

## Plan:

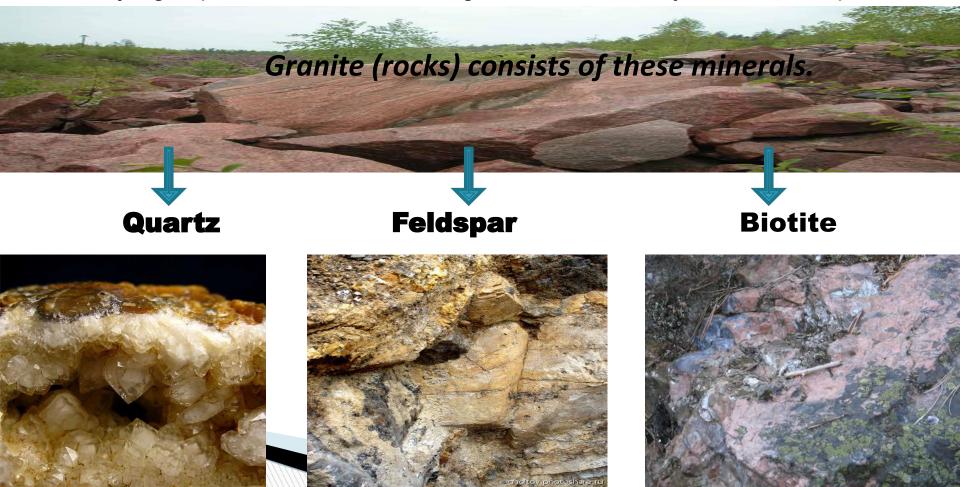
- 1. Rocks and minerals
- 2. Igneous rocks
- □ 3.Sedimentary rocks
- □ 4.Metamorphic rocks

