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Rocks and Minerals- Div.1 Science Test

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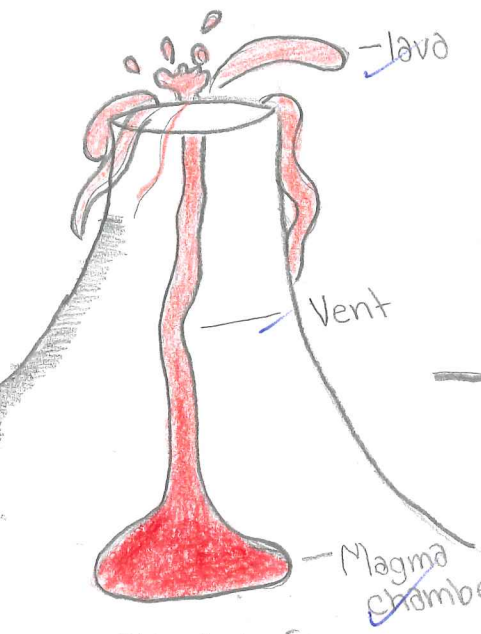
1. Using as much of the information you have learned as possible, show me what you know about the rock cycle. You can use pictures, words, or both to share your learning. Make it as neat and as legible as you can, and remember that the more organized information you can share, the more you show your knowledge.

Good work! You obviously worked hard.



Lava + Magma

Lava = Comes out of volcano and above ground.

Magma = Underground

= When lava comes out of the volcano and submerges underground it turns into magma.

Heat + Pressure!

Extra info

Way's to identify rocks;
- Luster
- streak
- colour
- hardness
- cleavage
- Moh's hardness scale

Igneous
- Granite
- Pumis
- Obsidian
- quartzite

- Igneous rock is formed by lava/Magma cooling, the slower it takes to cool the more/larger crystals you will see. The faster it cools the smaller crystals you will see.

-Coal?-
Most people would believe that coal is a rock, that's even what I thought but it's actually not! It's compressed plant matter so It would go under sedimentary rock because the plant is sedimentary, but it's not actually a rock.

Techtonic plates
- Techtonic plates are large pieces of rock that that sits on the earth's mantle, when they shift that causes an earthquake.

Plate Boundary's;
where to techtonic plates connect.

- Mineral/Rock?
Minerals and rock are the same thing! rock is made up of mineral but mineral is just generally purer.

Metamorphic;
- ~~Hornfels~~
- Marble
- ~~limestone~~ Marble - Compressed calcium

Usually you would think that limestone is a sedimentary rock because it's a stone but since it's compressed calcium it turns into metamorphic.

- Metamorphic rock is formed from adding heat + pressure, metamorphic rock has layers but once you add heat + pressure it turns into one layer so you can see the same thing all the way through. Any rock can be turned ~~into~~ metamorphic, if you take Igneous rock and you add heat + pressure it turns into metamorphic rock.

Example;
If you have a cake with layers then you put that cake in an oven with a brick on top of it the cake is going to get flattened into one layer.

But when the energy Flow decreases it forces the tiny pieces of sediments to the bottom of the water body and transports it to a destination where it get's compressed.

Weathering and deposition;

- The definition of weathering is breaking down rock. When wind, rain, snow or even glaciers start doing what they do best weathering takes action and starts breaking down rock. = Weathering

- Deposition -
Deposition is similar to weathering. When tiny pieces of sediment floats at the surface or water when the energy/flow is still in motion it floats at the surface in a motion

Sedimentary
- Sandstone
- Mudstone
- Soapstone ← metamorphic Schist

- Sedimentary rock is formed by tiny ocean critters dying in the ocean and there shells floating to the bottom, and over time they will get compressed into sedimentery rock.

Key words;
- Transport
- Deposition
- weathering
- cementation