Name_		Unit 8 Rocks and Minerals
Period	Date	Earth Science
I.	General Information	
		have helped us understand the
	a and and variety and complexity of Earth m	aterials.
	have important economic and env	ronmental impacts.
		and must be used
	wisely.	
	d. List three things that humans can	lo to help save our natural resources.
II.	Mineral Definition	-
	a occurring	
	<b>b.</b> (non-living)	
	<b>c.</b> atoms ar	ranged in a fived nattern
	i - when nat	terns of atoms can be seen with the human eye.
	e. Composed of or	soms of atoms can be seen with the human eye.
	i substance	es that cannot be broken down into simpler
	substances by ordinary cher	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	of molecule/atoms joined together in a definite
	proportion.	22 more and atoms joined to go and in a committee
	proportion	
III.	Mineral Information	
	a. Minerals are	
	b. Minerals are	
	<b>2.</b> fro	om water caused by evaporation, chemical
	The state of the s	e changes and the rearrangement of atoms
		Or and the same of months
	75	

	<b>b.</b> We need to look at	the properties to identify a mineral.
	1	- most minerals do not have a distinctive color.
	a.	Exception: Sulfur  - the color of a mineral's powder.
	2	White, none, colored
	3.	- the resistance to being scratched.
	<b>4.</b>	- the way a mineral reflects light
	<b>a</b> .	looks like metal
	b.	does not look like metal
	5	- can calculate
		-
	7	_
* *		s of Minerals
V.	a. Acid Test-	S OT WITHER 415
•		SOI MINELAIS
••		SOI MINELAIS
••		SOI MINELAIS
••	a. Acid Test-	rals with Sulfur in them to smell.
••	a. Acid Test-	
••	a. Acid Test-	
••	a. Acid Test-	
	a. Acid Test-	
	a. Acid Test-	rals with Sulfur in them to smell.
	a. Acid Test-	rals with Sulfur in them to smell.
	a. Acid Test-	

VII.	Igneous Rocks
	a. Igneous rocks are formed by the of molten
1	- melted rock below the Farth's surface
	ii melted rock at the Earth's surface
	o. made nom crystals
	c are present in some igneous rock
	c are present in some igneous rock?  d. What is used to identify an igneous rock?
	e. We can tell the rate of cooling by observing the size.
	L Dig crysials must have cooled
	ii. Small crystals must have cooled
	f. There are two types of igneous rock:
	i.
	ii
	ii.
	ii
	ii.
	g. ****Know how to use the Igneous Rock Chart on page 6 of your ESRT.
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VIII.	g. ****Know how to use the Igneous Rock Chart on page 6 of your ESRT.  Sedimentary Rocks
VIII.	g. ****Know how to use the Igneous Rock Chart on page 6 of your ESRT.  Sedimentary Rocks a. are often composed of rounded cemented in
VIII.	g. ****Know how to use the Igneous Rock Chart on page 6 of your ESRT.  Sedimentary Rocks a. are often composed of rounded cemented in  b. Grains may be too small to be seen ()
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VIII.	g. ****Know how to use the Igneous Rock Chart on page 6 of your ESRT.  Sedimentary Rocks a. are often composed of rounded cemented in b. Grains may be too small to be seen () c. In general sedimentary rocks are already and already rocks.  4.

j	Sedimentary rocks are usually the resistant to weathering.  Found near the of the Earth.
	k. Fossils provide evidence of the environment in which they formed. Ex. Clam shells:
	<ul> <li>I. Evaporate sedimentary rocks precipitate (comes out of solution) from, shallow seas.</li> <li>m. Show some ripple and mud cracks.</li> <li>n. Are classified as</li> </ul>
	1
IX.	Metamorphic Rocks a. Are formed by the b. Changes are caused by:  1.  2.
	3. c. Metamorphic rocks are not formed from the melting of other rocks.

g. Usually contains intergrown crystals.
h. Can undergo changes or changes.
i the rock it used to be before it changed
j. It is possible to infer (guess at) the parent rock from the mineral and the
k. The same parent rock can form many different metamorphic rocks.
l. There are two types of metamorphism
from mountain building and plate tectonics.  2 occurs when molten rock comes into contact with cooler rock, small area (intrusion or extrusion)
m. ****Know how to use the Metamorphic Rock Chart on page 7 of the ESRT.

