

## Content Notes

Rocks have many properties: shape, size, color, texture

Geologists use rock properties to help identify different rocks

Some dimensions of rocks can be measured and compared

\*\* Rocks are made of minerals, minerals are made of only 1 ingredient

An important job of a geologist is to find out what materials make up the rocks they find. This info. gives evidenced of what the earth is made of.

Some ingredients can be identified by breaking rocks a part.

Water can be used to separate ingredients; some break into smaller pieces, some dissolve

Evaporation is a way to separate liquid & solid ingredients.

Mineral crystals have identifiable shapes.

Hardness is a mineral property - the resistance to being scratched

Minerals can be put in order by hardness.

A harder object always scratches a softer one.

Size cannot be used as an identifying property since rocks and minerals come in many sizes.

Minerals are basic earth materials that can not be broken down into any other property. (It is pure)  
It is necessary to know several properties to identify a rock or mineral.

## Earth Materials Word Bank

1. Geology- the study of the materials that make up planet Earth.
2. Geologist- scientist who study planet Earth.
3. Property- Color, size, shape, texture and mass (weight).
4. Circumference- the distance around a circular object.
5. Diameter- the distance across a circular object.
6. Depth- how thick an object is from top to bottom.
7. Meter Tape- measures linear dimensions.
8. Balance- measures mass.
9. Mass- measure weight to determine mass.
10. Rock- an earth material made up of more than one ingredient.
11. Minerals- when an ingredient can not be broken down into other ingredients.
12. Dissolve- when some substances mix with water, they break down into such small pieces that they seem to disappear into water.
13. Crystal- a solid form of a material that can be identified by its characteristic shape or pattern.
14. Evaporate- to turn into vapor and disappear.

