

Fill in the blank with the correct vocabulary word for each definition.

1. Preserved parts
2. Luster
3. Rock
4. Metamorphic
5. Mold
6. Silt
7. Mineral
8. Igneous
9. Sedimentary
10. Sand
11. Cast
12. Fossil
13. Clay
14. Humus
15. Color
16. Hardness

Multiple Choice Science Study Questions:

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1. A  | 16. A |
| 2. B  | 17. C |
| 3. C  | 18. A |
| 4. C  | 19. C |
| 5. B  | 20. B |
| 6. A  | 21. B |
| 7. D  | 22. B |
| 8. C  | 23. C |
| 9. C  | 24. C |
| 10. D | 25. A |
| 11. D | 26. C |
| 12. B | 27. C |
| 13. - | 28. B |
| 14. - | 29. B |
| 15. - | 30. D |

Outline:

A rock is a solid material made up of one or more minerals.

There are 3 types of rock.

Igneous

- was once melted but it has cooled and hardened.
- The melted material is called magma or lava.
- Igneous rocks may be glassy or grainy with crystals of different types of minerals in them.
- Granite is an example of an igneous rock.

Sedimentary

- usually made up of pieces of rock called sediments that have been pressed and cemented together.
- Some may contain pieces of animal shells or skeletons or other remains of plants or animals.
- Sandstone and limestone are examples of sedimentary rocks.

Metamorphic

- was once another type of rock deep inside Earth, but heat and the pressing of the rocks above caused the minerals to change.
- Rocks that were pressed down could have the minerals line up in rows or bands.
- Sometimes the heat just changes the size of the mineral crystals.
- Marble and slate are examples of metamorphic rocks.

There are 4 types of soil:

Humus

- Humus is soil that is made up of decayed parts of once-living organisms.
- It is dark, soft, and very crumbly.

Sand

- Sand has large grains with large spaces between the grains.
- This lets water leave it quickly. Sand feels gritty.

Clay

- Clay has very small grains, much smaller than sand or silt, and holds water easily.
- This makes clay sticky when wet, but when it dries, it forms hard clumps.

Silt

- Silt has pieces that are smaller than sand. It feels like powder.

Some soils are combinations of these soil types. For example, "loam" soil has large and small grains with lots of humus. This makes it dark and rich soil for plants.

Minerals are solid, formed in nature, have never been alive, and have properties by which they can be identified. Some examples of physical properties of minerals may be:

### Hardness

- Hardness refers to whether the mineral can be scratched or can scratch something else.
- The harder a mineral, the fewer things can scratch it.
- The hardness is numbered 1-10 with 1 being the softest and 10 being the hardest. Diamond is the hardest mineral.

### Color

- Color can be used along with other properties to help identify a mineral.
- Since many minerals have the same color, it cannot be used as the only property for identification.

### Luster

- Some minerals can be very shiny, pearly, or glassy and other minerals are dull.

### Special Properties

- If an acid (vinegar) is placed on a mineral, it may bubble or fizz.
- Some minerals split into thin sheets. Some minerals have magnetic properties.

A fossil is the remains of a living thing that lived long ago that has turned to rock. There are several types of fossils:

### Mold

- A cavity or opening in a rock that has the shape of once living thing.
- Fossil imprints of leaves and other thin objects, such as wings, feathers, and footprints are also molds.
- The leaves or animal parts rotted away long ago.

### Cast

- A mold that has been filled in with sediments which harden and take the shape of the once living thing.

### Preserved parts

- Actual parts of the living thing such as shells, bones, or teeth that have turned to stone.
- For example, sometimes an insect long ago was trapped in tree sap.
- That sap hardened into a rock called amber.
- The insect was preserved in the amber stone.