**Skim** Lesson 3 in your book. Read the headings and look at the photos and illustrations. Identify three things you want to learn more about as you read the lesson. Record your ideas in your Science Journal.

# --- Main Idea ---

### **Sedimentary Rock Formation**

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Sequence information about sedimentary rocks. Physical or chemical properties of rock can be changed by water air and\_ break apart The change causes rock to \_ dissolve minerals , or form new . Water traveling through or Minerals and rocks are transported by gravity and dissolves over rock \_\_ by water glacial some of the elements and ice wind transports them to or another location. The fragments are eventually deposited

----- Details

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**Compare** *the processes of* compaction *and* cementation.

Compaction	Cementation
Description:	Description:
result of the weight of overlying sediments squeezing out fluids and decreasing the space between sediment grains	the crystallization of minerals in water into spaces between sediment grains

# --- Main Idea --- |----- Details -----

### **Sedimentary Rock** Identification

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**Solution Identify** the 2 ways in which sedimentary rocks form.

- 1. Sediments, rock fragments, or organic material are deposited, compacted, and then cemented together.
- 2. Minerals crystallize from water or are removed from water by living things.
- **Define** clastic rocks. *Use the word* clasts in your definition.

Clastic rocks: Sample answer: rocks that are made up of

broken pieces of minerals and rock fragments called

clasts

**Distinguish** the 2 characteristics used to classify clastic rocks. Explain what each characteristic indicates.

# **Classifying Clastic Rocks**

Clast size:

Sample answer: Large clasts indicate a forceful agent of erosion, such as a fast-flowing river or a glacier. Smaller clasts are typically deposited by less forceful processes.

Clast shape:

Sample answer: Rounded clasts are more typical of fastmoving water environments. Angular clasts indicate that the rocks were not moved far or for a long time.

**Explain** how chemical rocks form, and give three examples of chemical rocks.

Chemical rocks are made from minerals that crystallize

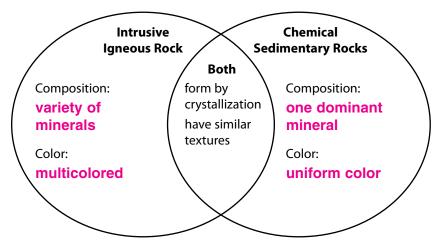
directly from water.

Examples: rock salt, rock gypsum, and limestone

# --- Main Idea --- |------ Details -----

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Compare and contrast intrusive igneous rock with chemical sedimentary rock.



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**Organize** *information about* biochemical rocks.

#### **Biochemical Rocks**

Definition: Sedimentary rocks formed by organisms or that contain the remains of organisms.

Example:

#### limestone

Description:

Carbonate rock formed from compacted and cemented hard parts of ocean organisms

Example:

## chert

Description:

Silicon-based rock formed from compacted and cemented hard parts of ocean organisms

Example:

coal

Description:

Fossil fuel formed from compressed organic remains

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**Cite** the 3 types of sedimentary rocks.

clastic

chemical

biochemical

**Synthesize It** Sequence the processes that form biochemical limestone.

Accept all reasonable responses. Sample answer: Marine organisms make their hard parts from dissolved minerals in the ocean. When these organisms die, their hard parts fall to the seafloor, and are compacted and cemented together to form biochemical limestone.