GEOLOGY/ ÈKÓ ÌŞÈDÁLÈ -AYÉ



Àpáta ìpààrídà

INTRODUCTION / ORO AKOSO

Geology - Science of the earth: is the science comprising Pkó light ligh

Àpáta ìsile

of the study of solid Earth and the processes by which it evolves. In modern times, geology is commercially important for mineral and hydrocarbon exploration and for evaluating water resources; is publicly important for the prediction and understanding of natural hazards. Many processes such as landslides, earthquakes, floods and volcanic eruptions can be hazardous to people. Geologists work to understand these processes well enough to avoid building important structures where they might be damaged.	tí ó gbà yà. Ní àsìkò ìlàjú yi, èkó ìṣèdále-ayé jé pàtàkì fún àmúṣọrọ àwọn àlùmọnì ile ayé àti fún ìwákiri àwọn eporobì, àti fún àgbéyewò àwọn ọrọ inú omi. Ó tún wà fún iṣàsọtele àti ìlanilóye àwọn ewu ile ayé. ọpọlọpọ àwọn ìrírí ayé bí ile-yíyò, ìjì-ile, àgbàrá-òjò àti ìfe-ile ló ní ọpọlọpọ ewu fún àwa ọmọ aráyé. Àwọn akèkó iṣèdále-ayé nṣiṣé láti lóye àwọn nkan wọnyí tóbee ge kí a ba lè yàgò fún kíkọ àwọn ilé pàtàkì ní ibi tí wọn ti lè bàje.
Rock: A hard mineral mass	Àpáta
Minerals: Minerals are naturally occurring useful substances that are neither plants nor animals ****	Àlùmọnì: Àwọn eléyi jệ àwọn nkan tó ti wà láti ayébáyé, tí wọn sì ní ìwúlò. Àwọn eléyi kì íṣe onjẹ tàbí àwọn ẹran.
Earthquake Shaking of the earth's crust	Ìjì-ilẹ
Volcano (volcanic eruption) A vent in the earth's crust through which lava and ashes are expelled.	Ìfẹ-ilẹ (ilẹ fẹ: the earth vents): ìfẹ láti inú ilẹ wá tó nfa ki ọgọdọ-gbígbóná àti eérú tu jáde
Seismology Science of earthquakes	Èkó nípa ìjì-ile
Sand: granular material of disintegrated rock	Yanrìn, Iyanrìn: Àpáta tẹlẹ tó ti wá di ewówó (granules), tó sì ti túká.
Sandstone: sedimentary rock with colour ranging from	Egúrù, egúnrìn: Àpáta ìsìlẹ tó ní àwọn awọ bí àyìnrín sí
yellow to red	pupa

Clay: Pliable earth that hardens when fired	Odo: Ile tó șeé te, tó sì má nda líle tí a bá sun ún ní iná
Ore: a naturally occurring solid material from which a	Aluro atilewa: Awon apata tabi aluro miran ti a wa jade
metal or valuable mineral can be profitably extracted.	lati inu iho ile ninu eyi ti a ti le yo awon alumoni olowo
	iyebiye

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMÒ -

ÒRÒ

English	Yorùbá	English	Yorùbá
Rocks	Àpáta	Sand	Yanrìn, Iyanrìn
Igneous rocks	Àpáta àfinádá	Stone	Òkúta
Sedimentary rocks	Àpáta ìsile	Clay	Odo
Metamorphic rocks	Àpáta	Glass	Dígí
Minerals	Àlùmọnì	Cement	Şimentì
Granite- hard igneous rock	Akọ-òkúta, Akọ-àpáta	Chalk	 Efun
Marble – type of limestone	Qtadídán	Volcanology	Èkó nípa ìfę-ile
Extraction	Wíwòjáde (wo nnkan jade: to		
	extract)		

TYPES OF ROCKS / AWON ORÍŞI APÁTA

Igneous rock: Rock produced by the action of fire	Àpáta àfinádá: Àpáta tó wáyé nigbati ògòdò gbigbona tó jade
	lati àjà-ilè di tútù
Sedimentary rock: Rock formed from the deposit	Àpáta ìsilę: Àpáta tó wáyé nigbati awon gèdègédè ile bá kóra jo
of sediments	ti wọn sì di líle
Metamorphic rock: from the transformation of	Àpáta ìpààrídà: Àpáta tó wáyé lati ara apata miran
existing rock types	

TYPES OF MINERALS / ORÍȘI ÀWON ÀLÙMÓNÌ ILE

Iron ore	Apata onirin (rock containing iron)
Coal	Èédú
Clay	Odo
Diamond	Èédú dídán, Díámondì
Copper	Кора

OTHER MATERIALS OBTAINED FROM THE GROUND / ÀWON OHUN AJÉ MIRÂN TÍ A NRI NINU ILE

Crude oil (petroleum)	Epo ròbì
Natural gas	Òyì atiletu (ti ile tu: emerges from the ground)
Coal gas	Òyì inú èédú