

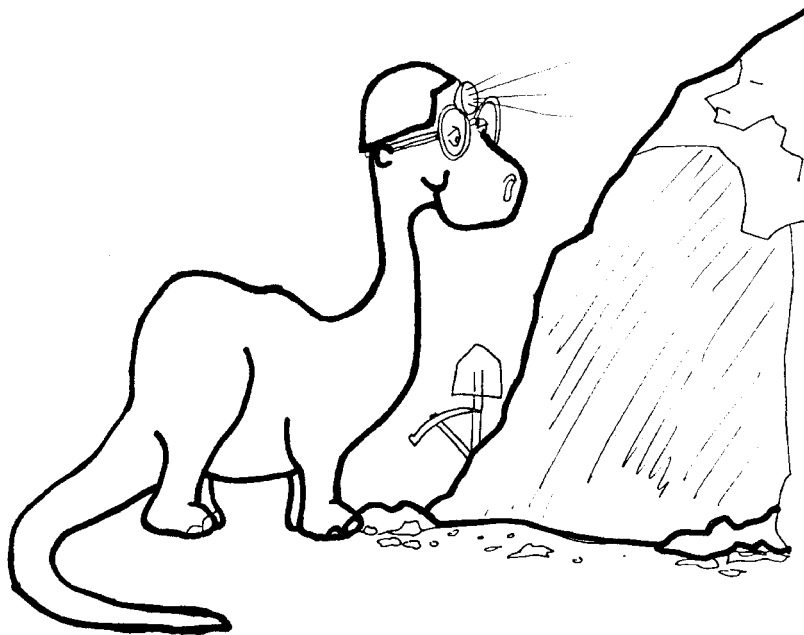


Rock Cycle

Understanding the Earth's Crust



SECOND GRADE WORKBOOK



students _____

ROCK CYCLE CHEMISTRY (2)
LAB

PROBLEM: How can you tell the difference between elements?

PREDICTION: _____

ELEMENT	ATOMIC SYMBOL NUMBER	DESCRIBE
COPPER		
NICKEL		
ZINC		
SILICON		
CARBON		
SULFUR		
IRON		
ALUMINUM		
LEAD		
TIN		

CONCLUSIONS: Can you tell what the element might be used for by looking at it's characteristics? _____

ROCK CYCLE - CHEMISTRY (2)
POST LAB
PERIODIC TABLE

NUMBER OF GASES _____

NUMBER OF LIQUIDS _____

NUMBER OF SOLIDS _____

WRITE THE SYMBOLS OF THE SYNTHETIC ELEMENTS, 61,93-109.

