

Science Tests- Study Guide

Vocabulary

1. cementation	the process in which dissolved minerals crystallize and glue particles of sediment together
2. compaction	the process by which sediments are pressed together under their own weight
3. composition	the makeup of something
4. deposition	collection of sediments or particles that have been weathered or eroded
5. erosion	chemical or physical process that breaks down rocks into smaller pieces
6. extrusive rock	igneous rock that forms from lava on Earth's surface
7. fossil	any remains or imprint of living things of the past
8. humus	decayed plant or animal material in soil
9. igneous rock	a rock formed when melted rock material cools and hardens
10. intrusive rock	igneous rock that forms when magma hardens beneath Earth's surface
11. lava	melted rock that reaches Earth's surface
12. magma	molten rock beneath the Earth's surface
13. metamorphic rock	a rock formed under heat and pressure from another kind of rock
14. metamorphosis	change of form
15. pollution	adding any harmful substances to Earth's land, water, or air
16. rock	a naturally formed solid in the crust, made up of one or more minerals
17. rock cycle	rocks changing from one form into another in a never-ending series of processes
18. sediment	particles of rock, mineral, or organic matter carried by wind, water, and ice
19. sedimentary rock	a rock made of bits of matter joined together
20. weathering	the breakdown of rock into smaller pieces from exposure to wind, water, or biological forces

Rocks Concepts: (Be sure you know each of the following)

-Information from pages 426-432 in textbook

-All vocabulary terms above

-The three types of rocks and how they are formed

-The rock cycle and how it works (be sure to look over the model given)

-What rocks are used for today

Sedimentary Rock

- FORMED: from sand or mud settling at the bottom of oceans or lakes
- CHARACTERISTICS: fossils, layers, wavy horizontal lines, grains, dusty
- EXAMPLES: sandstone, shale, coal, flint, limestone, gypsum



Metamorphic Rock

- FORMED: from extreme heat and pressure (that's how it is changed)
- CHARACTERISTICS: can have many layers with grains running through
- EXAMPLES: marble, slate, gneiss, anthracite, quartzite



Igneous Rock

- FORMED: when lava (magma) cools and turns into solid rock.
- CHARACTERISTICS: crystals, glassy surface, air bubbles, hard, dense
- EXAMPLES: obsidian, andesite, granite, pumice, basalt, tuff



The Rock Cycle

