Name _____ Date _____ # _____

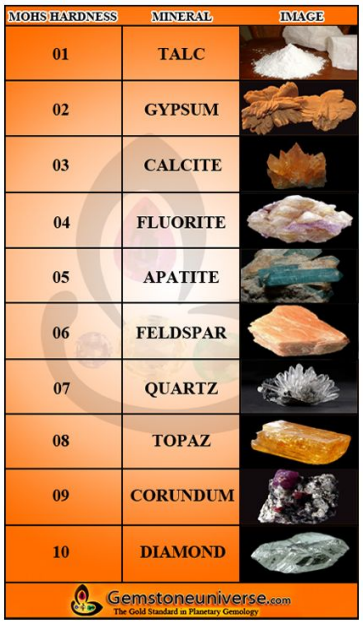
Rock and Soil Study Guide

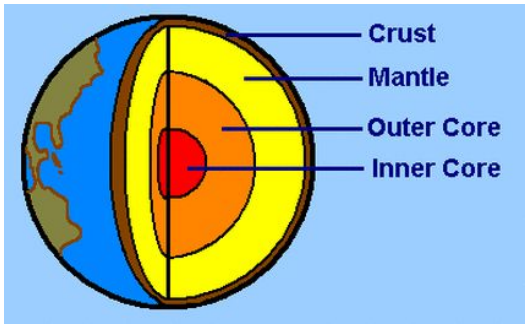
Test Date _____

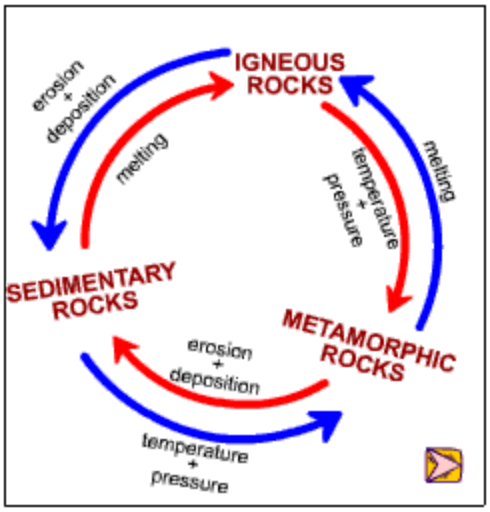
Please use this to study for your test on rocks and soil. Look at the bottom for study tips.

1. Soil can be a combination of gravel, pebbles, silt, clay, humus, and sand.
2. Plants and animals decay into tiny pieces called humus. Humus provides nutrients for plants and helps the soil retain water.
3. When a rock is weathered it breaks into smaller pieces.
4. Some examples of physical weathering are rocks falling off cliffs, sand abrasion on cliffs, and tree roots growing and breaking rocks.
5. Chemical weathering happens due to acid rain and salt water.
6. Erosion it the taking away of weathered rocks.
7. The settling of sediments is called deposition.
8. Landforms can change quickly due to earthquakes, floods, and volcanoes.
9. Some renewable resources are air, water, trees, and animals.
10. Some nonrenewable resources are coal, minerals, and natural gas.
11. Igneous rocks form when hot lava cools.
    a. Examples: Basalt, Granite, Obsidian.
12. Metamorphic rocks change from one form of rock to another due to heat and pressure.
    a. Examples: Marble, Slate, Quartzite.
13. Sedimentary rocks form from bits and pieces of recycled rocks and minerals.
    a. Examples: Sandstone, fossils, Limestone.
14. You can identify a mineral based on color, hardness, streak, luster, how they break, and magnetism.
15. Rocks are made of minerals.
16. The stream tables model erosion and deposition.
    a. They allow us to see how things happen in a shorter time span than the real world.
    b. It allows us to change different conditions like slope and flood.
    c. The model is not exactly like the real world.
    d. There may be more conditions than we can model on the stream table.
17. Abrasion is when rocks are rubbed or banged together.
18. Soil on one place can have different properties than soil in another place.
    a. The source of the rocks can be different.
    b. There can be a different amount of weathering.
        i. Some earth materials could be smaller or larger.
    c. The humus may be different because of different plants and animals in that are in that area.
19. Landforms formed by Weathering and Erosion:

    a. Arch, Butte, Mesa, Gorge, Valley, H, Canyon, Meander.
20. Landforms formed by Deposition:
    a. Alluvial Fan, Beach, Floodplain, Delta, Moraine, Sand dune, Landslide.
21. Landforms formed by Eruptions:
    a. Volcano, Caldera
22. Landforms formed by Crust Movement:
    a. Fault, Plateau, Mountain
23. Earth's crust has a lot of cracks. The cracks are called faults.
24. Earth's outer layer is called the crust. The crust is made of solid rock.
25. Under the crust is the mantle that is partly melted rock.
26. Earth's center is called the inner and outer core.
27. Moh's Scale of Hardness: See picture below.
    a. 1-Talc
    b. 10-Diamond







Rock cycle. (TAT)

Study Tips

1. Read the study guide everyday.
2. Make up questions to answer.
3. Make flash cards with the questions on one side and the answer on the other.
4. Have another person quiz you.
5. Draw pictures to help you remember.
6. Make up funny saying to help you remember.