61 _____

101 _____

93 _____

102 _____

94 _____

103 _____

95 _____

104 _____

96 _____

105 _____

97 _____

106 _____

98 _____

107 _____

99 _____

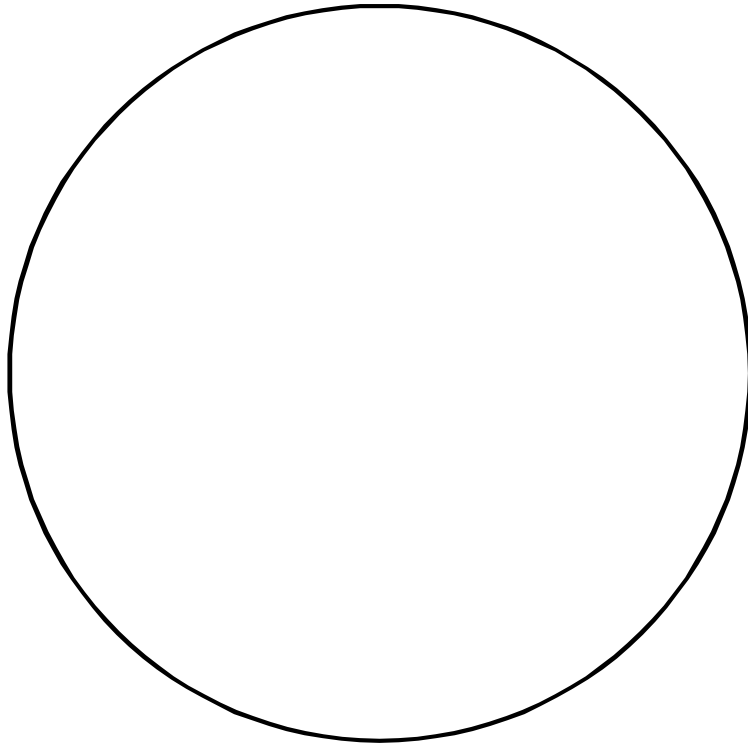
108 _____

100 _____

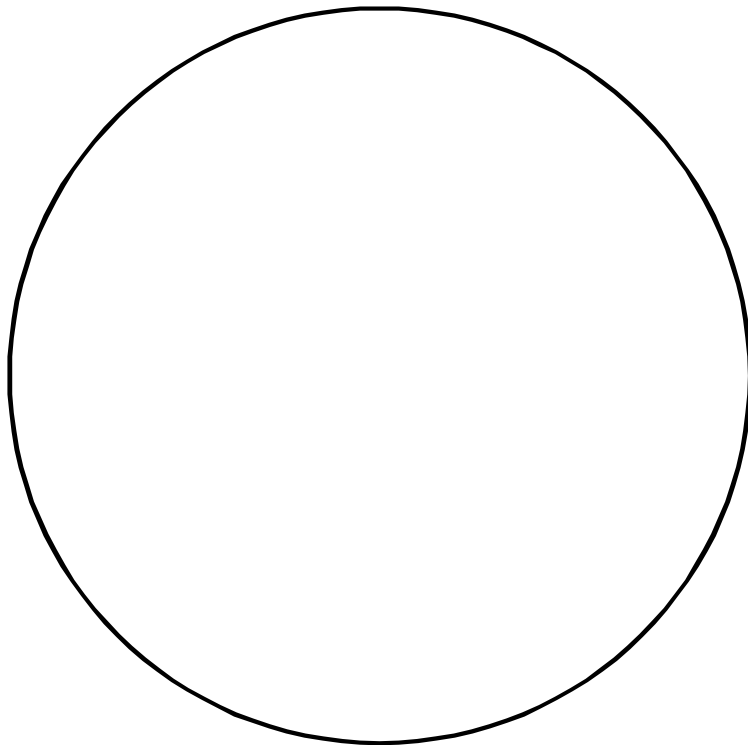
109 _____

ROCK CYCLE - MINERALS (2A)
PRE LAB

Front of penny



Back of penny



ROCK CYCLE - MINERALS (2A)
LAB

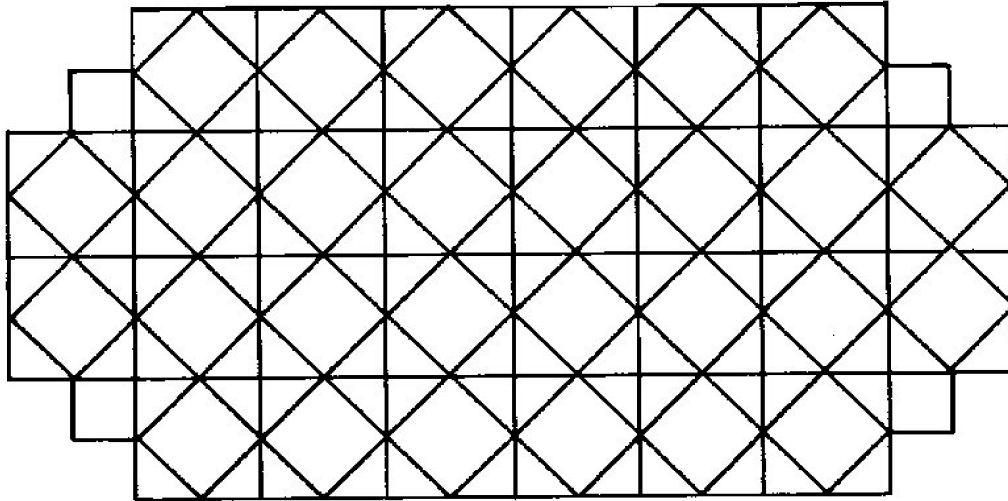
MINERAL	CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER
QUARTZ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. crystal or non- crystalline 2. clear or white 3. glassy or metal 4. scratched by fingernail or not scratched
GYPSUM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. crystal or non-crystalline 2. shiny or dull 3. white or gray 4. scratched by fingernail
MICA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. crystal or non-crystalline 2. yellow or black 3. bends or doesn't bend 4. dull or shiny
CALCITE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cube or diamond shaped 2. clear or white 3. double image or single image 4. glassy or dull
ULEXITE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. crystal or non-crystalline 2. clear image or nothing 3. white or clear 4. dull or glassy
PYRITE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. crystal or non-crystalline 2. yellow or gold 3. glassy or metal 4. scratched by fingernail or not scratched

ROCK CYCLE - MINERALS (2B)

