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Mr. Schmidt Science 7

Glencoe Earth Science Chapter 6

Bedding cementation cross-bedding graded bedding lithification

Sediment clastic clastic sedimentary rock evaporate porosity

Contact metamorphism foliated hydrothermal metamorphism

Nonfoliated regional metamorphism rock cycle

1. Cross-bedding – depositional feature of sedimentary rock that forms as inclined layers of sediment carried forward across a horizontal surface.
2. Sediment – small pieces of rock that are moved and deposited by water, wind, glaciers, and gravity.
3. Graded bedding – type of bedding in which particle sizes become progressively heavier and coarser toward the bottom layers.
4. Evaporite – the layers of chemical sedimentary rocks that form when concentrations of dissolved minerals in a body of water reach saturation due to the evaporation of water; crystal grains precipitate out of solution and settle to the bottom.
5. Foliated – metamorphic rock, such as schist or gneiss, whose minerals are squeezed under high pressure and arranged in wavy layers and bands.
6. Bedding – horizontal layers in sedimentary rock that can range from a few millimeters to several meters thick.
7. Nonfoliated – metamorphic rocks like quartzite and marble, composed mainly of minerals that form with blocky crystal shapes.
8. Porosity – percentage of open spaces between grains in a material.
9. Hydrothermal metamorphism – occurs when very hot water reacts with rock, altering its mineralogy and chemistry.
10. Contact metamorphism – local effect that occurs when molten rock meets solid rock.
11. Lithification – the physical and chemical processes that transform sediments into sedimentary rocks.
12. Clastic sedimentary rock – most common type of sedimentary rock, formed from the abundant deposits of loose sediments that accumulate on Earth’s surface; classified according to the size of particles.
13. Clastic – rock and mineral fragments produced by weathering and erosion and classified according to particle size and shape.
14. Rock cycle – continuous, dynamic set of processes by which rocks are changed into other types of rocks.
15. Cementation – process of sedimentary rock formation that occurs when dissolved mineral precipitate out of groundwater and either a new mineral grows between the sediment grains or the same mineral grows beween and over the grains.
16. Regional metamorphism – process that affects large areas of Earth’s crust, producing belts classified as low, medium, or high grade, depending on pressure on the rocks, temperature, and depth below the surface.