

## **Rocks, Minerals and Erosion**

**Part A**

Read each phrase below. Choose the correct word from the box that fits the description and write it on the appropriate line.

**mineral**

a material found in nature. Is not alive and never was alive.

**rock**

a natural solid material made up of one or more minerals

**igneous rock**

type of rock formed when **magma/lava cools and hardens** either **above or below** the ground

**lustre**

describes the **shininess** of rocks and minerals

**sedimentary rock**

type of rock formed when **small particles of rock, bones, mud, sand, etc.** eventually settle on the bottom of lakes or oceans and become **compacted in layers**

**metamorphic rock**

type of rock formed when sedimentary and igneous rocks change because of **heat and pressure**

**sediments**

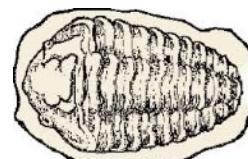
pieces of rock or sand that settles to the bottom of lakes and oceans

**fossils**

the remains of plants or animals that were once alive

**paleontologist**

someone who studies fossils


**erosion**

a long and very slow process that **breaks rocks down** and **carries them away**



**Word Box**

fossil

lustre

sediments

igneous rock

paleontologist

mineral

sedimentary rock

metamorphic rock

rock

erosion

**Part B**

Fill in the blanks.

1. Name five characteristics for sorting rocks and minerals  
(5 ways they can be sorted)

**texture**

**shape**

**lustre**

**size**

**colour**



2. Rough, smooth, soapy, and bumpy are words that can be used to describe a mineral's **texture**.

3. Fossils are found in **sedimentary** rock.

4. Two examples of an igneous rock: **pumice** **granite**  
**basalt** **obsidian**

Two examples of a metamorphic rock: **marble** **gneiss**  
**quartzite** **slate** **schist**

Two examples of a sedimentary rock: **shale** **limestone**  
**sandstone** **conglomerate**

5. All metamorphic rocks began once as **sedimentary** or  
**igneous** rocks.

6. The two types of fossils are **trace** fossils and  
**body** fossils.

7. There are many different kinds of things that become a fossil. Three examples are:  
**poop** **animal** **shells**, and  
**footprints** **bones** **burrows**



8. Three types of erosion are ice erosions,  
water erosion, and wind erosion.

#### Part C

Complete the sentences and examples below.

1. Extrusive igneous rock is formed when **lava cools and hardens outside a volcano/the ground.**

Intrusive igneous rock is formed when **magma cools and hardens inside a volcano/under the ground.**

2. What does the word 'metamorphic' mean?

**to have been changed**

3. How are igneous rocks formed?

**Magma or lava cools and hardens.**

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4. How are sedimentary rocks formed?

**Sediments settle and compact in layers.**

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5. How are metamorphic rocks formed?

**Sedimentary or igneous rocks are changed by heat and pressure.**

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(breaks apart)

6. Ice can cause erosion when water gets in the rock and freezes

7. Wind can cause erosion when wind blows sand around  
wind blows sand against a rock and chips it away

8. Water can cause erosion when water smashing into rocks and  
water can carry sediments away wears it away (waves)  
water runs on one spot for a long time water runs on a rock for a long time and wears it away

9. Natural changes to the landscape are when God changes the  
landscape. One example is: hurricane, tornado, earthquakes,  
tsunami, wildfire, typhoon,

10. Human changes to the landscape are when humans change the  
landscape. One example is: farms, mining, cities, national parks

\*\*\* Please note that you should know how each class of rock is  
formed (using the key words) \*\*\*

#### Part D

Place the letter 'S' next to the sentences that describe sedimentary rocks.

Place the letter 'I' next to the sentences that describe igneous rocks.

Place the letter 'M' next to the sentences that describe metamorphic rocks.

M heat and pressure change rocks inside the earth's crust into gneiss

I magma cools slowly and hardens into granite

I hot lava on the earth's surface cools quickly to form obsidian

S layers of shell or coral sand and mud form limestone

M heat and pressure deep in the earth change shale into slate

S pressure changes layers of mud into shale

