CARBONATE
ANY SEDIMENTARY ROCK PREDOMINANTLY MADE OF CARBONATE MINERALS, SUCH AS CALCITE (CaCO$_3$) OR DOLOMITE (MgCO$_3$).

CONGLOMERATE
ANY SEDIMENTARY ROCK PREDOMINANTLY MADE OF FRAGMENTS LARGER THAN 2MM ACROSS THAT ARE CEMENTED TOGETHER.

DENSITY
THE AMOUNT OF MASS IN A STANDARD VOLUME (OFTEN EXPRESSED AS KILOGRAMS PER CUBIC METER OR GRAMS PER CUBIC CENTIMETER).

EVAPORTITE
CRYSTALLINE SEDIMENTARY ROCK FORMED WHEN WATER EVAPORATES CAUSING PRECIPITATION.

GAS
NATURALLY OCCURRING GASEOUS FUEL MADE OF HYDROCARBONS LIKE METHANE (CH$_4$), ETHANE (C$_2$H$_6$), PROPAINE (C$_3$H$_8$) & BUTANE (C$_4$H$_{10}$).

GLACIER
MASS OF ICE, FORMED BY THE COMPACTION OF SNOW, THAT FLOWS DOWNHILL.

ISLAND ARC
SERIES OF VOLCANIC ISLANDS THAT FORM ABOVE A SUBDUCTION ZONE. THE ARC SHAPE RESULTS BECAUSE A SPHERICAL PLATE IS DIVING DOWN INTO A SPHERICAL PLANET.
**Limestone**
A carbonate sedimentary rock made mostly of calcite.

**Mica**
silicate mineral with a sheet-like structure.

**Oil**
Naturally occurring liquid fuel made of hydrocarbons as big as, or bigger than, pentane (C\(_5\)H\(_{12}\)).

**Quartz**
clear, hard silicate mineral of the composition SiO\(_2\).

**Mid-ocean ridge**
Undersea, volcanic mountain chain that is the site of sea floor spreading.

**Quartz**
clear, hard silicate mineral of the composition SiO\(_2\).

**Sea floor spreading**
The idea that oceans area can be increased due to submarine volcanic activity injecting new rock at the mid-ocean ridges.

**Subduction**
The process that consumes ocean crust by its being slid beneath another plate (either made of oceanic or continental crust).

**Slate**
Fine grained metamorphic rock produced by changes to shale (or shale like rock). Slate often has a distinct cleavage.

**Stress**
The amount of force acting per unit area.

**Volcano**
A hill that is the site of the extrusion of magma or pyroclastics from a vent.

**Topography**
The configuration of the surface of the earth including its relief and the position of its natural features.

**Landslide**
rapid downhill motion of rock & soil (and other debris).

**Mantle**
The zone of the planet that extends from the crust to the core. In the earth, the mantle extends from beneath the crust to approximately half way to the center.

**Magma**
molten rock.

**Magma chamber**
Volume of the earth's crust where magma exists.

**Massif**
Block of the earth's crust that is more rigid than the surrounding rock and therefore acts as a unit. Often bounded by faults.

**Mica**
silicate mineral with a sheet-like structure.

**Plunge**
angle a line makes to horizontal. Often used in describing the hinge of a fold.

**Pyroclastic**
a volcanic eruption that explosively produces rock fragments.

**Sandstone**
a sedimentary rock made of fragments between 2mm and 1/16 mm in size, cemented together.

**Shale**
layered sedimentary rock made of particles less than 1/16 mm in size, usually clay.

**Slate**
fine grained metamorphic rock produced by changes to shale (or shale like rock). Slate often has a distinct cleavage.

**Mid-ocean ridge**
Undersea, volcanic mountain chain that is the site of sea floor spreading.