

Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review



Science

Grade 7

W3 - Lesson 3A: Materials Used in Structures
***W3 - Lesson 3B: Rocks, Weathering, and Erosion -
The Rock Cycle***

Important Concepts of Grade 7 Science

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Materials Required.

Textbook:
Science in Action 7

Science Grade 7

Version 5

Preview/Review W3 - Lesson 3

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Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Seven Science



***W3 - Lesson 3A:
Materials Used in Structures***

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to

- name and explain various properties of materials
- discuss properties of materials in living organisms

GLOSSARY

brittle - easily broken

plasticity - ability to bend without
breaking

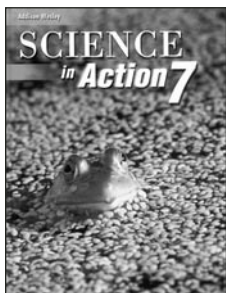
W3 - Lesson 3A: Materials Used in Structures

When we build something, we have to think about the material to use as well as the design. Different materials have different properties. These properties to a large extent help the user decide which material to use for a specific purpose.



Material Properties

Read pages 309 and 310 in *Science in Action 7*. Several properties must be taken into account when deciding which material to use. Read through the table on page 309 of the text.



1. If you were building a bike, what types of properties would you look for in potential materials for the frame?

2. For what purpose might you want a material that has a high level of plasticity?

3. Would a brittle material be suitable for making into a car body? Explain.



4. Give an example of where the aesthetics of a material might be important.

5. Define the term deformation.

6. Why would you need to know how much deformation could occur in a material before you used it to build something?

7. When is flexibility important in a material?

Materials in Living Organisms



Read pages 319 to 321 in *Science in Action 7*. Materials make up not only manufactured structures; they are also what living organisms are made of. Materials in living organisms are made by the body of the organism, using raw materials from their food. Think of all the parts in your body. Many kinds of materials are in it.

8. What are some characteristics of materials in your body's skeletal system?

9. Why must connective tissue (ligaments, tendons) be flexible?

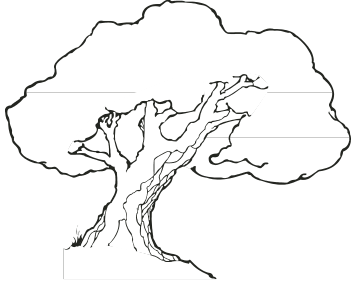
10. What types of joints are in the human body?

11. The skull of an adult has fixed joints, but a baby has moveable joints in its skull. Why does this difference occur?

12. What characteristics must skin have to keep a person healthy?

13. Give several examples of the use of manufactured materials in or on the human body.

14. Plants such as trees have materials with different characteristics than those of humans. Read page 321 of *Science in Action 7*. What role does each tree layer have for the tree?



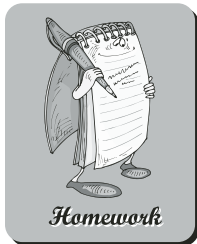
a. vascular cambium

b. sapwood / xylem

c. heartwood

d. woody layer with phloem

e. bark



Homework

15. At home, find a manufactured structure and a living structure. Describe the characteristics of the materials in each structure. What do you think is the most important property of material for each structure?

Preview/ Review Concepts for Grade Seven Science



***W3 - Lesson 3B:
Rocks, Weathering, and
Erosion – The Rock Cycle***

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to

- list the characteristics of and identify examples of the three types of rock
- define various characteristics of rock
- use the Mohs Scale of Hardness to determine the hardness of a rock
- define and describe the processes of weathering, erosion, and deposition
- describe the Rock Cycle

GLOSSARY

crystal - a structure of a particular shape that forms as minerals harden from liquid form

igneous - rocks formed from melted rock that hardened

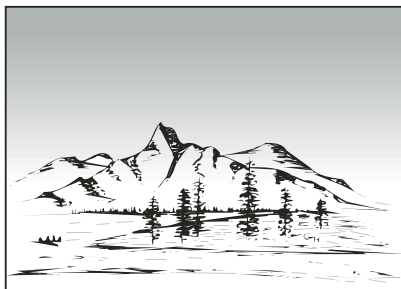
metamorphic - rocks formed from other rocks as a result of intense heat and or pressure

Mohs Scale of Hardness - a scale used to identify the hardness of rocks

rock cycle - the movement of minerals through various processes, among sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rock

sedimentary - rocks formed from pieces of other rocks that have been layered

W3 - Lesson 3B: Rocks, Weathering, and Erosion – The Rock Cycle



Rocks are found nearly everywhere. We see them in our gardens and even in some of our buildings. Rocks are made of building blocks called minerals. Read pages 368 to 370.

1. How many minerals are rocks made of?

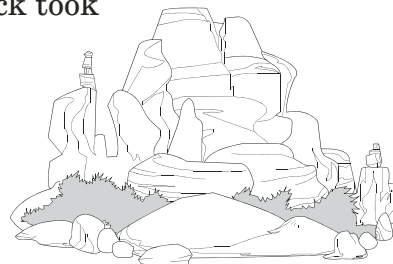
2. What minerals make up the majority of the earth's crust?

Types of Rocks

All rocks can be classified as igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic. Where they fit is determined by how they were made.

Igneous rock was solidified from melted rock. Most of these rocks have crystals in them. Each type of mineral produces a crystal with a specific shape. The longer the rock took to solidify, the larger the crystals in it.

