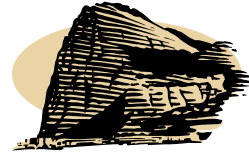


Name KEY



Earth Materials Investigations 1 and 2 Review Sheet

Geology

- Geology is the study of earth materials.
- A geologist is a person who studies earth materials.

Measurement

- Rocks can be measured and compared.
- Meter tapes measure linear distance.
- Circumference is the distance around a circular object.
- Diameter is the distance across a circular object.
- Depth measures how thick an object is.
- A balance scale measures the weight/mass of an object.

Rocks vs. Minerals

- A rock is an earth material made up of many different solid minerals.
- A mineral is an earth material that cannot be broken down any further.
- A rock is made up of many ingredients.
- A mineral is made up of 1 ingredient.
- Rocks are not necessarily bigger than minerals.

Properties of Rocks

- A property is something you can observe using your five senses.
- These are properties of rocks that can be observed:
 - color
 - size
 - shape
 - texture
 - hardness

- **DOES THE TOOL SCRATCH THE MINERAL?**

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Nail</u>	<u>Penny</u>	<u>Fingernail</u>	Hardness
Talc	YES	YES	YES	<u>Soft</u>
Calcite	YES	YES	NO	Medium
Apatite	YES	NO	NO	<u>Hard</u>

- Apatite was the hardest mineral because it was scratched by only one tool.
- A hard rock always scratches a soft rock.

Rocks and Water

- Water evaporates when it is left open to the air. It turns into a gas called water vapor.
- Evaporation helps separate the parts of a rock.
- Using evaporation, water evaporates and the rock's crystals are left in the dish.
- Crystals are the solid form of a material that can be identified by its shape or pattern.
- Minerals dissolve when they are mixed with water, which means they are broken down.
- Minerals can dissolve in 2 ways:
 - bigger minerals are broken down into smaller pieces, or
 - minerals seem to disappear in the water.