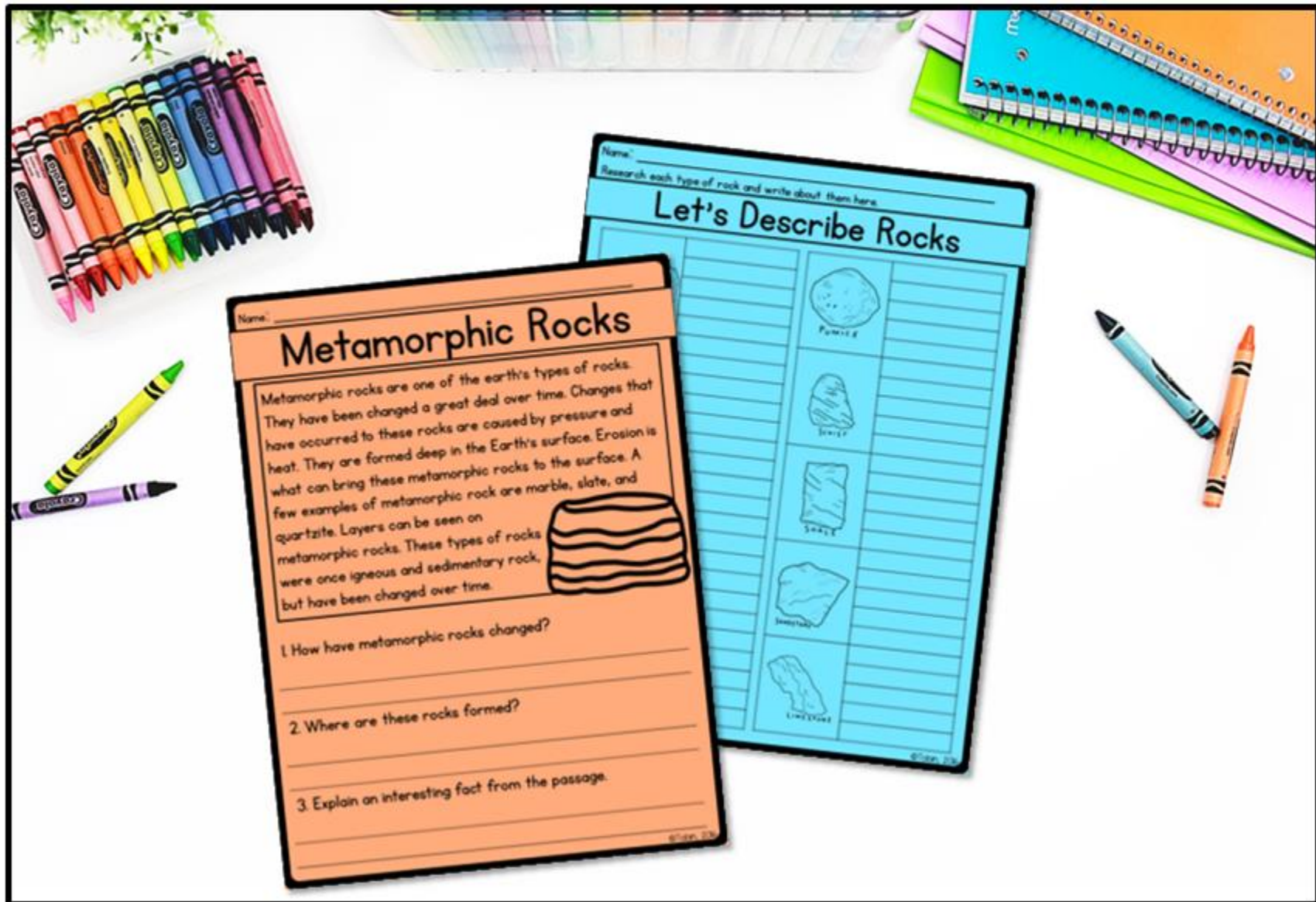


Rocks Unit



What Teachers Have Said...



"This resource helped a lot, everything was aligned and ready to go. It cut down the amount of work I had to do in preparation for this unit."

"Great resource to enhance my lessons! The kids attitude toward the subject changed when I introduced this resource! So many parents emailed and said how much their kids talked about it at home and they brought all their work home to show them!"

