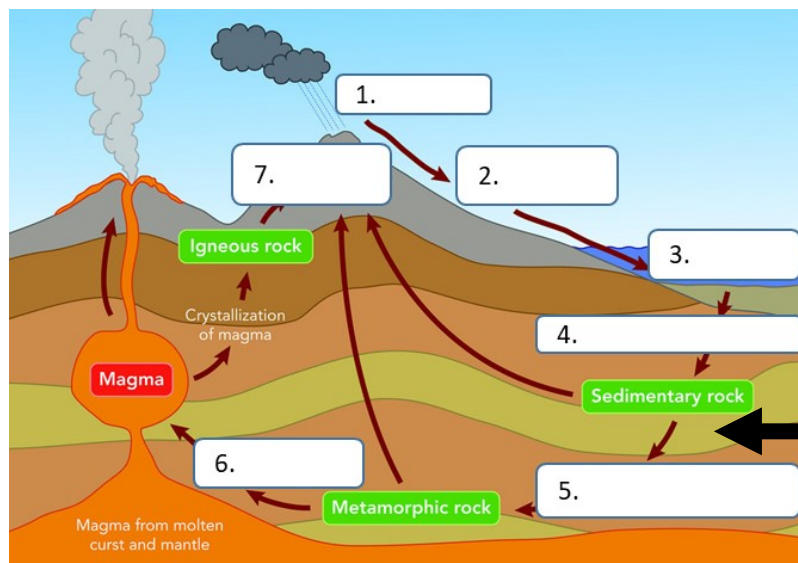
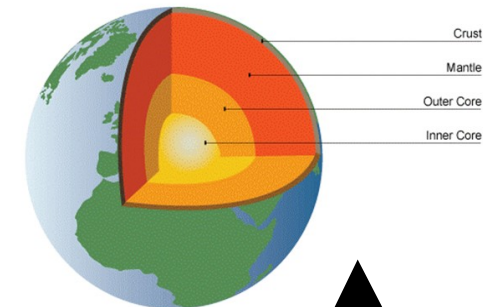
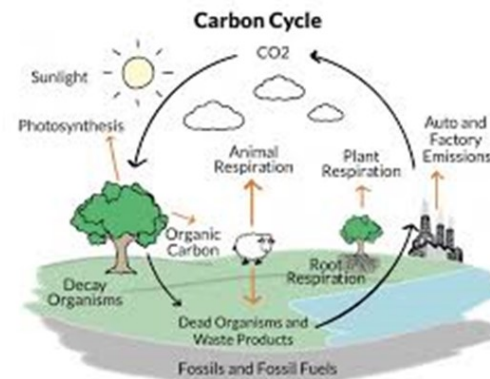




1: Rock Properties		Which rocks are these features common in?		
Keyword	Meaning and example	Sedimentary rocks	Metamorphic rocks	Igneous rocks
Rock	A substance made of minerals	ALL	ALL	ALL
Porosity	Holes within a rock, i.e. pumice	Y		
Permeability	The ability of water to flow through a porous rock	Y		Only pumice
Texture	i.e. Crumbly (sandstone), Brittle (slate)	Y		
Density	i.e. High density (granite), low density (pumice)	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Layers	Sediment grains are deposited in layers	Y		
Layers of Crystals	When a rock experiences heat & pressure		Y	
Small Crystals	Formed by extrusive magma, cooled fast			Y
Large Crystals	Formed by intrusive magma, cooled slow			Y

2: Weathering and Erosion	
Keyword	How the process works:
Weathering	The act of weather conditions breaking down rocks - either by physical, biological or chemical weathering
Erosion	The gradual destruction by wind, water, or other natural agents.
Freeze-Thaw	Hot-cold climates (i.e. desert): water enters rock, freezes, expands then melts. This repeats until a rock breaks
Onion Skin	Hot-cold climates (i.e. desert): rock surface expands during hot days, contracts during colder night until outer 'layers' break off
Abrasion	The removal of rock edges by friction/movement
Transportation	Rocks can be moved by water, wind and ice
Deposition	Rocks are dropped off after being transported



Section 3: Rock Cycle	
1	Weathering and erosion
2	Transportation and deposition
3	Sedimentation
4	Compaction and Cementation
5	High temperature & high pressure
6	Melting
7	Uplift to surface

4: Structure of the Earth	
Layer	Composition
Atmosphere	79% Nitrogen, 20% Oxygen & 1% Other
Crust	Thin, rocky, outer layer
Mantle	Molten rock
Outer Core	Liquid Nickel and Iron
Inner Core	Solid Iron