

Nova's Rock and Fossil Investigation

Learning objective: To identify and describe the properties and formation of different rock types and fossils.

Read the front of the flashcard to test your knowledge. Flip it over (or check the answer part) to see if you are correct. Use these to quiz a partner!

What are the three main types of rocks?

Igneous, Sedimentary, and Metamorphic.

How are igneous rocks formed?

They are formed from the cooling and solidification of molten magma or lava.

What process creates sedimentary rocks?

Layers of sediment are pressed and cemented together over long periods of time.

What happens to a rock to make it 'metamorphic'?

It is changed by intense heat and pressure deep underground.

What is a fossil?

The preserved remains or traces of a plant or animal from the distant past found in rock.

In which type of rock are fossils most commonly found?

Sedimentary rock.

What does it mean if a rock is 'permeable'?

It means the rock has tiny holes that allow water to pass through it.

What is the name of the process that wears away rocks by wind and water?

Erosion.

True or False: All rocks are the same hardness.

False. Rocks have different levels of hardness, often measured by the Mohs scale.

What is magma?

Melted rock found beneath the Earth's surface.

Give an example of a sedimentary rock.

Sandstone, limestone, or chalk.

Why do some rocks have layers?

They are formed by layers of sediment settling over time, which is common in sedimentary rocks.