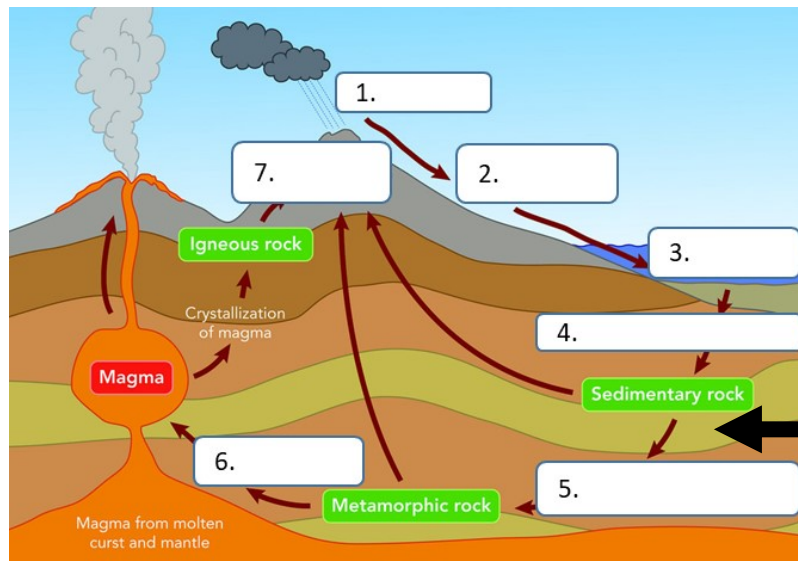
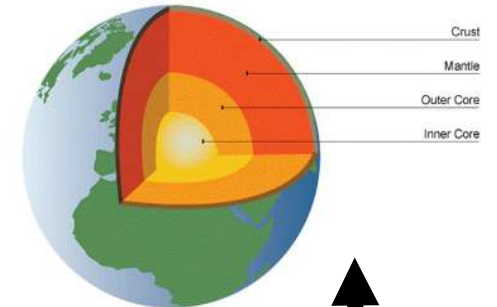
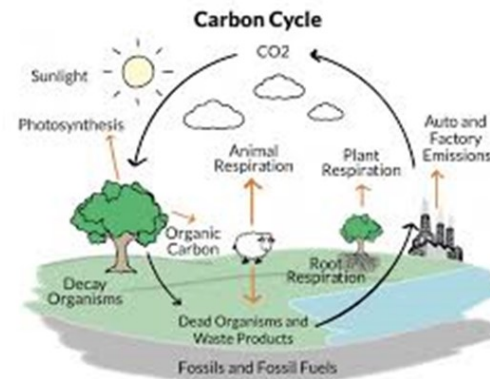




| 1: Rock Properties        |  | Which rocks are these features common in? |                   |               |
|---------------------------|--|---|-------------------|---------------|
| Keyword                   | Meaning and example                                | Sedimentary rocks              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

| 2: Weathering and Erosion |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Keyword                   | How the process works:  |
| <b>Weathering</b>         | The act of weather conditions breaking down rocks - either by <b>physical, biological</b> or <b>chemical</b> weathering             |
| <b>Erosion</b>            | The gradual destruction by wind, water, or other natural agents.  |
| <b>Freeze-Thaw</b>        | Hot-cold climates (i.e. desert): water enters rock, freezes, expands then melts. This repeats until a rock breaks                   |
| <b>Onion Skin</b>         | Hot-cold climates (i.e. desert): rock surface expands during hot days, contracts during colder night until outer 'layers' break off |
| <b>Abrasion</b>           | The <b>removal of rock edges</b> by friction/movement   |
| <b>Transportation</b>     | Rocks can be moved by <b>water, wind</b> and <b>ice</b>   |
| <b>Deposition</b>         | 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                         |
| <b>Atmosphere</b>         | 79% Nitrogen, 20% Oxygen & 1% Other |
| <b>Crust</b>              | Thin, rocky, outer layer            |
| <b>Mantle</b>             | Molten rock                         |
| <b>Outer Core</b>         | Liquid Nickel and Iron              |
| <b>Inner Core</b>         | Solid Iron                          |