PRE LAB

UNIT CELLS AND PATTERNS

1. Name the individual design that is repeated. This is called a "unit cell."



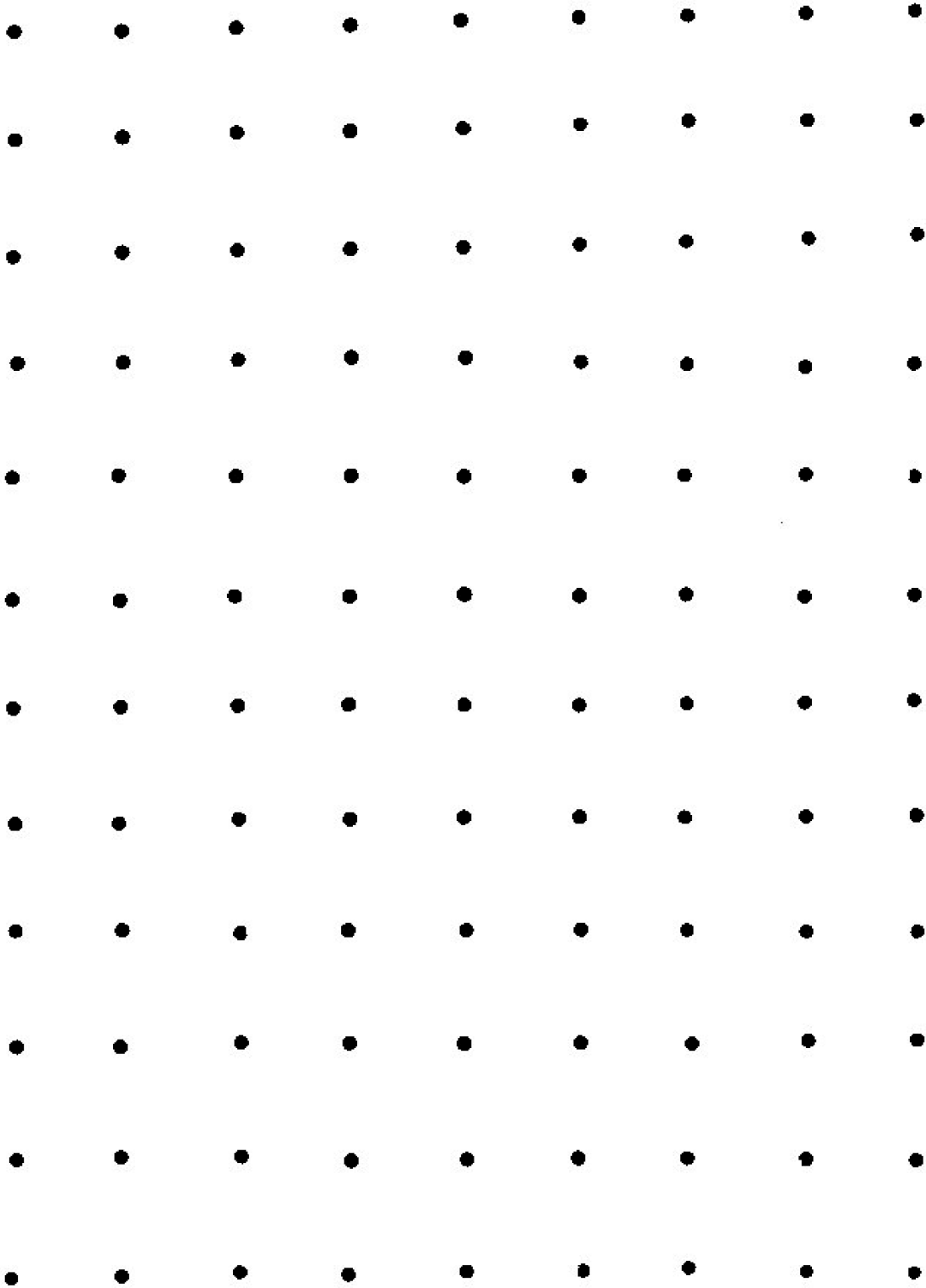
2. Use the GOOGOLPLEX shapes and connectors and make two different patterns. Draw the pattern in space provided below.

FIRST

SECOND

ROCK CYCLE - MINERALS (2B)
PRE LAB

GEOBOARD



ROCK CYCLE - MINERALS (2B)

LAB

PROBLEM: How do crystals grow?

PREDICTION:

MATERIALS: salt, laundry bluing, ammonia, water, baby food jars

PROCEDURE:

Step 1. Take one clean baby food jar. Take a piece of masking tape and write your name on it with a crayon. Tape it to the lower side of your jar.

Step 2. Add rocks to your jar until it is 1/3 full. Add 5 ml salt. Add 5 ml of water. Add 4-6 drops of food coloring. You get to choose which color you want!

Step 3. Now have your teacher add 5 ml each of ammonia and laundry bluing. Carefully carry your crystal garden to the place your teacher has selected. Over the next week or so you will be able to see your garden grow! Keep a record of what you see by drawing a picture of your garden every day.

