

Igneous

:Igneous rock is formed when magma cools and solidifies.

Metamorphic

Metamorphic

:Metamorphic rocks are formed when other rocks are affected by great temperatures and pressures

Granite

Granite

:formed from hot, molten magma. ... The magma cools and turns slowly into solid stone.

Basalt

Basalt

:a kind of igneous rock formed by the cooling of a certain type of molten lava.

Molten rock

Molten rock

:Hot liquefied, rock located deep below the Earth's surface is called magma.

Magma

Magma

:Molten, or hot liquefied, rock located deep below the Earth's surface

Marble

Marble

: a metamorphic rock that developed from limestone.

Slate

Slate

:a fine-grained usually bluish gray rock that splits into thin layers

Metamorphosed

Metamorphosed

:Metamorphic rocks are formed when other rocks are affected by great temperatures and pressures. They do not melt, but the chemicals they contain may change their forms, or crystal shapes. Marble and slate are two examples of metamorphic rocks. The name metamorphic comes from Greek words meaning “change of shape.”

Sedimentary

Sedimentary

:made when sand, mud and pebbles get laid down in layers.

Limestone

Limestone

:a type of rock that is made up of bits of animal shells. Over millions of years these shells collected on the ocean floor. As layers of shells and mud built up, the lower layers slowly hardened into limestone

Sandstone

Sandstone

:a sedimentary rock. It is a rock made of compacted sand.

Compacting

Compacting

:The process of making something more compact, or dense and very tightly packed together, is compaction.

Rock cycle

Rock cycle

:The rock cycle is the long, slow journey of rocks down from Earth's surface and then back up again. ... During the rock cycle, rocks form deep in the Earth, move and sometimes change, go up to the surface, and eventually return below the ground. The three main kinds of rock are igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic.

Tectonic plates

Tectonic plates

:Tectonic plates are pieces of land that connect together on the Earth's outer shell.

Earth's crust

Earth's crust

:a thin shell that surrounds the entire Earth.

Volcano

Volcano

:a mountain that opens downward to a pool of molten rock below the surface of the earth.

Sediment

Sediment

:is solid material that is moved and deposited in a new location.

Rock hardness

Rock hardness

:ordered by hardness, determined by which minerals can scratch other minerals.

Erosion

Erosion

:the wearing away of the land by forces such as water, wind, and ice.

Crystals

Crystals

:a special kind of solid material where the molecules fit together in a repeating pattern.

Permeable

Permeable

:having pores or openings that let liquids or gases pass through

Weathering

Weathering

:the process where rock. is dissolved, worn away or broken down into smaller and smaller pieces.

Ore

Ore

:a natural combination of minerals from which metals can be extracted

Impermeable

Impermeable

:Something that is impermeable does not allow water or liquid to pass through it.

Soil

Soil
:the loose upper layer of the Earth's surface where plants grow.

Disintegrate

Disintegrate

:to break down into parts or pieces.

organic/humus layer

organic/humus layer

:a thick layer of plant remains such as leaves and twigs

Mud

Mud

: soft wet earth or dirt

Texture

Texture

: what things are made of and how they feel.

Topsoil 'a' layer

Topsoil 'a' layer:
:the primary layer where plants and organisms live.

Silt

Silt

:a solid, dust-like sediment that water, ice, and wind transport and deposit.

Structure

Structure
: something built or arranged in a definite way

Mineral

Mineral

:substances that are formed naturally in the Earth

Subsoil 'B' layer

Subsoil 'B' layer

:This layer is made primarily of clay, iron, and organic matter

Organic material

Organic material

:matter that has come from a recently living organism.

Temperature

Temperature

:a degree of hotness or coldness the can be measured using a thermometer.

Parent material 'C' layer

Parent material 'C' layer

:is the surface where the soil or the upper layers developed from and it is mostly composed of huge rocks.

Living organism

Living organism
: An organism is any living thing.

Topography

Topography

: the physical features of an area of land.

Climate

Climate

: the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years.

Porosity

Porosity

:the quality of being porous, or full of tiny holes. Liquids go right through things that have porosity

Illuviation

Illuviation

:Removal of dissolved or suspended material from a layer or layers of the soil by the movement of water when rainfall exceeds evaporation.