

Nova's Rock and Fossil Investigation Flashcards

Learning objective: To identify and describe the properties of igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks, and understand how fossils are formed.

Read the front of each card, think of the answer, and then flip to check if you are right. Use these to test your knowledge of Nova the Owl's favourite geological discoveries!

What type of rock is formed from the cooling and solidification of molten magma or lava?

Igneous rock.

Which type of rock is formed by layers of sediment being compressed over millions of years?

Sedimentary rock.

What happens to a rock when it is subjected to extreme heat and pressure deep underground?

It changes into a metamorphic rock.

What is the name for the preserved remains or impressions of a prehistoric organism found in rock?

A fossil.

True or False: Sedimentary rocks are the most likely type of rock to contain fossils.

True.

What term describes a rock that allows water to pass through its tiny pores?

Permeable.

Nova wants to know: What is the name of the process where wind and water wear away rock surfaces?

Erosion.

What is molten rock called when it is still trapped beneath the Earth's surface?

Magma.

Which hard, non-porous rock is often used for roof tiles because it does not absorb water?

Slate (a type of metamorphic rock).

Explain why igneous rocks like granite are often very hard and durable.

They are formed from cooling magma which creates a strong, interlocking crystalline structure.