

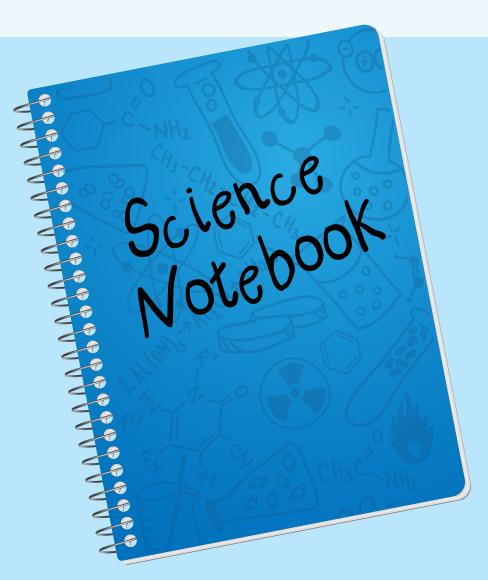
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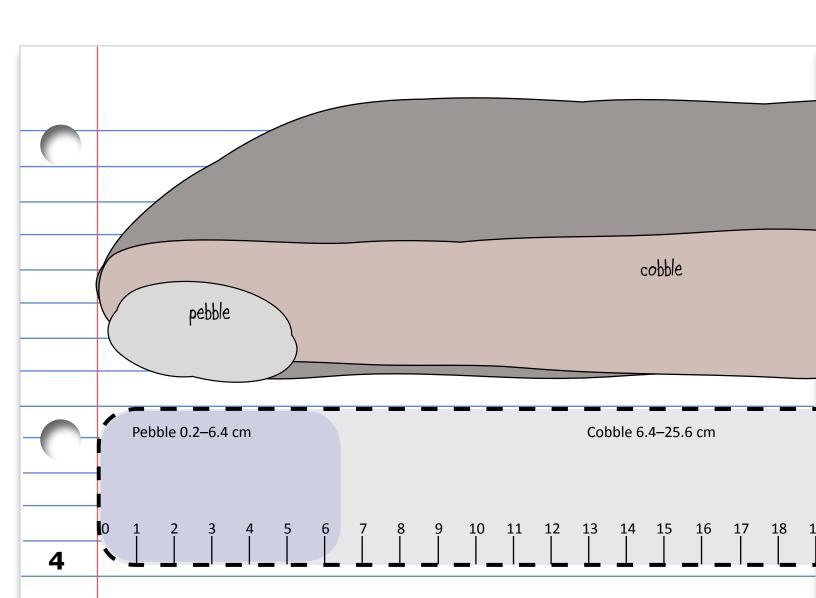
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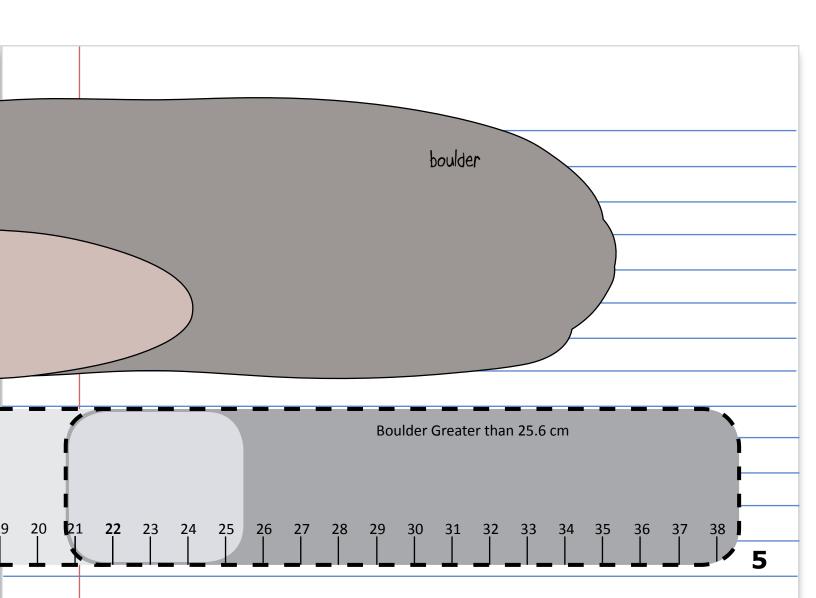
At the beginning of the school year, I found a science notebook in my desk. The notebook was obviously left behind by whoever sat in my desk last year. It was full of notes and illustrations!



