

Important terms:

Minerology – the study of the crystal structure and the properties of minerals

Minerals- a naturally occurring inorganic substance, formed by a geological processes

Luster – the way light interacts with the surface of a mineral, crystal, or rock

Rock Cleavage- a division or split- how a rock breaks

Density- compactness of a substance

Mohs Scale- a scale used to measure the hardness of a rock or mineral

Streak- the colour of a minerals powder (using the streak test)

Sedimentary rocks- rocks that are made from other materials like sand or shells that are usually formed in layers

Igneous rocks- made from molten or magma that cools quickly

Intrusive igneous rocks- formed INSIDE a volcano

Extrusive igneous rocks- formed OUTSIDE a volcano

Metamorphic rocks- rocks that have been changed over time by heat or pressure

Sediments- matter deposited at the bottom of a body of water

Weathering- the breaking down of rocks and minerals from wind, acids, salt, water or temperature

Erosion- when wind, water or ice wear down and carry away the rock

Deposition- when the wind, or ice deposits the rock or earth material (usually in water)

Geologist- a scientist who studies the structure of the earth and its history

Bedrock- solid rock underneath the earth's surface

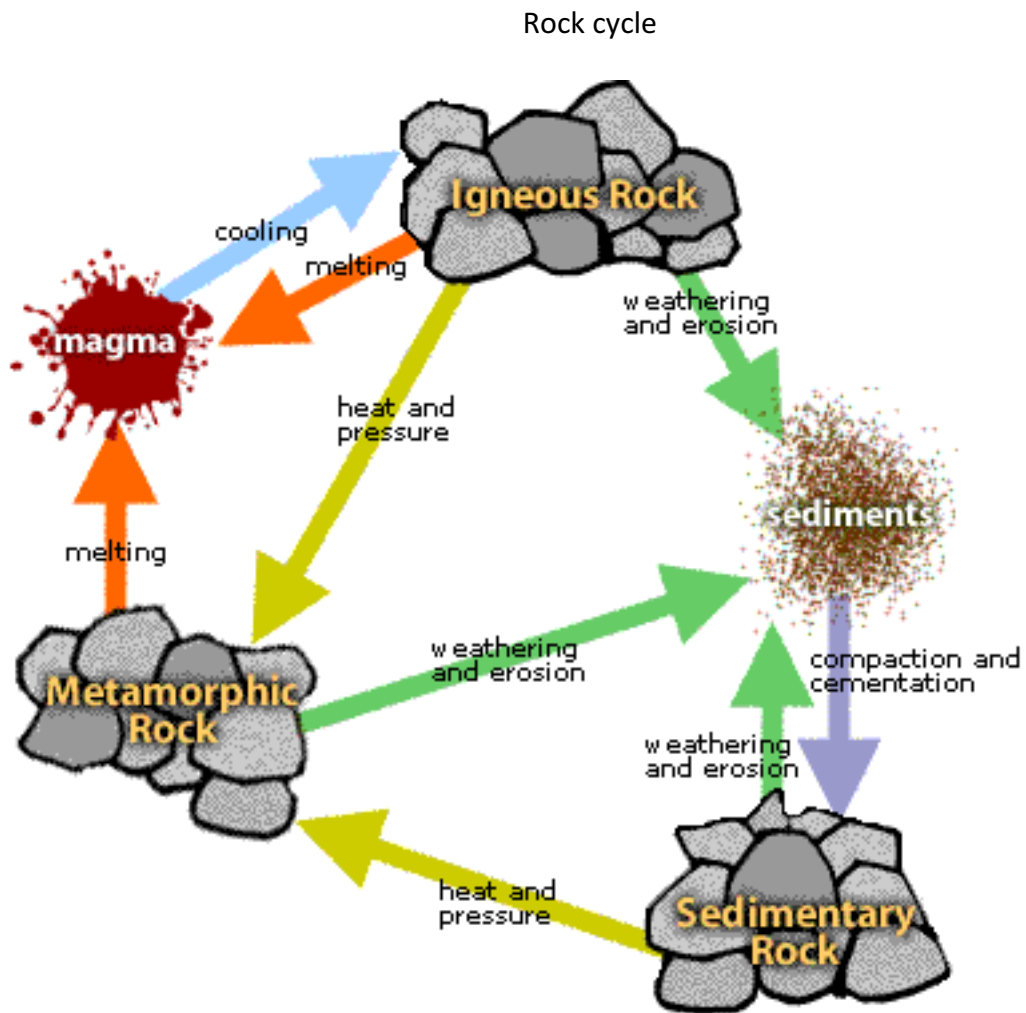
Soil- particles of rocks and minerals mixed with organic material

Subsoil- layer of soil between the surface layer and bedrock

Topsoil- the top layer of soil usually containing organic material

5 mineral requirements

1. Must be a solid
2. Must be naturally occurring (not man-made)
3. Must be inorganic (not living)
4. Must have a chemical composition
5. Must have an ordered internal structure



Layers of the earth

