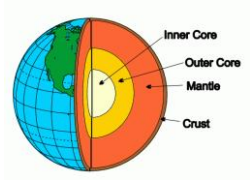
8H Rocks

1. Rocks and Their Uses

Geologist	A scientist who studies rocks and the Earth.
Rocks	Naturally occurring substances made up of different grains.
Minerals	The chemical compounds in rocks- rocks are mixtures of different minerals.
Porous	Rounded grain rocks can absorb water because it gets into the gaps.
Permeable	Water can run through.
Cement	A building material made from limestone.
Gravel	A mixture of cement, sand and gravel.

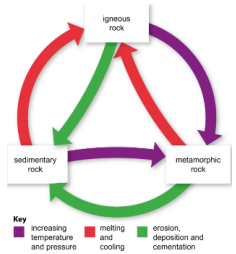
2. Igneous and Metamorphic

The Structure of the Earth	
Igneous Rocks	Formed when molten rock cools down *e.g. basalt, granite*
Magma	Molten rock
Lava	Magma that reaches the Earth's surface.
Metamorphic Rocks	Formed by pressure and heat changing other rocks. *e.g. granite, slate and marble*

3. Weathering and Erosion

Weathering	When rocks are broken up by physical, chemical or biological processes.
Erosion	The movement of loose and weathered rock.
Abrasion	When rock fragments bump into each other and are worn away.
Sediment	Bits of rock and sand in streams or rivers.
Glacier	Rivers of ice that move slowly but can transport large pieces of rock.

4. Sedimentary Rocks

Sedimentary Rocks	Formed when layers of sediment build up over time followed by compaction then cementation. *e.g. sandstone, mudstone*
Sedimentary Rock Texture	They are always made from rounded grains. Properties depend on the type of sediment that forms them.
The Rock Cycle	

5. Materials in the Earth

Native State	Metals found as pure elements in rocks.
Ores	Rocks that contain enough of a metal / metal compound to be worth mining.
Extracting Ores	Ores are obtained by mining, then crushed and chemical reactions used to obtain the metal.
Mining Problems	Damages the environment by destroying habitats and causes pollution.
Rare Metals	Hard to obtain which makes them expensive.
Recycling	Using a material again.
Recycling Advantages	Cuts down on pollution from mining and landfill sites, allows supplies to last longer and requires less energy.