**SECTION 6: HOW ARE SEDIMANTARY ROCKS FORMED?**

## LAB

**INTRODUCTION**

**Sedimentary**: Rocks formed from debris that settles in lakes, streams, or oceans and is squeezed into rock by the pressure (weight) of the water of millions of years.

**Limestone:** Made up of calcium carbonate from ground­up shell deposits. Some limestone consists of shell fragments cemented together.

**Fossiliferous Limestone**: Has fossil shells that were not destroyed by erosion or weathering before the sediment became rock.

**Chalk**: composed of protests (tiny microorganisms) shells.

**Conglomerate:** A group of pebbles cemented togheter with pressure and chemicals in the water.

**Shale:** Compressed mud.

**Coal**: Deposits of carbon left by plants that decomposed millions of years ago, leaving carbon in the process.

**Rock Salt** (Halite): Salt left when water evaporated.

**Fossils**: Ancient remains of plants or animals preserved in rock. They are usually found in sedimentary rock.

# ASSESSMENT ANCHORS ADDRESSED

**S4.A.2.2** Identify appropriate instruments for a specific task and describe the information the instrument can provide.

**S4.C.1.1** Describe observable physical properties of matter.

**S4.A.3.3** Identify and make observations about patterns that regularly occur and reoccur in nature.

**S4.D.1.2** Identify the types and uses of Earth’s resources.

 ***Igneous Rocks***

# PURPOSE

Students will study how sedimentary rocks are formed and compare the differences between common sedimentary rocks suck as, chalk, shale, conglomerate, and sandstone.

# MATERIALS

## For the Teacher: For Each Pair:

1 tall jar Red sandstone

Sand Gray sandstone

1 Sedimentator Limestone

Soil Chalk

Clay soil (red) Shale

1 cup water Conglomerate 18 fossiliferous Limestone Rocks magnifier *Teacher provides items marked with \**