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| Cementation occurs when minerals start to glue pieces of rock together. |
| Chemical rocks are made from minerals that are left behind when water evaporates. |
| Clastic rocks are made up of sediment that has compacted and cemented together. |
| Compaction happens when layers of sediment pack together. |
| Density is a relationship between the mass and volume of an object. |
| Deposition drops sediment off in a new location. |
| Erosion moves sediment from one place to another. |
| Foliated rocks have grains arranged in parallel bands or layers. |
| Grain size helps to describe the texture of a rock. |
| If a rock cools from lava above ground, it is called extrusive. |
| If a rock cools from magma below the surface, it is called intrusive. |
| If lava cools above ground, the rock it forms will have small crystals. |
| If magma cools underground, the rock it forms will have large crystals. |
| Igneous means fire. |
| Knowing the types of minerals in a rock helps us to identify a rock. |
| Lava cools quickly. |
| Magma cools very slowly. |
| Meta means change. |
| Minerals can be identified by testing many of their properties - like density, streak, hardness, and luster. |
| Molten rock is called lava if it is above ground or magma if it is underground. |
| Morph means form. |
| Nonfoliated rocks have grains arranged in random patterns. |
| Organic rocks are made from the remains of plants and/or animals. |
| Rocks are made up of minerals and other material. |
| Rocks made of sediment can have fossils in them. |
| Rocks that are crystalline, glassy or coarse grained usually form from lava or magma. |
| Rocks that are very dense have often undergone heat and pressure. |
| Rocks that have bands or layers that are close together may have undergone heat and pressure. |
| Rocks that have soft layers are usually made from sediment. |
| Sediment forms when rocks break down into smaller pieces. |
| Some rocks form from lava or magma that cools. |
| The density of a rock can help determine what type of rock it is. |
| Using a magnifying lens can help us look more closely at the texture of a rock. |
| Weathering is the process that breaks rocks down into smaller pieces. |
| When a rock undergoes heat and/or pressure, it can change to a new rock. |