

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Science Vocabulary

Weathering: the process by which larger rocks crack and break apart over time to form smaller rocks

Abrasion: the rubbing, grinding, and bumping of rocks that cause physical weathering

Acid: a substance that geologists use to identify rocks that contain calcite

acid rain: a form of precipitation containing acid, which forms when carbon dioxide gas in the air dissolves in water droplets; a form of chemical weathering

aggregate: a mass of rock particles, such as pebbles, gravel, and sand

basalt: a dark rock formed from cooling lava

basin: a low area in which sediments are often deposited

calcite: a common rock-forming mineral in Earth's crust

chemical weathering: the process by which the minerals in a rock can change due to chemicals in water and air. Chemical weathering can cause rocks to break apart.

physical weathering: the process by which rocks are broken down by breaking and banging.

Mineral: ingredient of a rock

Soil: a mix of humus, sand, silt, clay, gravel, and/or pebbles

Decay: when dead plants or animals break down into small pieces

Silt: rocks that are smaller than sand, but bigger than clay

Slope: the angle of the land over which water flows

Sand: rocks that are smaller than gravel, but bigger than silt; component of soil

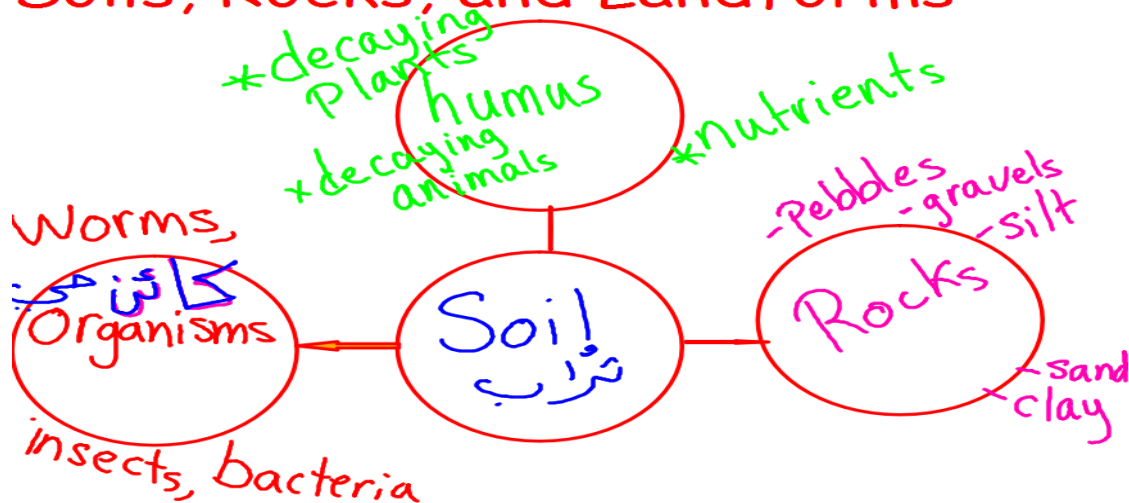
Glacier: a large mass of ice moving slowly over land

Deposition: the settling of sediments

Dissolve: when a material mixes uniformly into another

Flood: a large amount of water flowing over land that is usually dry

# Soils, Rocks, and Landforms



Humus-(Hew-mus) bits of dead plant and animal parts in the soil.

Organism- any living thing

Rock- a solid earth material made of two or more minerals.

particle- a very small piece or part.

decay-when dead plants or animals break down into small pieces.

nutrient-something that living things need to grow and stay healthy.

## Weathering - Breaking down Rocks.