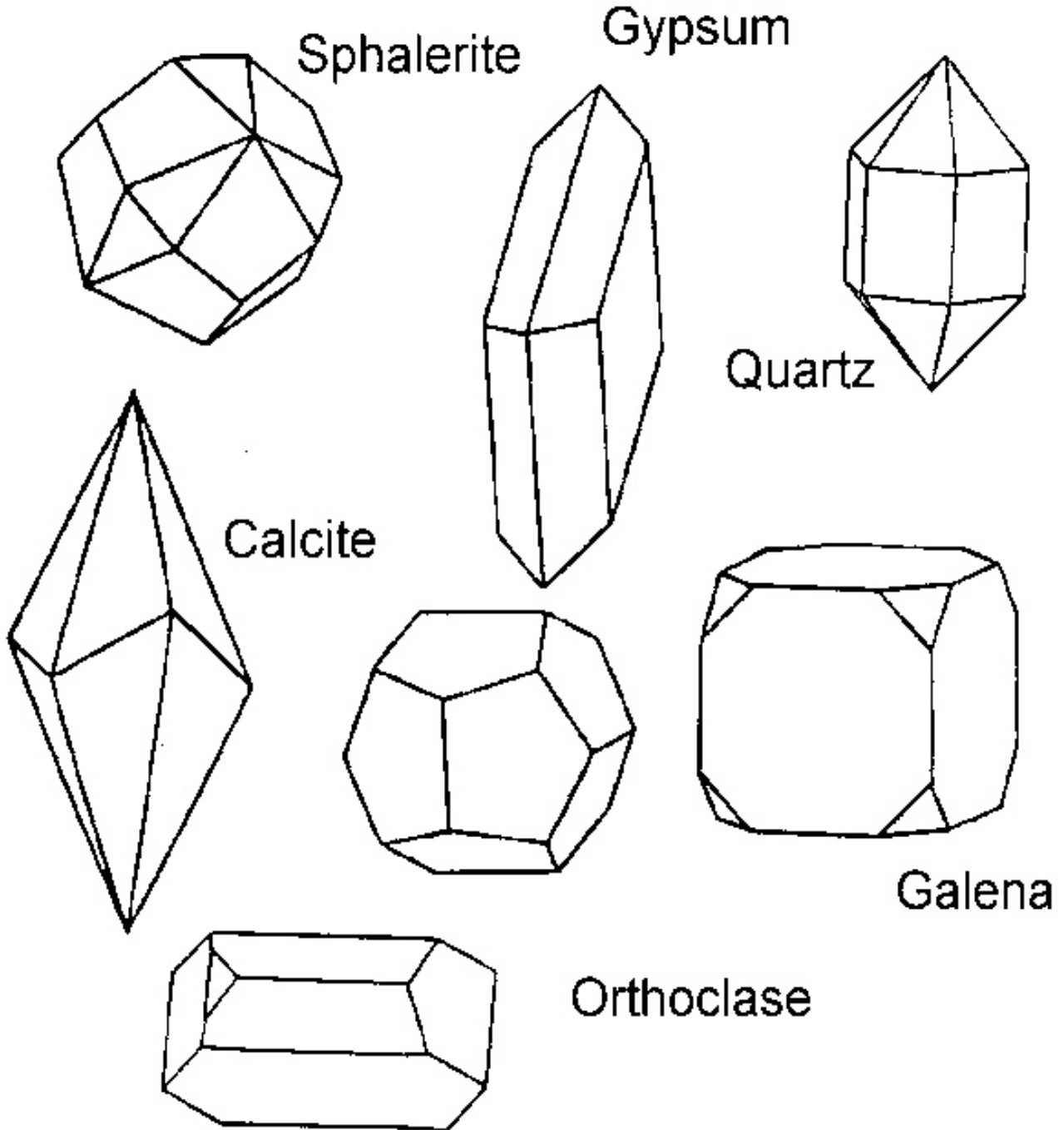


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CONCLUSION: Describe what happened to your crystals after a week.

