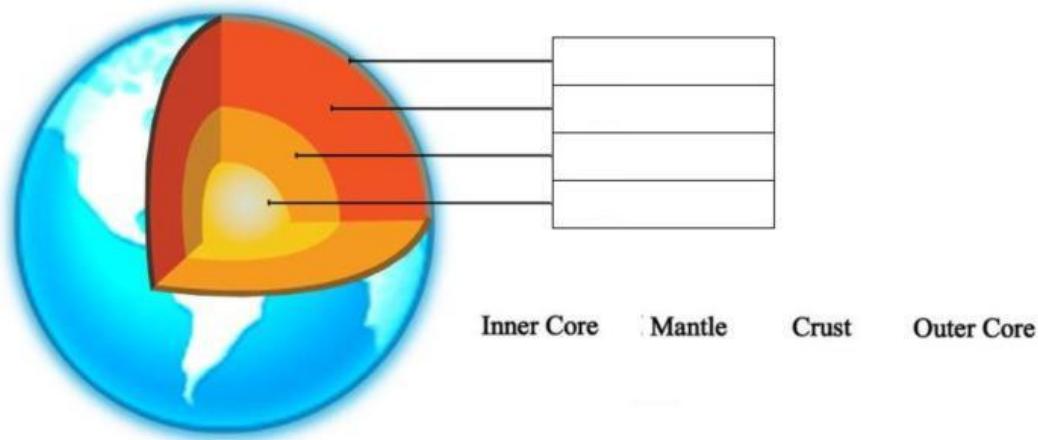


UNIT 3: WHAT IS GEOLOGY?

1. MATCH



The solid part of the Earth is called _____ . It's made up of _____ layers.

2. MATCH

Is the centre of the Earth. It is also the hottest part!
Is the thickest layer of the geosphere. It is made up of magma (semi-liquid rock)
Is the layer around the inner core. Is liquid .
Is the top layer of the geosphere. Is solid and forms the continents and ocean floor.
Is the solid outer part that includes the crust and top of the mantle .

The outer core
The crust
The inner core
The mantle
The lithosphere

3. COMPLETE

1) What is the geosphere?

- A. The solid part of the Earth.
- B. The liquid part of the Earth.
- C. The water on the Earth's surface.
- D. The layer of air around the Earth.

2) Which layer is described as the centre of the Earth and the hottest part?

- A. The crust
- B. The mantle
- C. The outer core
- D. The inner core

3) What is the mantle made of?

- A. Solid iron and nickel.
- B. Oxygen and nitrogen.
- C. Magma (semi-liquid rock).
- D. Liquid water.

4) Which layer is the thinnest and forms the continents and ocean floor?

- A. The inner core
- B. The lithosphere
- C. The mantle
- D. The crust

5) The lithosphere includes the crust and which other part?

- A. The entire core.
- B. The atmosphere.
- C. The bottom of the mantle.
- D. The top of the mantle.

6) The crust is changing because the magma and....?

- A. Electricity.
- B. Gravity and magnetism.
- C. Sunlight and moonlight.
- D. Wind and moving water.

4. JOIN:



volcanism

deposition

weathering

erosion

5. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

This is the discharge of lava, molten rock, hot water or steam through the crust of the Earth.

volcanism

deposition

weathering

erosion

Through this geological process, sediments, soil and rocks are added to a landform.

deposition

weathering

erosion

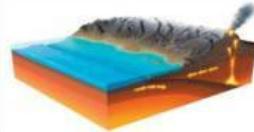
volcanism

This is the movement of rocks by natural forces, such as water, ice or air.

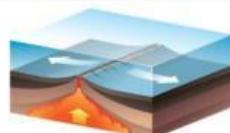
- weathering
- erosion
- volcanism
- deposition

Is the process that takes place as rocks are broken down into smaller pieces.

- deposition
- weathering
- erosion
- volcanism



When tectonic plates **COLLIDE**



When plates split and **SEPARATE**

valleys and ridges

are often formed as lava flows upwards.

mountains and **volcanoes** can form on the upper plate.

6. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1) The lithosphere is made up of _____

Rocks are made up of _____

Granite is made up of _____

Marble is made up of _____

2) We use _____ in **floors** and work surfaces.

We use _____ in the **roofs of houses**.

We use _____ to write things on the **board**.

We use _____ to **build houses**.

7. MATCH:

CHALK	SLATE	GRANITE	MARBLE

MICA	COPPER	GYPSUM	QUARTZ
IS USED TO MAKE CEMENT	IS USED TO MAKE WATCHES	IS USED TO MAKE TOASTER	IS USED TO MAKE COINS

8. TRUE OR FALSE?

1. Rocks are made up of minerals. ()
2. Granite is made up of only one mineral. ()
3. Marble is made up of calcite. ()
4. There are five main groups of rocks. ()
5. Sedimentary rocks are formed by sediments. ()
6. Fossils are commonly found in igneous rocks. ()
7. Igneous rocks are formed by magma. ()
8. Pumice has lots of holes. ()
9. Basalt is a type of sedimentary rock. ()
10. The lithosphere is made up of rocks. ()

9. FILL IN THE BLANKS

Minerals Three Magma Sedimentary Mica Fossils Solidify Rocks Calcite

1. The lithosphere is made up of _____.
2. Rocks are made up of _____.
3. Granite is made up of three minerals: quartz, feldspar and _____.
4. Marble is made up of only one material: _____.
5. We classify rocks into _____ main groups: sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic.
6. _____ rocks are formed by sediments that settle at the bottom of lakes and oceans.
7. Sediments are compressed for millions of years until they _____ and become rocks.
8. _____ are commonly found in sedimentary rocks.
9. Igneous rocks are formed by the _____ in the Earth's mantle.

10. MATCH

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS	IGNEOUS ROCKS	METAMORPHIC ROCKS

ARE FORMED BY THE MAGMA	ARE TRANSFORMED BY HEAT AND PRESSURE	ARE FORMED BY SEDIMENTS
LIMESTONE SANDSTONE SHALE	MARBLE QUARTZITE SLATE GNEISS	BASALT GRANITE PUMICE

11. FILL IN THE BLANKS

Diamond — Mohs scale — Colour — Lustre —

Cleavage and Fracture — Hardness — Talc

Minerals are solid substances with different characteristics. One of the most obvious is (1) _____, like Azurite which is always blue. Another property is (2) _____, which is a way of describing how "shiny" or dull a mineral is.

When we study how a mineral **breaks**, we look at (3) _____. If it breaks into flat surfaces, it is called cleavage, but if it breaks into uneven surfaces, it is called fracture.

To see how difficult it is to **scratch** a mineral, we measure its (4) _____. We use the (5) _____ to **rank** minerals from 1 to 10. In this scale, the (6) _____ is the hardest mineral of all at number 10, and the (7) _____ is the number 1.