"My students loved this resource. It was an easy no-prep and engaging activity. I used it to help identify and classify during Science."

Topics Covered

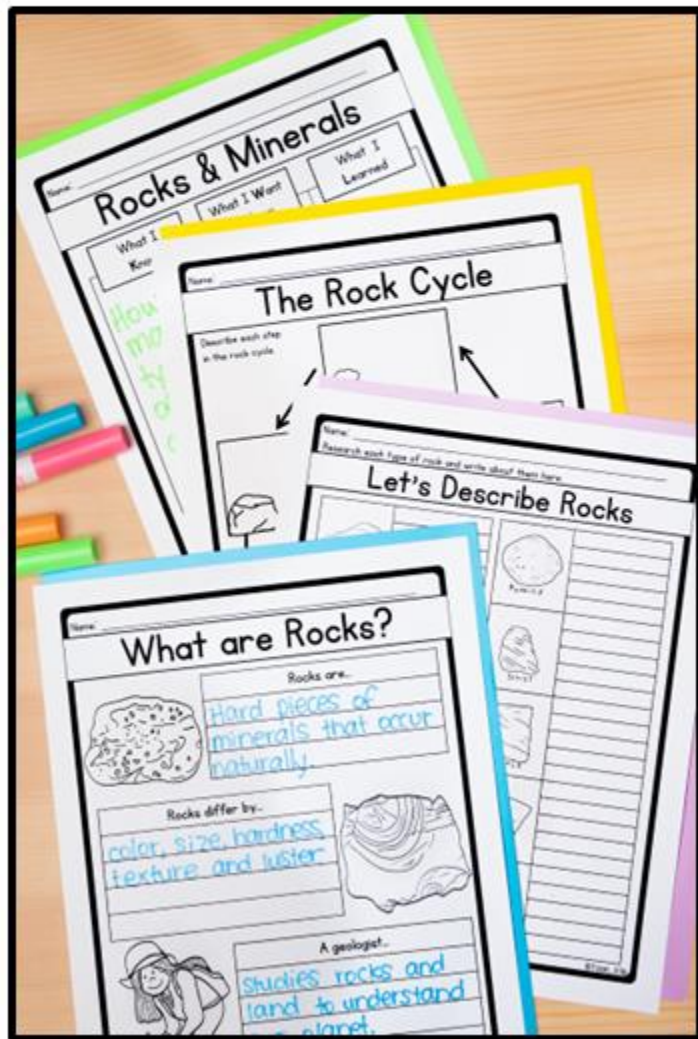
This Rocks unit is intended to be used as supplemental resources for your science unit.

Topics Covered:

- What are Rocks and Minerals?
- Properties
- Types of Rocks
- Comparing Rocks
- Geologists
- Rock Cycle

Types of Resources Included:

- KWL Charts
- Passages
- Comprehension worksheets
- Fact writing worksheets
- Vocabulary worksheets
- Mini books & questions



Digital Conversion

The passages and worksheets have been digitally converted to Google Slides.



Rocks and Minerals

Name: _____


Rocks & Minerals

What I Know	What I Want to Know	What I Learned

Name: _____

What are Rocks?

Rocks are hard pieces of minerals that occur naturally in the world. They can be large rocks, such as entire mountains, or they can be small rocks, such as a pebble or even a grain of sand. Rocks can be classified in different ways. To describe rocks, people look for properties of rocks, such as color, hardness, size, texture, and luster to name a few. Rocks can be made up of many different minerals. There are different types of rocks, such as igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks. Geologists are scientists that study rocks. They also study the earth and how the planet changes over time.




1. What are rocks?
2. Are all rocks the same? Explain.
3. What does a geologist do?


Name: _____

What are Rocks?


Rocks are...



Rocks differ by...




A geologist...



Name: _____

What are Minerals?

Minerals are hard substances that happen naturally in the earth. There are thousands of different minerals in the world. They can be made up of either just one element or several elements. Gold and silver are two examples of minerals that are made up of just one element. Minerals are inorganic, which means they do not come from plants and animals. Rocks and minerals are often grouped together. They are similar, but the difference between them is that minerals are solid substances, while rocks are made up of several minerals and may not be solid or consistent throughout.