ROCK CYCLE - MINERALS (2B)
POST LAB

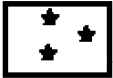


MAKE A MINERAL PERSON

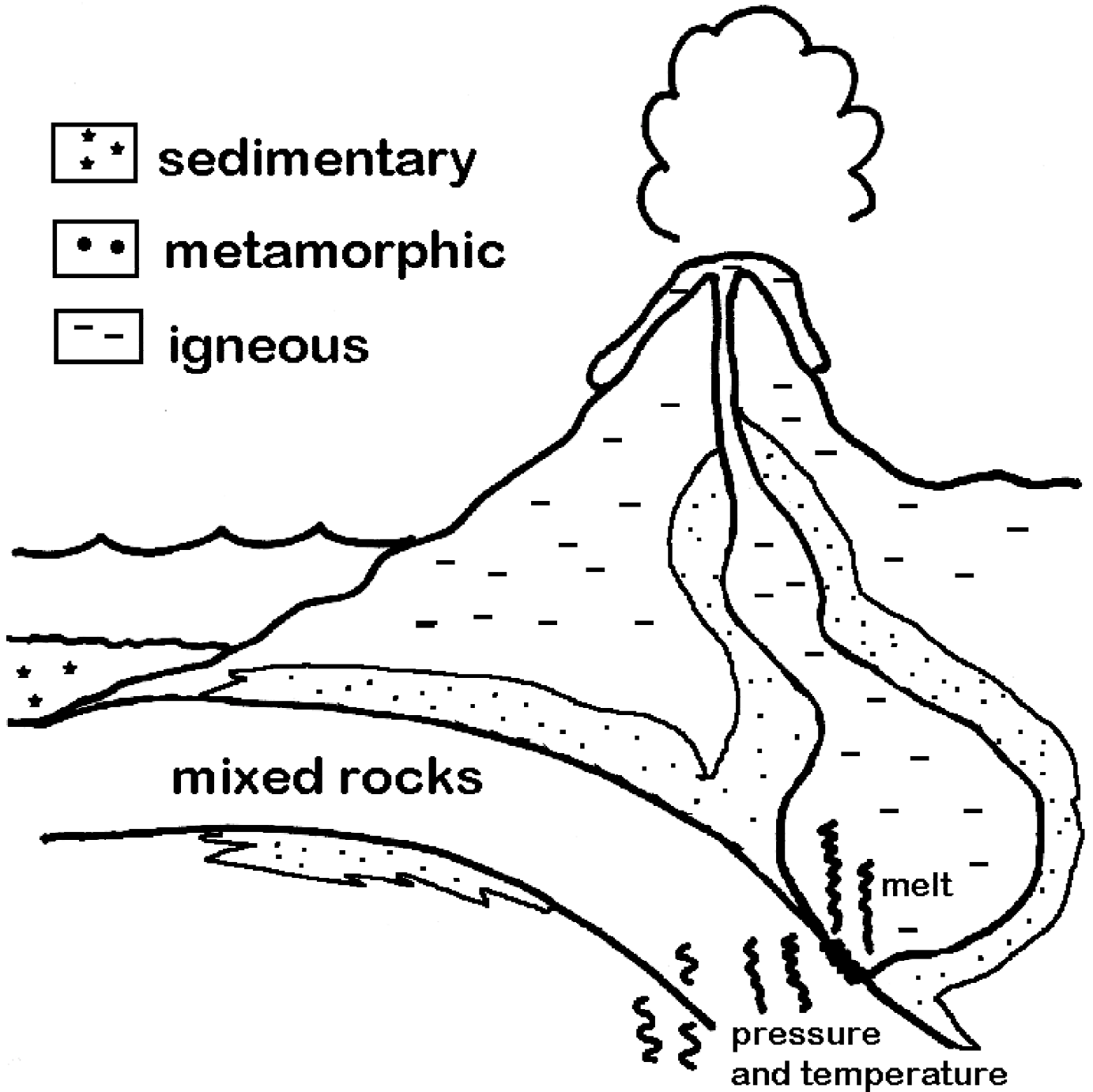


ROCK CYCLE - ROCKS (2)
PRE LAB

THREE TYPES OF ROCKS

Color the diagram below. Use the legend to select colors.

-  **sedimentary**
-  **metamorphic**
-  **igneous**



ROCK CYCLE - ROCKS (2)
LAB

PROBLEM: Can you identify rocks with a few characteristics?

PREDICTION:

PROCEDURE: See if you can match the rocks with the information given below. Add one more characteristic about the rock, so that the next time you see this rock it will be easier to identify. Place all igneous rocks on red paper, sedimentary on yellow, and metamorphic on black.

IGNEOUS		
CHARACTERISTIC	NAME OF ROCK	LIST ONE MORE
BLACK, GLASSY	OBSIDIAN	
HOLES, RED	SCORIA	
BLACK AND WHITE	GRANITE	
LIGHT	PUMICE	
SEDIMENTARY		
CHARACTERISTIC	NAME OF ROCK	LIST ONE MORE
BROWN, SMALL PIECES	SANDSTONE	
LARGE PIECES	CONGLOMERATE	
FLAT	SHALE	
SHELLS, MUD COLORED	MUDSTONE WITH FOSSILS	
HARD, REDDISH BROWN	CHERT	
METAMORPHIC		
CHARACTERISTIC	NAME OF ROCK	LIST ONE MORE
GREEN, SMOOTH	SERPENTINITE	
GRAY, SHINY, FLAT MINERALS	SCHIST	
WHITE, GRAY	MARBLE	

CONCLUSION: Can you now identify rocks? Why? What have you learned?