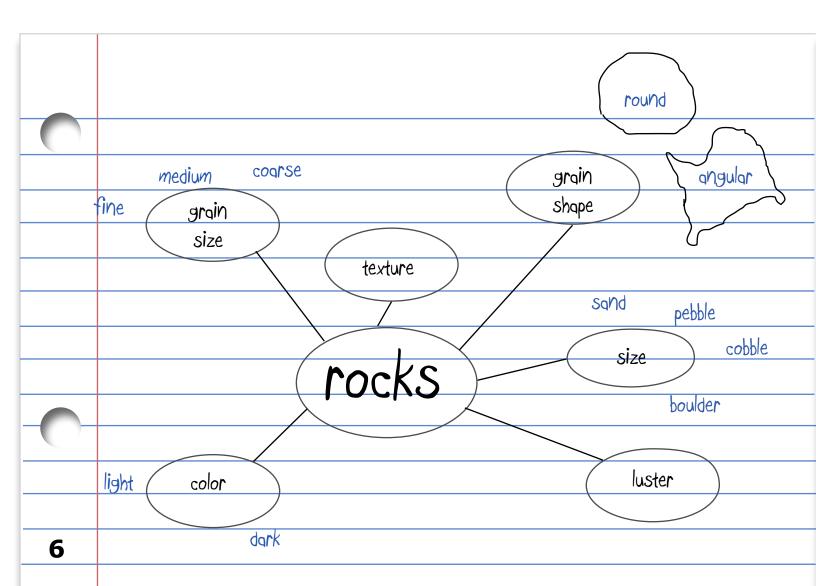
I like to look in the notebook to see what we will learn next. My teacher said we will study rocks next week, so I thought I would check the notebook.



I remember exploring rocks in kindergarten. A grain of sand is a tiny piece of rock. Pebbles are small rocks. Cobbles are medium-size rocks. Boulders are big rocks.



I like rocks, but I don't know much about them.



It looks like we will observe and describe rocks and learn some new words.

Geo = Earth ology = study of ologist = scientist who studies	November 12
	Geologist: a scientist who studies Earth
	A geologist observes and describes
	rocks.
	I can observe and describe rocks.
	It is black.
	It has white spots.
	It is smooth and lumpy.
	It is shiny.
	7

Rocks have grains.

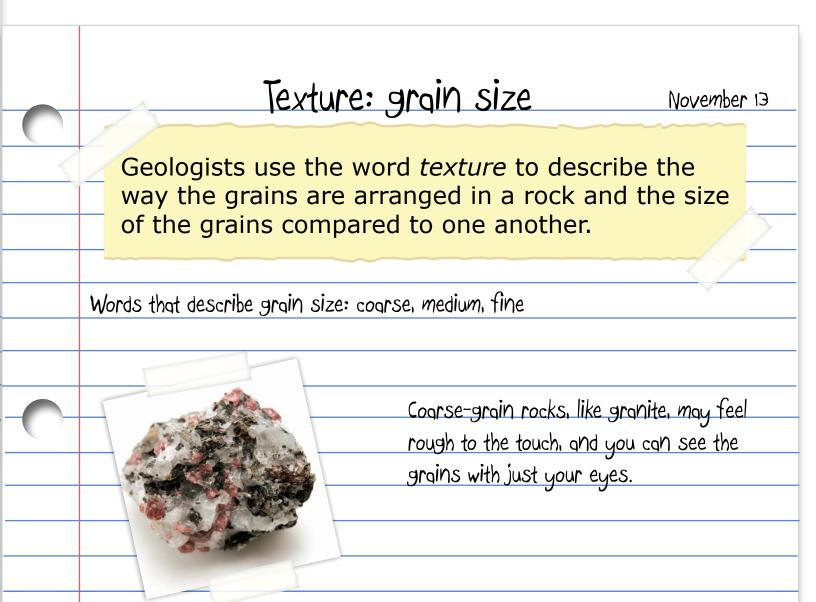
November 13

A grain is the smallest part that makes up a rock. Different rocks have different-sized grains.

