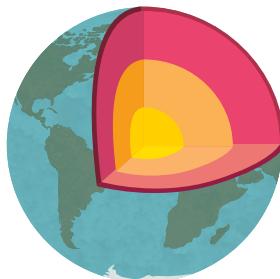


LA GEOSFERA, LAS ROCAS Y LOS MINERALES

La geosfera

Está formada por 4 capas:

- **Núcleo interno:** es el centro de la tierra y la parte más caliente.
- **Núcleo externo:** recubre el núcleo interno. Es líquido.
- **Manto:** es la capa más gruesa y está hecha de roca semi-líquida, llamada magma.
- **Corteza:** es la capa superior de la geosfera. Es sólida y es la más fina de las capas.



Las rocas

Están formadas por uno o varios minerales.

Hay 3 tipos de rocas:



Las rocas se utilizan mucho en la construcción y los minerales se utilizan en muchos objetos que usamos a diario, desde relojes hasta monedas.

Los minerales

Las propiedades de los minerales son:

- **Color:** algunos minerales solo tienen un color, otros pueden tener muchos colores distintos.
- **Escisión y Fractura:** la superficie del mineral puede presentar alteraciones distintas. Si es plana, es **escisión**. Si la superficie es desigual, se llama **fractura**.



- **Brillo:** los minerales se clasifican en brillantes o mates.

Dureza:

| | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Talc | Gypsum | Calcite | Fluorite | Apatite |
| Feldspar | Quartz | Topaz | Corindón | Diamond |

los minerales se clasifican por dureza según la escala de Mohs, en la que cada mineral puede rayar el mineral previo.

CONCEPT MAP

3

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ROCKS AND MINERALS?

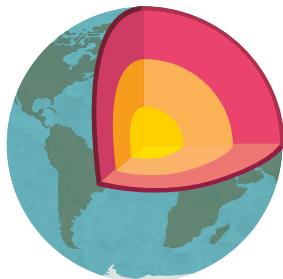
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THE GEOSPHERE, ROCKS AND MINERALS

The geosphere

It's made up of 4 layers:

- **Inner core:** it's the center of the Earth and the hottest part.
- **Outer core:** it's the layer around the inner core. It's liquid.
- **Mantle:** it's the thickest layer and it's made up of semi-liquid rock called magma.
- **Crust:** it's the top layer of the geosphere. It's solid and thinner than the other layers.



Rocks

Rocks are made up of one or several minerals.

There are 3 different types:



Rocks are used a lot in construction and minerals are used in many objects that we use on a daily basis, from watches to coins.

- **Sedimentary:** they are formed by sediments that are carried by rivers and settle at the bottom of lakes, seas or oceans. Over millions of years, they solidify and become rocks.

- **Igneous:** they are formed by the magma in the Earth's mantle. Magma comes out through volcanic eruptions, it cools and forms igneous rocks.

- **Metamorphic:** they are originally sedimentary or igneous rocks, transformed over time by intense heat and pressure below the Earth's surface

Minerals

Minerals have different properties:

- **Colour:** some minerals always have the same colour, others can occur in different colours.
- **Cleavage and Fracture:** the surface of minerals can show two types of alterations. If alterations are flat, it's called **cleavage**. If the surface is very uneven, it's called **fracture**.



- **Lustre:** we can classify minerals depending on how shiny or dull they are.

- **Hardness:**

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 Talc | 2 Gypsum | 3 Calcite | 4 Fluorite | 5 Apatite |
| 6 Feldspar | 7 Quartz | 8 Topaz | 9 Corundum | 10 Diamond |

minerals are classified by hardness using the Mohs scale, where each mineral can scratch the one previous to it.