

Mineral: A naturally occurring, inorganic solid substance with a fixed chemical composition and crystal structure. Building blocks of rocks.

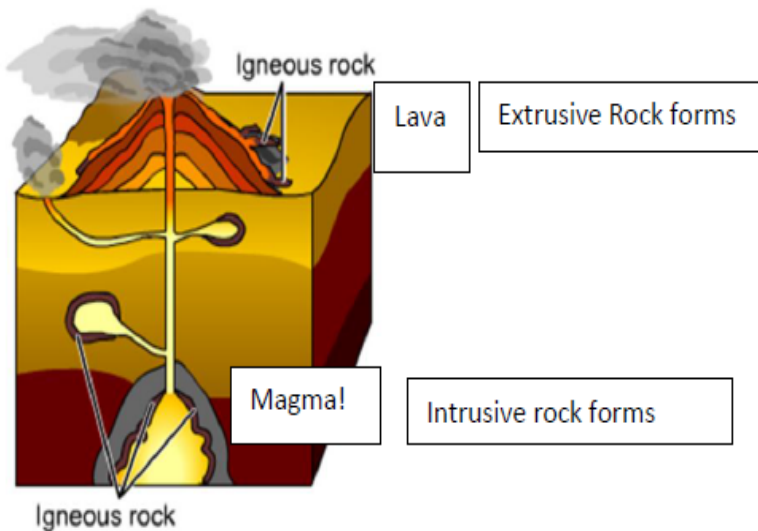
Igneous rock: rock formed by the cooling and solidification of hot liquid magma or lava

Intrusive: coarse grained igneous rock that cools slowly underground

Extrusive: fine grained igneous rock that forms when lava cools quickly at the surface.

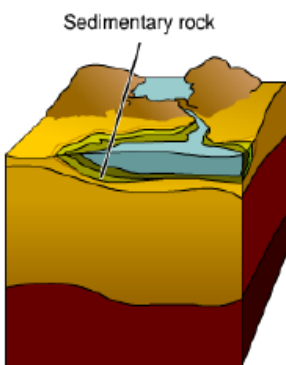
Magma: the molten or partly molten mixture of minerals, gases and melted rock found **below** the earth's surface

Lava: molten rock and magma **above** the ground or earth's surface



Sedimentary rock: rock formed when sediments are compressed and squeezed together. Examples sandstone and shale

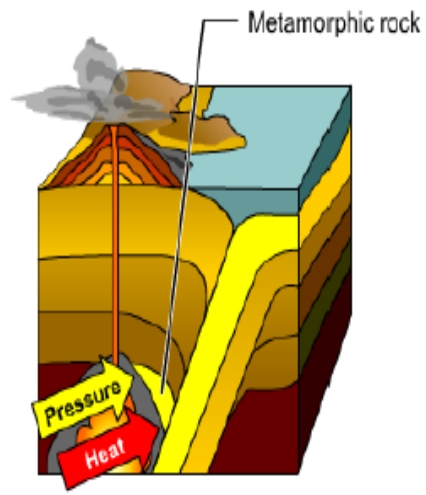
Sediment: loose rock fragments, grains, of rock or sand, minerals or shells and remains of living things.



Compaction: crushing or pressing

Cementation: the process of binding particles of rocks

Metamorphic Rock: Rock that has undergone change, caused by intense heat and pressure from an earlier form, without melting. Examples marble and slate



Non-foliated metamorphic rock that does not separate into layers when broken

Foliated relating to rock that has a layered structure and when broken will break into layers.