

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

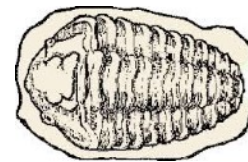
pieces of rock or sand that settles to the bottom of lakes and oceans

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 sedimentary

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 _____ or

_____ rocks.

6. The two types of fossils are _____ fossils and

_____ fossils.

7. There are many different kinds of things that become a fossil. Three examples are:

_____, _____, and _____.



8. Three types of erosion are _____ erosions,
_____ erosion, and _____ erosion.

Part C

Complete the sentences and examples below.

1. Extrusive igneous rock is formed when _____

Intrusive igneous rock is formed when _____

2. What does the word 'metamorphic' mean?

3. How are igneous rocks formed?

4. How are sedimentary rocks formed?

5. How are metamorphic rocks formed?

6. Ice can cause erosion when _____

7. Wind can cause erosion when _____

8. Water can cause erosion when _____

9. Natural changes to the landscape are when _____ changes the landscape. One example is: _____

10. Human changes to the landscape are when _____ change the landscape. One example is: _____

***** 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.

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

_____ **magma** cools slowly and hardens into **granite**

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

_____ **layers** of shell or coral sand and mud form **limestone**

_____ **heat and pressure** deep in the earth change shale into **slate**

_____ pressure changes **layers** of mud into **shale**

