

## Background

\* Rocks and minerals were important resources in the development of human civilizations.

**Rocks**: group of minerals bound together in some way.

Study of rocks involve:

1. Mineralogy
2. Geology
3. Paleontology
4. Chemistry
5. Physics

Factors for identifying rocks:

1. **Texture**: refers to the size, shape and arrangement of components.
2. **Structure**: how parts are arranged or put together to form a whole.
3. **Mineral components**: inorganic solids with chemical composition.
4. **Organic remains**: derived from living organisms.

Three (3) classifications of rocks:

**Igneous**: form from solidification of magma.

**Sedimentary**: form from burial/compaction and cementation of materials.

**Metamorphic**: form under high amount of temperature and pressure.