Test Date: December 12, 2013 Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Minerals, Rocks, and Soils of Georgia

Vocabulary:

1. **rock:** naturally formed solid made of one or more minerals
2. **streak:** the color left behind by a mineral whet it is rubbed against a rough white tile
3. **sedimentary rock:** rock formed from material that has settled into layers
4. **igneous rock:** a rock that was once melted and then cooled and hardened (can be formed when a volcano explodes)
5. **metamorphic rock:** rock that has been changed by heat or pressure
6. **hardness:** how easily a mineral can be scratched; identified by the Mohs scale
7. **mineral:** a solid object formed in nature that has never been alive and is made of only one element
8. **erosion:** the process that moves pieces of rock and soil
9. **weathering:** the process that breaks down rocks into smaller pieces
10. **loam:** a soil made from the mixture of humus, clay, silt, and sand (most soils found on farms are loam)
11. **clay:** soil made of tiny, powdery grains of rock

Concepts:

**Properties of minerals**: color, hardness, streak, and luster

**Soil** is made up of water, air, humus, and tiny pieces of rock.

**Weathering** breaks rocks down into smaller pieces. Wind and water both cause weather.

The main difference between **sand, silt, and clay** is the size of grains. You can see sand grains because they are the biggest. Clay has the smallest grain size.