C2.3 Glossary

Atmosphere The layer of gas that surrounds a planet.
*Earth's **atmosphere** is a mixture of gases.*

Change state When matter changes from one state to another.
*Water will **change state** from a liquid to a solid when frozen.*

Cementation The process by which rock sediments are stuck (or cemented) together to form sedimentary rock.
*It sometimes takes millions of years for sedimentary rocks to form through **cementation** of sediments.*

Compression The process of reducing the amount of space that a substance takes up (its volume).
*We can **compress** gases.*

Condensation A physical process that results in the change of state from a gas or vapour to a liquid.
*We could see the water vapour from our breath **condensing** on the cold window.*

Decay The breaking down (or rotting) of once living things over time.
*Old fruit starts to **decay** when left outside for a few weeks.*

Decomposer An organism, usually a bacteria, that breaks down dead or decaying organisms.
*Mould is an example of a **decomposer**.*

Erosion	When rock is worn away and transported to another location by wind, rain or flowing water. ***Erosion*** *has resulted in deserts being created all over the world.*
Evaporation	The process of turning a substance from a liquid to a gas. *The volume of liquid in the container decreased over time due to* ***evaporation****.*
Extrusive rock	Extrusive rocks are formed on the surface of the Earth from lava. *Basalt is an example of an* ***extrusive rock****.*
Igneous rock	A type of rock which is formed from the cooling of magma or lava. *Granite is an example of an* ***igneous rock****.*
Intrusive rock	Rock which forms inside the Earth's surface ***Intrusive*** *igneous rock cools slowly.*
Lava	Molten rock on the Earth's surface. *The temperature of* ***lava*** *can be above 700 degrees Celsius.*
Magma	Molten rock below the Earth's surface. *When* ***magma*** *cools, intrusive rocks can form.*
Melting	A physical process that results in a change of state from a solid to a liquid. *The chocolate was* ***melting*** *in the sun.*

Metamorphic rock	A type of rock formed when igneous or sedimentary rock is changed due to extreme heat or pressure over a long period of time. *An example of a **metamorphic rock** is marble.*
Physical change	A change where no new substance is made. *Melting is an example of a **physical change**.*
Pressure	Physical force exerted on or against an object by something in contact with it. *As more air was blown into the balloon, the **pressure** increased.*
Respiration	A chemical reaction that occurs in all living cells, which involves releasing energy from glucose. ***Respiration** occurs in plants.*
Sediment	Solid matter than settles to the bottom of a liquid. *The **sediment** in rivers often includes tiny pieces of rock.*
Sedimentary Rock	A type of rock formed when layers of sediments are compacted and cemented over time. *Limestone is an example of a **sedimentary rock.***
Sedimentation	A process where tiny particles of rock called sediments are deposited in layers over time. *Layers can be seen in sedimentary rock and these are evidence of **sedimentation**.*
Solidify	To become solid. *The ice **solidifies** in the freezer.*

Sublimation	The change of state of a substance from a solid to a gas, without becoming a liquid in between. ***Sublimation*** *can be seen with solid carbon dioxide when it turns directly into carbon dioxide gas.*
Weathering	The breaking down or wearing away of rocks on the Earth's surface. *Chemical* ***weathering*** *can occur when acid rain comes in contact with stone statues.*