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ROCK CYCLE - ROCKS (2)
POST LAB

WRITE A SENTENCE THAT USES THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FOLLOWING ROCKS TO DESCRIBE A PERSON, PLACE, OR THING.

RED AS SCORIA

WHITE AND BLACK LIKE GRANITE

GLASSY LIKE OBSIDIAN

GRAINY LIKE SANDSTONE

FLAT AS SHALE

SMOOTH AS SERPENTINITE

SHINY AS SCHIST

GRAY LIKE MARBLE

ROCK CYCLE - PAST LIFE (2A)
LAB

PROBLEM: How can you obtain information from fossils other than bones?

PREDICTION: _____

PROCEDURE:

MATERIALS: playdough, dinosaur models, rulers

EXERCISE 1: Roll out the playdough and make an imprint of your hand with your fingers all held together. Answer the following questions.

A: How wide is your hand (from the tip of your thumb to the base of your pinky)?

B: How long is your hand (from the tip of your middle finger to the base of your palm)?

C: Do you see any lines running through the middle of the print of your palm?

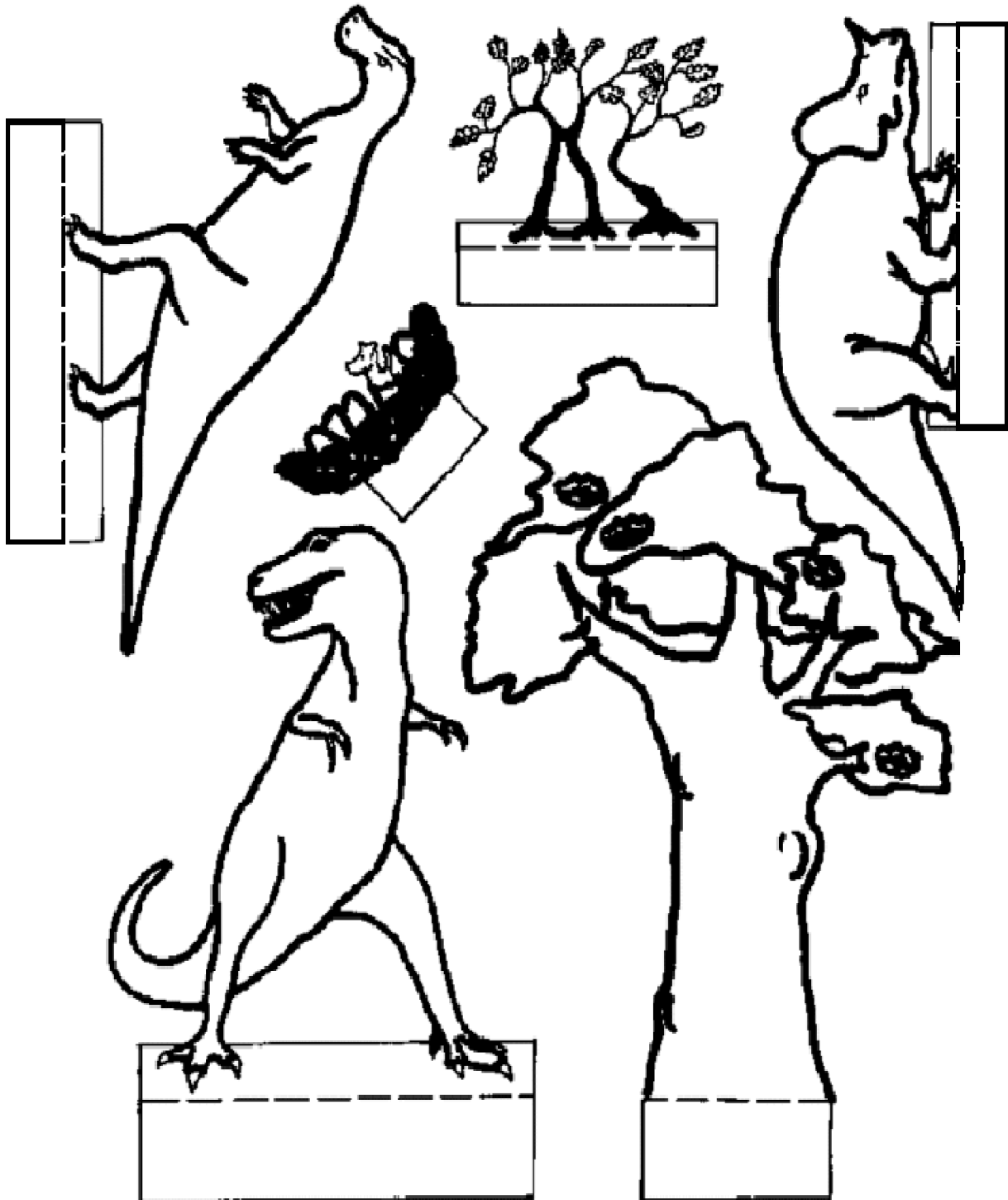
EXERCISE 2. Roll the playdough until you have a blank surface. Make imprints of each model's feet and skin. Draw what you see.

