**ROCK/ MINERAL SCIENCE STUDY SHEET - TEST THURSDAY, 10/1**

A rock is a solid material made up of one or more minerals. Granite, obsidian, and sandstone are types of rock.

Molten rock becomes igneous rock when lava cools and hardens.

Sedimentary Rocks come from bits of shell, sand, soil, rock particles, and decay of living things all pressed together. These layers are pressed for many, many years and harden to become Sedimentary Rocks.

Heat and pressure causes a rock to change into a metamorphic rock.

Geologists study the Earth, how rocks form, and how they change. Goggles are used to protect your eyes when testing mineral properties. When recording observations, never change what you recorded. Keep your observations the same, test again, and compare.

The Mohn’s Scale of Hardness is used to compare mineral properties like hardness, color, and cleavage.

The diamond is the hardest mineral in the world. Talc is the softest.

The luster property can be used to tell if a mineral is metallic or nonmetallic.

Size is not a property used to identify minerals.

The color of a mineral when it is ground into a powder is called its streak.

If a mineral splits easily along flat surfaces, it is said to have cleavage.

Silver and gold are types of minerals.

\* You should be able to label the parts of the Earth.
1. Crust (The outside layer. It’s the thinnest layer.)
2. Mantle (A thick layer of rock beneath the Crust. The upper part has a texture like modeling clay. The lower or deeper part is solid.)
3. Outer Core (Is liquid)
4. Inner Core (Is solid and is the hottest part of Earth) The core of the earth is a dense ball of iron.