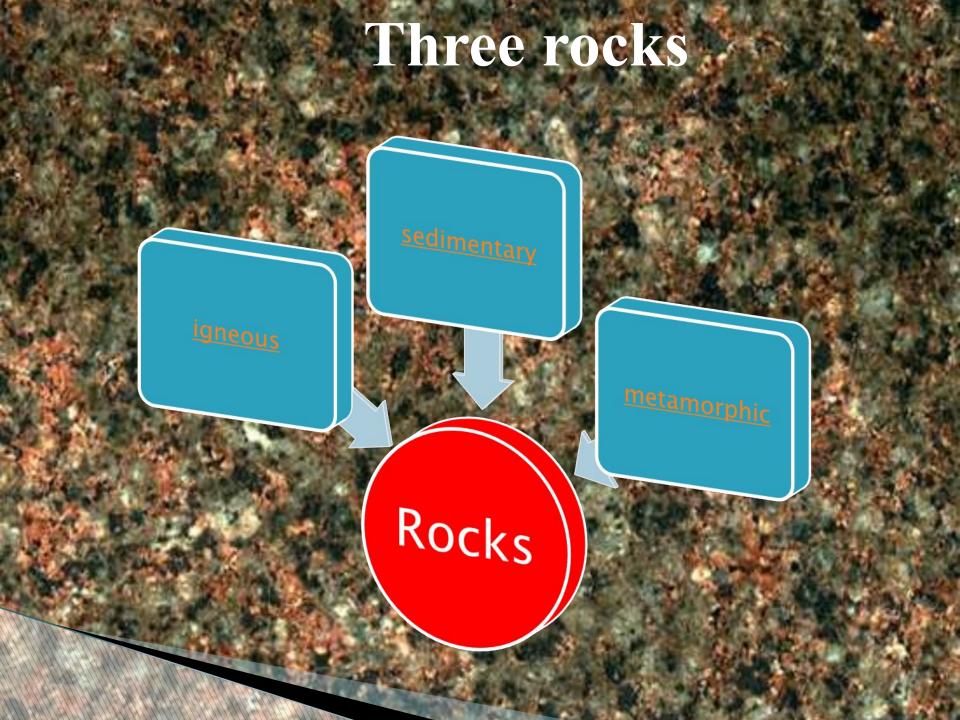


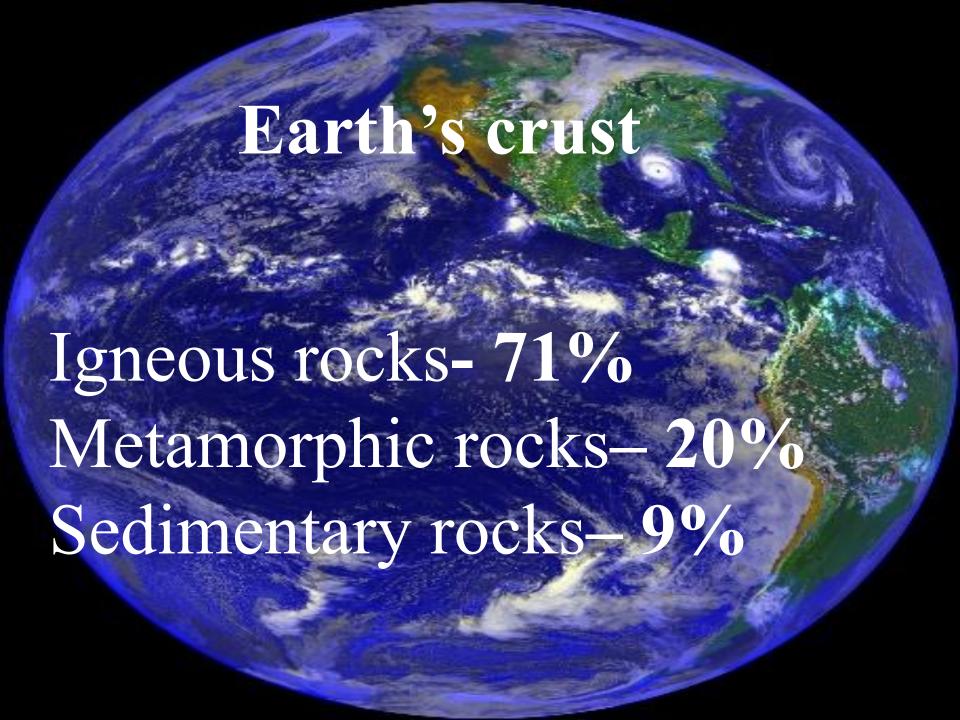
A **mineral** is a naturally occurring chemical compound, usually of crystalline form and abiogenic in origin. A mineral has one specific chemical composition, whereas a rock can be an aggregate of different minerals or mineraloids.

**Rock** is a natural substance, a solid aggregate of one or more minerals or mineraloids. For example, granite, a common rock, is a combination of the minerals quarz, feldspar and biotite. The Earth's outer solid layer, the lithosphere, is made of rock.

Three major groups of rocks are defined: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic.



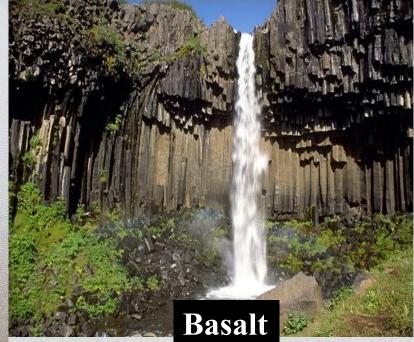




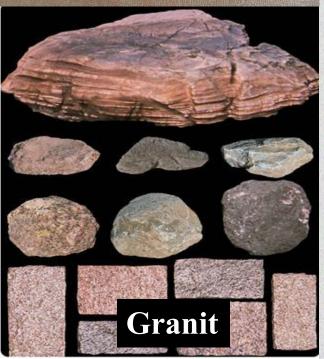


Sedimentary rocks are types of rock that are formed by the deposition and subsequent cementation of that material at the Earth's surface and within bodies of water. Strictly speaking, sedimentary rocks form a very small proportion by volume of the rocks of the Earth's crust. On the contrary, about three quarters of t Earth's surface is occupied by sedimentary rocks.





