	FOOTPRINT	SKINPRINT
Dinosaur 1		
Dinosaur 2		
Dinosaur 3		
Dinosaur 4		

CONCLUSION: What kind of information can you get from a trace fossil?

ROCK CYCLE - PAST LIFE (2B)

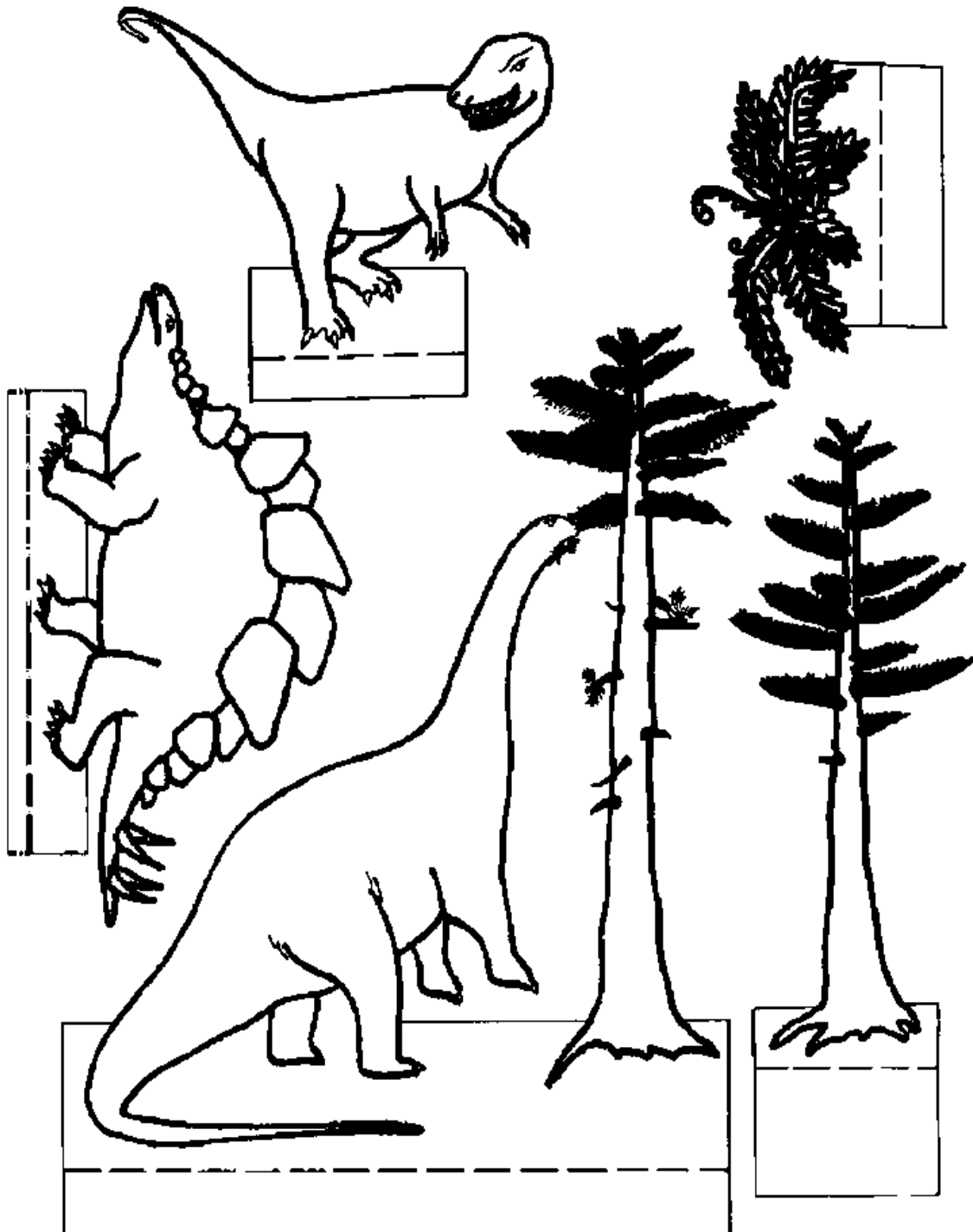
PRE LAB



Cretaceous time

ROCK CYCLE - PAST LIFE (2B)

