ROCks & Minerals Test Study Guide

<u>Minerals</u>

*A <u>mineral</u> is a solid nonliving material with a definite chemical makeup.

*Minerals are found in the <u>crust</u>, or outer layer, of the Earth.

*Some of the properties we use to identify minerals are: color, luster, cleavage, hardness, texture, and streak.

*<u>luster-</u> the way a mineral shines, or reflects light (can be described as metallicshiny like metal, or nonmetallic- dull or glassy)

*streak- the color of a mineral when it is ground into powder

*hardness- the measure of how easily a mineral can be scratched

*cleavage- the tendency of a mineral to split easily along flat surfaces

*<u>texture-</u> the way something feels

*<u>color-</u> determined by the minerals chemical makeup

*Talc is the softest mineral. It leaves a white streak and is used to make powder. *We use a <u>STREAK TEST</u> to determine a mineral's <u>streak</u>.

*To determine the **hardness** of a mineral, we use the <u>Mohs Scale</u>. The higher the number on the Mohs Scale, the harder the mineral. Harder minerals can scratch only minerals that are softer than them.

<u>Rocks</u>

*A <u>rock</u> is a solid material that is made up of one or more minerals.

*3 Types of Rocks: Igneous, Sedimentary, and Metamorphic

*<u>igneous rock-</u> rock that forms when melted, or molten rock from deep below the Earth's surface cools and hardens

*<u>sedimentary rock-</u> rock that forms when sand, particles of rock, bits of soil, and bits of once-living things are pressed together and harden

*<u>metamorphic rock-</u> new rock that forms when existing rocks are changed by heat, pressure, or chemicals beneath Earth's surface over time.

*A scientist who studies rocks is called a geologist.

*The continuous series of change that a rock undergoes is known as the <u>rock cycle</u>.

* sediment - sand, particles of rock, bits of soil, and remains of once-living things

Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic
-would find a lot of igneous	-most fossils are found in	-used to be different rocks,
rock near volcanoes due to the	sedimentary rocks	but were changed into new
lava and magma	-always form underwater	rocks by time, heat, and
		pressure.