1. What are minerals?
2. What is the difference between rocks and minerals?



Name: _____

Properties of Minerals

When looking at rocks and minerals, there are many different ways to identify them. They can be sorted and identified by color, streak, break, cleavage, hardness, and texture. People find out these properties. For example, when looking at a mineral, you can see if it is metallic or nonmetallic. When looking at a mineral, a person will see what color the mineral makes when it is scraped along a tile. A person can also test out the hardness of a mineral by seeing how easily it can be scratched. Other properties are easier to identify, such as color, weight, magnetism, and texture. There are many other ways to test out properties to identify minerals.

1. What are a few ways that minerals are identified?
2. How is hardness tested?
3. How would someone identify the streak of a mineral?

Name: _____

Reference Sheet

Use this reference sheet when learning about mineral properties.

Luster -how the mineral or rock reflects light -see if it is metallic or nonmetallic	Color -what color the rock or mineral is -easy to see, use your eyes to look at color
Texture -how the rock or mineral feels -feel the rock to see if it is smooth or rough	Cleavage -how the mineral or rock breaks -try to break off a small piece of the rock
Hardness -see how hard the rock or mineral is using Moh's scale -scratch the rock with your fingernail or object	Streak -what color the rock or mineral makes on tile -scratch the rock against the porcelain tile
Magnetic -seeing if the rock or mineral is magnetic -put it near a bar magnet to see if it reacts	Buoyancy -the ability to sink or float -put it in water to see if it sinks or floats

Name: _____

Describing Properties

Describe how to test the properties.

Property	What is it?	How to test it
Luster		
Hardness		
Streak		
Color		
Magnetic		
Texture		

Name: _____

Testing Out Rocks

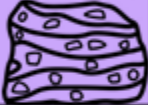
Draw your rock.	Describe the streak.	Does it break easily?
Describe the luster.	How hard is it?	Is it magnetic?
Draw your rock.	Describe the streak.	Does it break easily?
Describe the luster.	How hard is it?	Is it magnetic?
Draw your rock.	Describe the streak.	Does it break easily?
Describe the luster.	How hard is it?	Is it magnetic?
Draw your rock.	Describe the streak.	Does it break easily?
Describe the luster.	How hard is it?	Is it magnetic?

All About Rocks

Name: _____

Sedimentary Rocks


Sedimentary rocks are one of the earth's types of rocks. They form at the earth's surface, sometimes underwater. Erosion forms these types of rocks. The name comes from the word sediment, which is small minerals, pieces of plant, and other organic matter. The rocks are formed by these pieces of sediment being deposited over an area over time. Typically, they come from the bottom of lakes and oceans. These rocks have layers called strata. A few examples of sedimentary rocks are coal, limestone, and sandstone.



- How are sedimentary rocks formed?
- What is sediment?
- What is unique about sedimentary rocks?

Name: _____


Comparing Rocks



	Sedimentary Rocks	Metamorphic Rocks	Igneous Rocks
Examples			
How It's Formed			
Interesting Fact #1			
Interesting Fact #2			

Name: _____

Comparing Rocks




Sedimentary Rocks	
Draw a sedimentary rock here.	Describe sedimentary rocks.
Metamorphic Rocks	
Draw a metamorphic rock here.	Describe metamorphic rocks.
Igneous Rocks	
Draw an igneous rock here.	Describe igneous rocks.

Name: _____

Igneous Rocks

Igneous rocks are one of the earth's types of rocks. Igneous rocks are formed from molten rock. When magma flows, cools, and hardens, these rocks are made. This can happen at the earth's surface or deep underground. There are hundreds of types of igneous rocks. A few of them are granite, pumice, and obsidian. The top layer of the earth's crust is made up of mostly igneous rocks. This is because volcanoes are at the earth's surface and when the lava flows and cools, these rocks are made.




- How are igneous rocks made?
- What are a few types of igneous rocks?
- Why are most rocks at the surface igneous rocks?

Name: _____

Metamorphic Rocks


Metamorphic rocks are one of the earth's types of rocks. They have been changed a great deal over time. Changes that have occurred to these rocks are caused by pressure and heat. They are formed deep in the Earth's surface. Erosion is what can bring these metamorphic rocks to the surface. A few examples of metamorphic rock are marble, slate, and quartzite. Layers can be seen on metamorphic rocks. These types of rocks were once igneous and sedimentary rock, but have been changed over time.