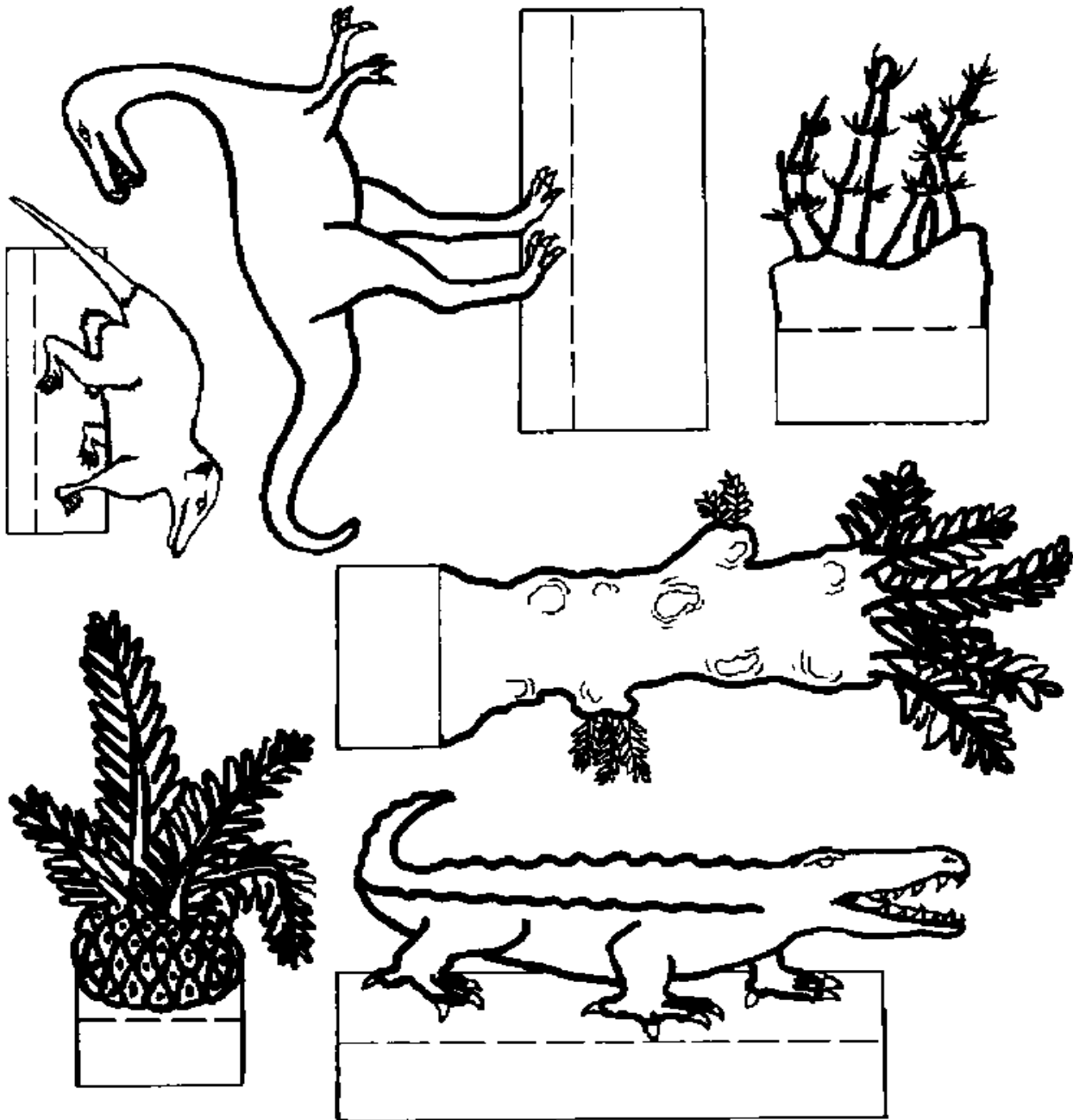
PRE LAB



Jurassic time

ROCK CYCLE - PAST LIFE (2B)

PRE LAB



Triassic time

ROCK CYCLE - PAST LIFE (2B) AB

PROBLEM: Is learning about living animals helpful in identifying fossils?

PREDICTION: _____

MATERIALS: snail, clam, scallop; fossil specimens

PROCEDURE: Look at each of the present day specimens and describe or draw what they look like.

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Look at the fossil specimens in your sample and describe or draw what they look like.

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CONCLUSION: How was it helpful to look at the present day specimens before you looked at the past life?