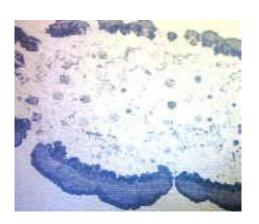
sand

clay

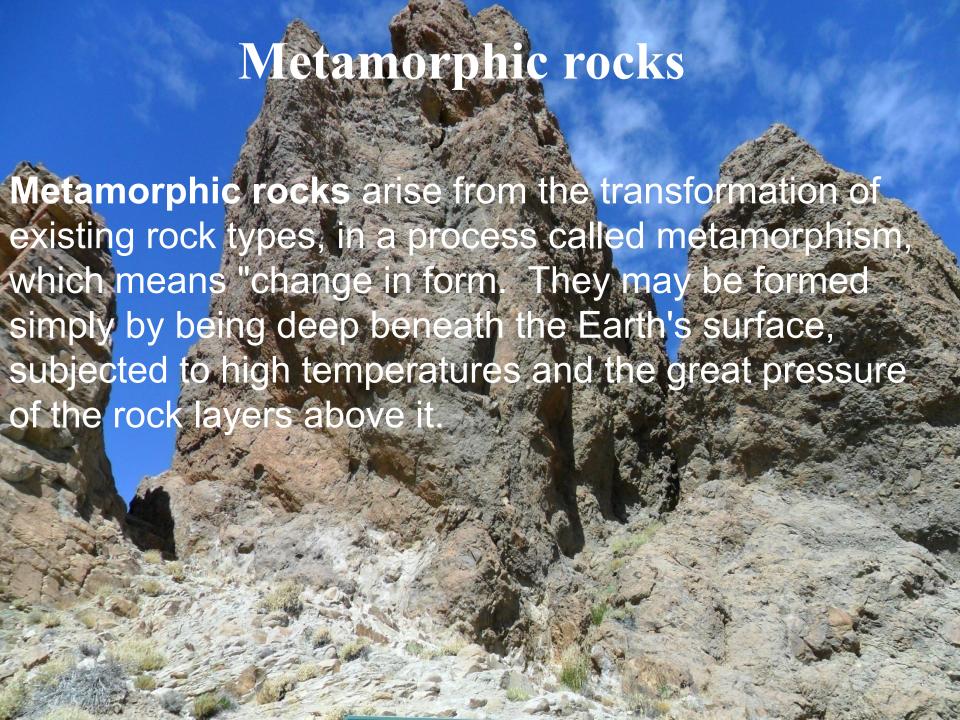
salt

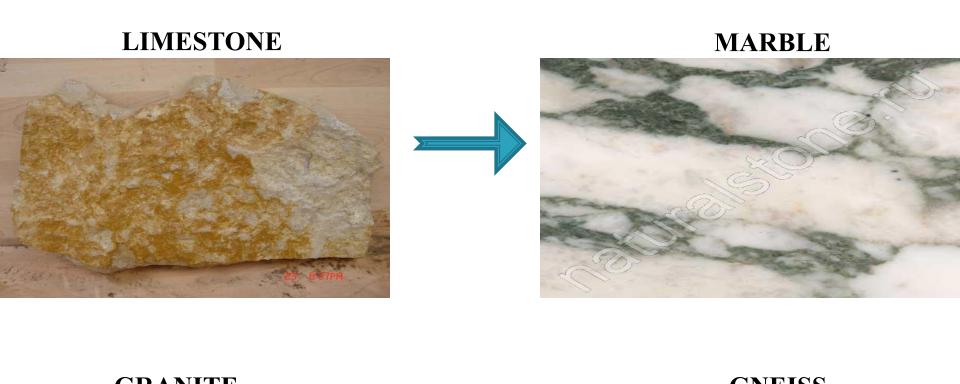














Igneous rock or magmatic rock, is one of the three main rock types, the others being sedimentary and metamorphic. Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. The magma can be derived from partial melts of existing rocks in either a planet's mantle or crust.



