Minerals, Rocks, and Soils of Georgia Study Guide

Test on Thursday, November 19th

![C:\Users\burr\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPDXDEW7\MP900430447[1].jpg]()

* Igneous rock is formed when a volcano explodes.
* Weathering is a process that breaks down rocks into smaller pieces.
* Wind and water can cause rocks to change their shape.
* Sand has the largest grains, silt has medium sized grains, and clay has the smallest grains.
* Loam is a type of soil found on many farms.
* The rock cycle
* Color, hardness, and streak are all properties of minerals.
* Clay is made up of powdery grains of rock.
* Water, air, humus, and tiny pieces of rock are the four things that make up soil.
* Hardness is a mineral property identified by the Mohs scale.
* A mineral is an object that is solid, formed in nature, and has never been alive.
* A naturally formed solid made of one or more minerals is a rock.
* A rock that was once melted and then cooled and hardened is an igneous rock.
* Color left behind by a mineral when it is rubbed against a rough white tile is called streak.
* Sedimentary rock is rock formed from material that has settled into layers.
* Using Mohs Hardness scale, be able to put minerals in order according to their hardness.
* Minerals like gold and silver are valuable because they are hard to find (rare).
* Some mountains are short and round some are tall and pointy. This is due to the amount of weathering and erosion.
* Igneous rocks will not change into metamorphic rocks without a lot of time and heat and pressure.