Minerals Study Guide and Vocabulary

1. core = central part of earth
2. crystal = mineral shape with flat surfaces and angled sides
3. fossil = remains or traces of past life preserved in rock
4. hardness = resistance to being scratched
5. igneous = rock formed from melted rock that cooled
6. luster = how a surface reflects light
7. mantle = layer of Earth below the crust
8. metamorphic = rock that has been changed into new rock by heat or pressure
9. sedimentary = rock formed from layers of rock, shell, or other particles
10. weathering = breaking down of rocks to form sediments

Key Concepts and Ideas

Rocks:

Rocks are made up of a mixture of different minerals and other materials

Igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic are types of rocks.

Igneous rock = A type of rock formed by the cooling and crystallization of molten materials.

Metamorphic rock = A type of rock formed when igneous, sedimentary, or even other metamorphic rocks are subjects to extreme heat and/or pressure deep below the Earth's surface.

Sedimentary rock = A type of rock formed by the solidification of layers of sediments.

Weathering is caused by wind, water and/or temperature changes.

Scientists who study rocks and minerals are called geologists.

Fossils are usually found in sedimentary rock.

The rock cycle is the constant forming, breaking down, and reforming of rocks.

Sandstone, limestone, shale and chalk are examples of sedimentary rocks.

Lava is magma that reaches Earth's surface.

Minerals:

The Mohs scale is a way to rank the **hardness** of a mineral.

Cubic, hexagonal, and monoclinic are kinds of crystal shapes.

Minerals of the same kind always have the same structure.

To find the true color of a mineral, you would do a streak test.

Coal is a kind of fossil fuel.

Luster, cleavage and streak are all properties to identify minerals.

The hardest mineral on earth is the diamond!

Halite=Salt, cubic crystal shape