Sedimentary rock was formed when particles were deposited in a location and cemented together. Layers of particles are visible in these rocks.



Metamorphic rock was heated (but not melted) and/or pressed to such an extent that it was changed into something else. A rock that has gone through this tends to have flattened and shiny crystals that occur in bands.

Find more details about types of rocks on pages 377-381 of *Science in Action 7*.

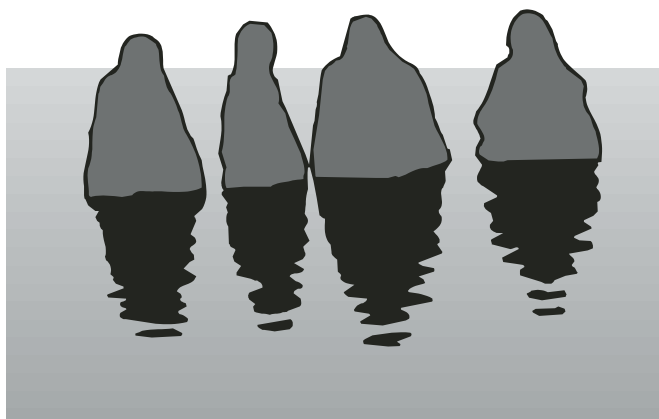
3. What is the difference between magma and lava?

4. Give an example of each type of rock.

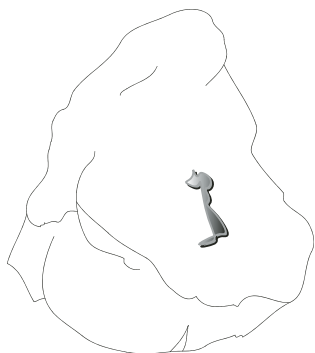
a. igneous _____

b. metamorphic _____

c. sedimentary _____



5. If an igneous rock hardens on the surface of the Earth, what word is used to describe it?



Identifying Rocks

There are several reasons to want to identify rocks. Maybe it's just curiosity; maybe you want to find a valuable mineral. Whatever the reason, you must look at the rock's characteristics to identify it. Those characteristics include **colour**, **streak**, **lustre**, **hardness**, and how it breaks - **cleavage** and **fracture**. Read descriptions of these characteristics and the **Mohs Scale of Hardness** on pages 371 and 372 of *Science in Action 7*. The Moh's scale uses 10 increasingly hard minerals to try to scratch an unknown rock. If a scratch mark is produced on the unknown rock, it is softer than the mineral scratching it. By scratching a few known minerals on the unknown rock, hardness of the unknown rock can be determined. Crystal shape is also an important identifying feature.

6. What is the shape of crystals formed by the following minerals?

a. quartz _____

b. sodium chloride (salt or halite) _____

7. Define the following terms.

a. streak _____

b. lustre _____

c. hardness _____

d. cleavage _____

e. fracture _____

8. How does mica cleave?

9. Use the Moh's Scale of Hardness (page 372) to determine which mineral will be scratched when the following pairs of rocks are scraped together.

a. corundum and feldspar _____

b. calcite and fluorite _____

10. An unknown mineral is being tested for hardness. It scratched fluorite, but was scratched by apatite. What is its hardness?



Weathering and Erosion

Many things can happen to rocks. For example, they can be broken down (**weathered**), moved to different places (**eroded**), and dropped once they get to the new location (**deposited**). On pages 363-366 of *Science in Action 7* more information is given on these topics.

11. Name the three types of weathering and an example of each.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

12. What are some important forces that weather and erode rock?

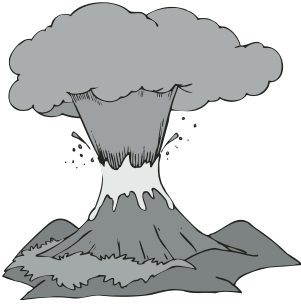
13. A sedimentary rock bed was examined. Its particles were found to have come from a basalt mountain 100 km from the sediment. Describe the steps which might have caused the sedimentary rock from the basalt to be found in another location 100 km away.

14. Describe how a glacier can weather, erode, and deposit rock.

The Rock Cycle

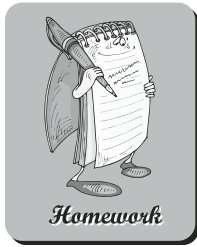
Things change over time, and rocks are no exception. A sedimentary rock may get buried deep in the Earth and be subjected to intense heat. These conditions could be extreme enough to cause the rock to change. When that happens, it will become a metamorphic rock. Perhaps igneous rock is weathered and the particles are deposited in a lake. Those particles could become part of a sedimentary rock. This change from one type of rock to another because of physical and environmental changes is called the **rock cycle**. See pages 385 and 386 of *Science in Action 7*.





15. Draw a diagram of the rock cycle. Be sure to include the three basic types of rocks. Show the processes that make the rocks change from one type to another.

16. Would the rock cycle occur if Earth lacked an atmosphere? Explain.



Homework

Find a rock. Examine it. Describe as many of the identifying characteristics (colour, lustre, etc.) as you can. Determine what type of rock it is – **sedimentary**, **metamorphic**, or **igneous**. Take the rock to your next class so you can compare it with others that have been found.

[illegible]