You use your sense of touch to identify and describe the texture of a rock. Geologists observe the grains of a rock to describe its texture.



I use words like *rough* and *smooth* to describe texture, but geologists use different words.



Texture: grain size

November 14

You need a hand lens to see medium grains because they are smaller than coarse grains.

gneiss (sounds like "nice")



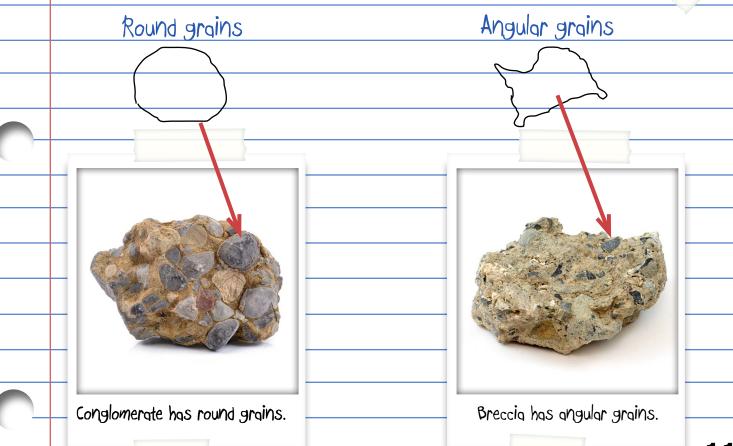
You need a microscope to see fine grains in rocks like marble because they are tiny.



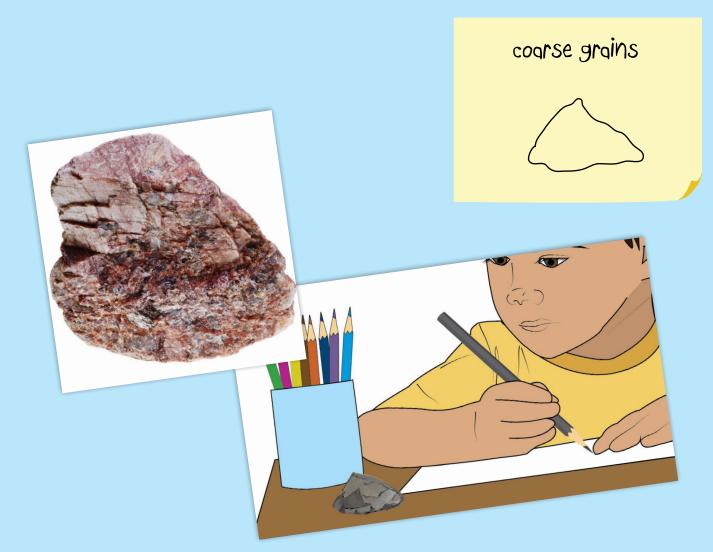
Texture: grain shape

November 14

Geologists use the words *round* and *angular* to describe the texture, or shape, of the grains in a rock.



I would say this rock is rough, and a geologist would describe it as a coarse-grain rock with angular grains.



I guess this smooth rock would be described as a fine-grain rock with round grains.



fine grains

00

Geologists use words like *red*, *brown*, or *black* to describe the color of rocks. They also use the words *light*, *medium*, and *dark* to describe the color of rocks. You may notice that many rocks have several colors. Use the color you see the most to describe a rock.

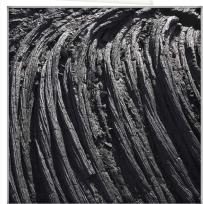
<u>Light</u> <u>Medium</u> Dark



This limestone is tan and light colored.



