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

There are 3 types of <u>ROCKS</u>:

1. _____

   - Was once _____, but it has cooled and hardened.
   - The melted materials is called _____.
   - They may be _____ with crystals of different types of minerals in them.
   - Example: _____

2. _____

   - Usually made up of pieces of rock called _____ that have been pressed and cemented together.
   - Some may contain pieces of animals, shells, or plants, called _____.
   - Example: _____ and _____

3. _____

   - Was once another type of rock deep inside Earth, but _____ and _____ caused the minerals to CHANGE.
   - Rocks that were pressed down could have the minerals line up in _____.
   - Sometimes _____ just changes the size of the minerals crystals.
   - Example: _____ and _____

There are 4 types of <u>SOILS</u>:

1. _____

   - A soil that is made up of _____ of once-living organisms.
   - It is _____, soft, and very crumbly.

2. _____

   - A soil that has _____ grains and large spaces between the grains.
   - This lets water leave it quickly. It feels _____.

3. _____

   - A soil that has very small _____ and holds water easily.
   - This is sticky when wet, but when it dries, it becomes _____.

4. _____

   - A soil that has pieces that are smaller than _____.
   - It feels like _____.

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

_____ are solid, formed in nature, have never been alive, and have properties by which they can be identified.

Examples of PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:

1. _____

   - Refers to whether the mineral can be _____ or can _____ something else.
   - The harder the mineral, the _____ things can scratch it.
   - The hardness is numbered _____, with 1 being the _____ and 10 being the _____. _____ is the hardest mineral.

2. _____

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

3. _____

   - How a mineral reflects light.
   - Some minerals can be very shiny, pearly, or glassy and other minerals are dull.

4. Special Properties

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

*A mineral identification key is a chart that will give information about the properties of the minerals listed on the key. (Page 82 of PASS Coach)

Vocabulary:

1. Mineral - is a solid, nonliving substance found in nature
2. Luster - describes the way light bounces off a mineral
3. Rock - is a solid material made up of one or more minerals
4. Sedimentary Rock - is a kind of rock that forms from layers of sediment
5. Igneous Rock - is a kind of rock that forms when melted rock cools and hardens
6. Metamorphic Rock - is a rock that has been changed by heating and squeezing deep inside the Earth
7. Magma - hot melted material deep inside the Earth
8. Lava - Melted rock that flows onto the LAND
9. Soil - made of up tiny pieces, or particles of rock
10. Sand - soil made with the largest particles, does not hold water well
11. Silt - smaller particles than sand, feels smooth like powder, holds water better than sand
12. Clay – a kind of soil with the smallest particles, feels sticky and smooth, holds water very well
13. Humus - soil made up of the remains of dead plant and animals,
14. Loam - soil that is sand, silt, clay, and humus mixed together, best for growing plants