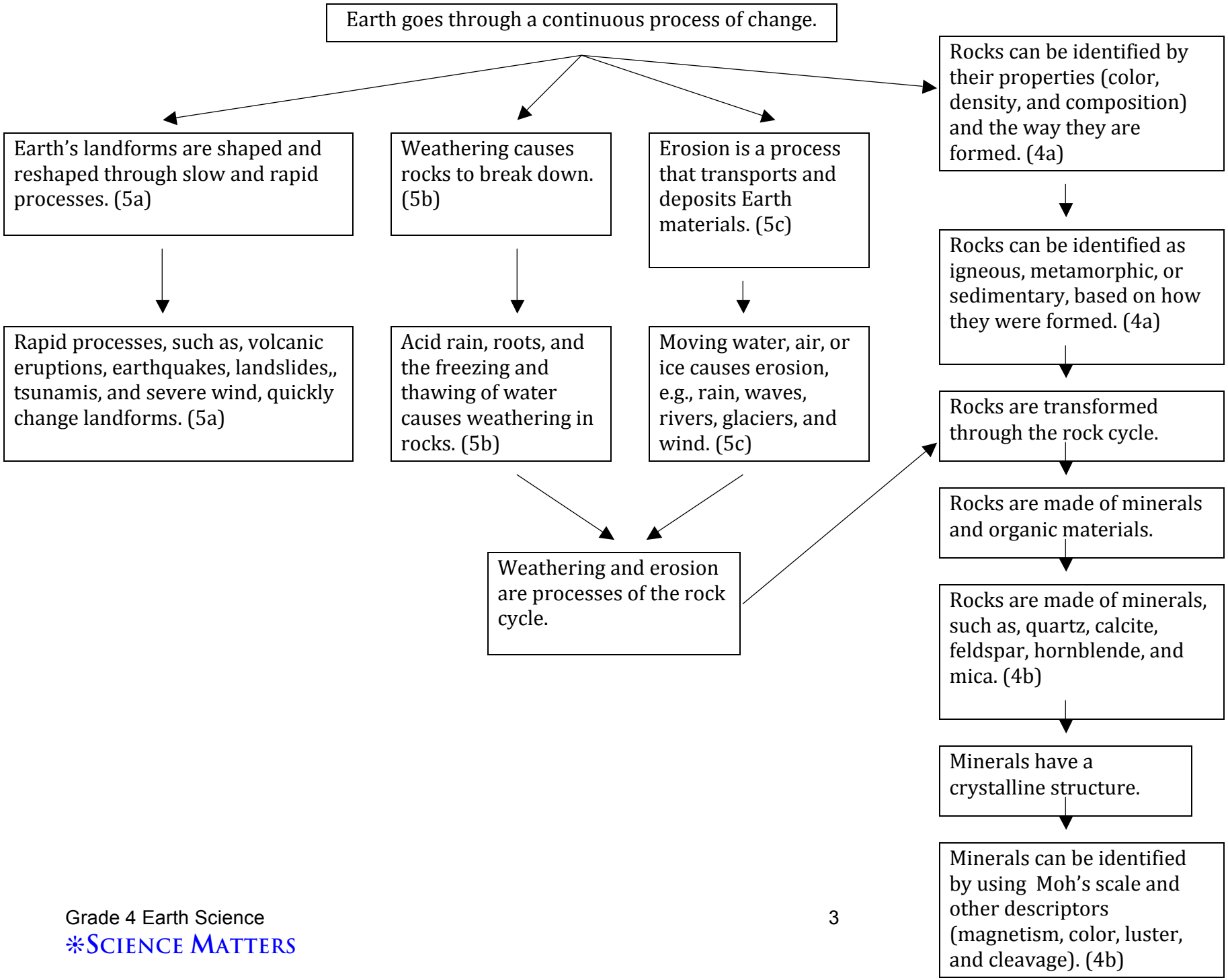
Earth goes through a continuous process of change.
Earth's landforms are shaped and reshaped through slow and rapid processes. (5a)
Weathering causes rocks to break down. (5b)
Erosion is a process that transports and deposits Earth materials. (5c)
Rocks can be identified by their properties (color, density, and composition) and the way they are formed. (4a)
Rocks can be identified as igneous, metamorphic, or sedimentary, based on how they were formed. (4a)
Rocks are transformed through the rock cycle.
Rocks are made of minerals and organic materials.
Rocks are made of minerals, such as, quartz, calcite, feldspar, hornblende, and mica. (4b)
Minerals have a crystalline structure.
Minerals can be identified by using Moh's scale and other descriptors (magnetism, color, luster, and cleavage). (4b)
Rapid processes, such as, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, landslides,, tsunamis, and severe wind, quickly change landforms. (5a)
Acid rain, roots, and the freezing and thawing of water causes weathering in rocks. (5b)
Moving water, air, or ice causes erosion, e.g., rain, waves, rivers, glaciers, and wind. (5c)
Weathering and erosion are processes of the rock cycle.