This rock is brown and medium colored.



This basalt is black and dark colored.

Geologists use the word *luster* to describe the way light is reflected off the surface of a rock.

Words that describe luster: dull and shiny

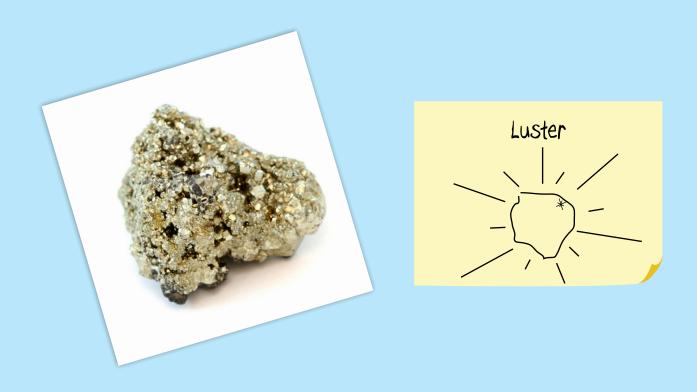


Gneiss is mostly dull. I think this rock is neat because it looks like a sandwich.

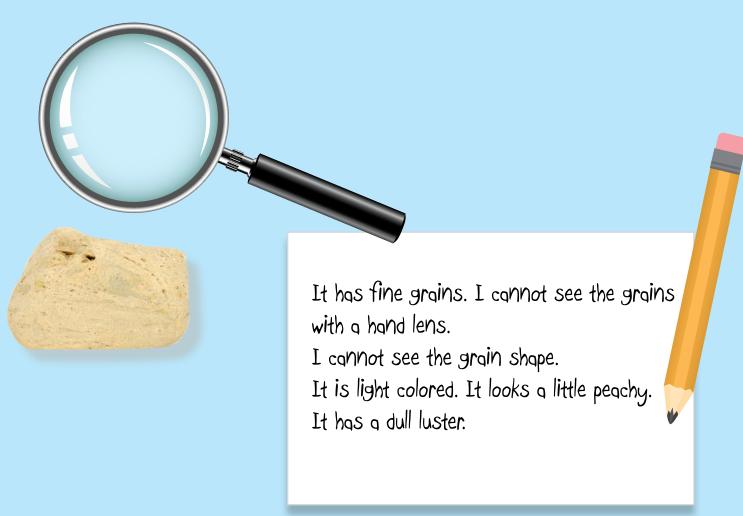


Obsidian is black and has a shiny, glassy luster.

I have never heard the word *luster*, but I can tell if something is shiny or dull. Now I can describe these rocks I found.



I am going to practice being a geologist and describe a few rocks. A geologist describes grain size and grain shape. They also describe color and luster, so I will, too.





colors.

It is mostly shiny.

I am going to save my descriptions in my notebook until we describe rocks in class. I cannot wait!

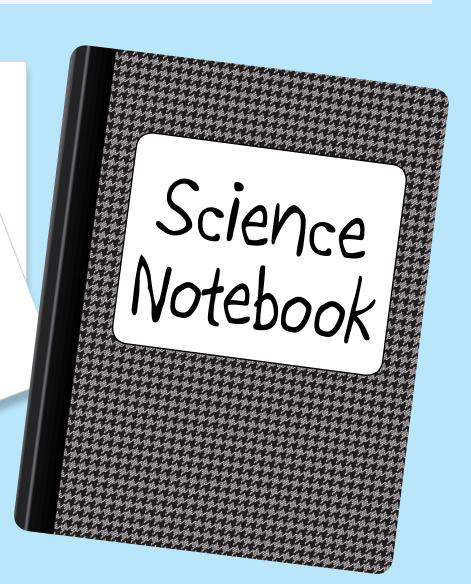
It has coarse grains.

The grains are angular shaped.

It is light colored. It has several different colors.

It is mostly shiny.

It has fine grains. I cannot see the grains It is light colored. It looks a little peachy. I cannot see the grain shape. with a hand lens. It has a dull luster.



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