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Birth of Rocks Unit 1 Study Guide

Vocabulary

- Volcano- a mountain or hill with an opening at the top from which magma from the earth is pushed upwards through the opening/long shaft
- Weathering- a natural process that slowly breaks apart or changes rock. Heat, water, wind, living things, and other natural forces cause weathering as well.
- 3. Erosion- water, wind, and other natural forces cause rocks and earth to wear away
- Ice-wedging- repeated freezing and melting of water within small cracks in the rock surface.
- Root-wedging- A process where plants and their roots wedge into cracks in bedrock, and widen them.
- 6. Cone volcano- the hill-shaped landform that forms around a volcano.
- 7. Shield volcano- long, gently sloping sides that resemble a warrior's shield
- Sedimentary rock- formed from broken down bits of other rocks or even from the remains of plants or animals.
- 9. Fossils- remains or traces of prehistoric life such as bones or impressions like footprints
- 10. Landslide- large amount of earth, rock, and other material that moves down a steep slope.

Concepts

- The majority of volcanoes are located near oceans and coasts because they occur where the crust is thin, near tectonic plates or hot spots.
- 2. Flat volcanoes do not explode because the composition of the magma/lava is thin so gasses escape easily from it, making lava flow instead of explode
- 3. Tall volcanoes explode because magma below the surface rises to the top of the mountain, causing gas and bubbles to appear. Pressure from this gas can build so much that a volcano explodes and thick lava comes out.
- 4. The two types of lava are thick and thin. Thick lava comes from cone volcanoes and thin lava comes from shield volcanoes.
- When a sharp and jagged rock breaks away from a mountain and it falls down the mountain the rock will be more smooth and rounded.
- 6. You can prevent a landslide from happening in the future by installing a retaining wall or netting, improving water/rain drainage, reducing the angle of slope and planting trees.