- How have metamorphic rocks changed?
- Where are these rocks formed?
- Explain an interesting fact from the passage.

Name: _____

Comparing Rocks













Metamorphic Rocks	Igneous Rocks	Sedimentary Rocks
Explain them...	Explain them...	Explain them...

Name: _____

Research each type of rock and write about them here.

Let's Describe Rocks


			
			
			
			
			

Geologists and the Rock Cycle

Name: _____

Geologists


A geologist is a scientist that studies rocks. They also study land in order to learn more about the earth. Many different types of sciences relate to geology, such as biology, physics, and chemistry. Geologists study rocks to learn about the earth but they must also understand the earth's processes to know how the rocks were made. Some geologists study rocks made from volcanoes, while others may study rocks that form underwater. To become a geologist, someone must study geology for four years in college and get a degree. More advanced training is needed for specialist jobs, like paleontology or volcanology.



1. What is a geologist?
2. What are some things that geologists study?
- 3.

Name: _____

Geologists at Work




Describe what is happening in the picture.

Name: _____

The Rock Cycle

Rocks are continually changing. They go through a cycle of change. Igneous rocks are made from lava. This lava cools to create the rocks. Over time, erosion will occur and these rocks will erode into sediment. This new sediment becomes sedimentary rock, which will eventually get buried beneath the Earth's surface. Once it is deep in the earth's surface, it will become metamorphic rock. When heat is applied to this rock, it will eventually melt and turn back into igneous rock. This starts the rock cycle over again.

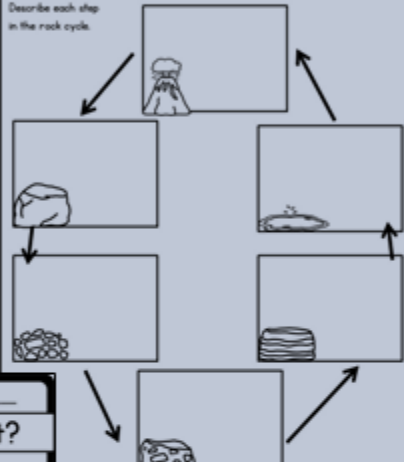


1. How do metamorphic rocks become igneous rocks?
- 2.
- 3.

Name: _____

The Rock Cycle







Describe each step in the rock cycle.



Name: _____

Describe each of the steps in your own words.

The Rock Cycle

	volcanic activity	
	igneous rock	
	sediments	
	sedimentary rock	
	metamorphic rock	
	magma	

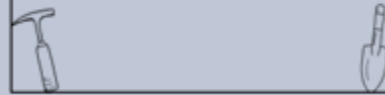
Name: _____

Rocks and Minerals

Write an informational magazine article about rocks and minerals.

Name: _____

Why are geologists important?

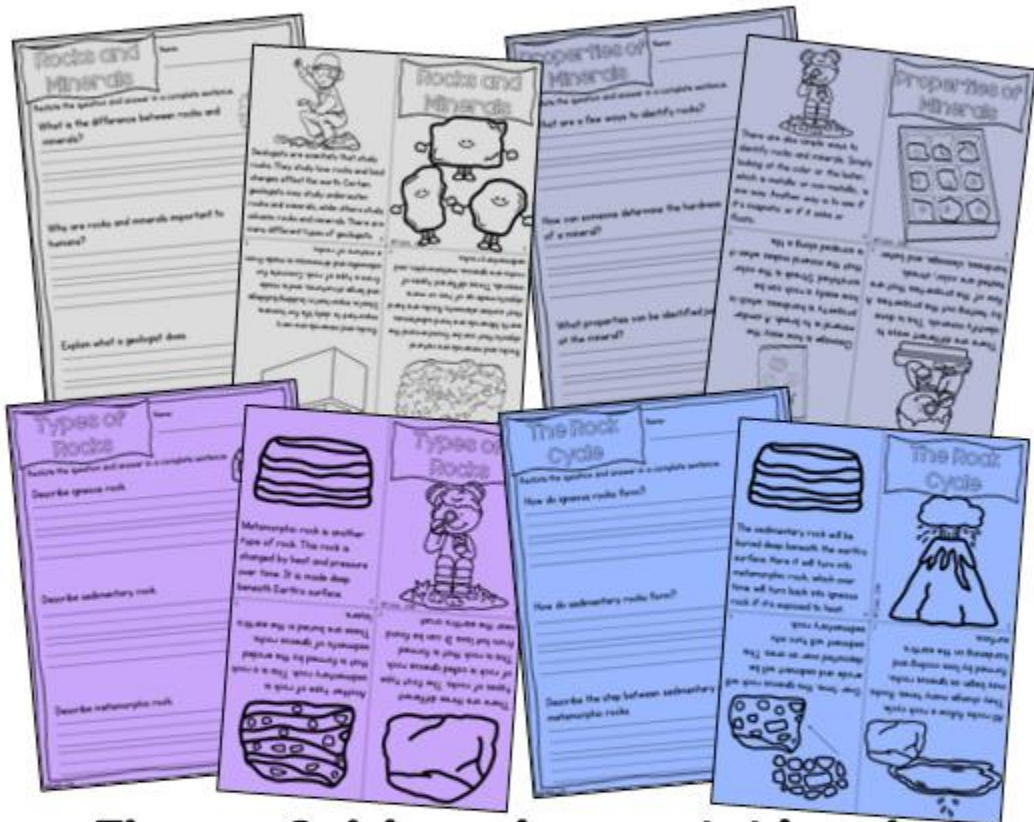
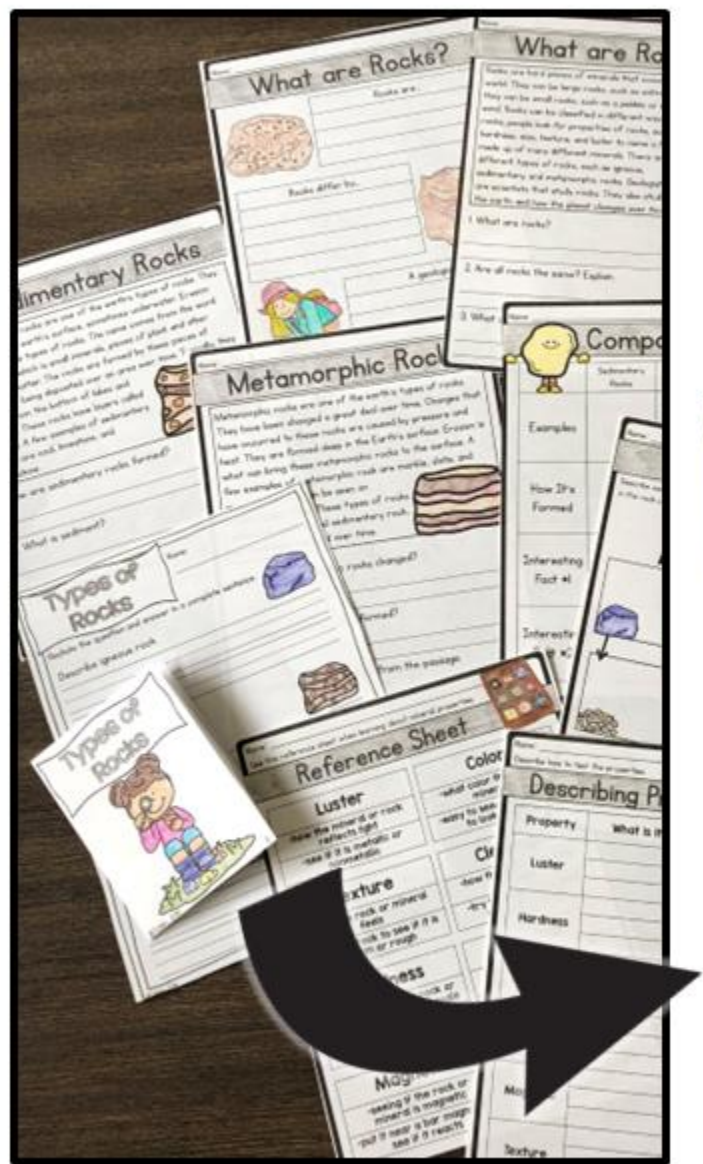


Name: _____

What is the most interesting type of rock?



Mini Books



These fold-and-go mini books contain three pages of nonfiction material, followed up with three comprehension questions.