Glossary

Analogue - Comparable features exposed on the surface of the Earth. Used as a comparison for subsurface rocks.

Alluvial - loose sediments that have been transported by water (ie, river)

Archeology - the study of physical evidence of past human societies or artifacts that are recovered through excavation.

Banding - the rock consists of alternating thin layers of two different mineral compositions.

Basement rock - the thick and oldest metamorphic and igneous rock that forms the continental crust.

Beds - a layer of sedimentary rock that is bounded above and below by well-defined bedding surfaces.

Boundstone - a carbonated sedimentary rock in which the sediments are bound together during deposition by organisms.

Cassiterite - tin oxide mineral (Sn02)

Cementation – the process by which solid material that has been dissolved in water sticks together to form rock when the water evaporates.

Chordates – animals that belong to the phylum Chordata which includes invertebrates and vertebrates.

Compacting – the squeezing of a substance over time.

Concreted rocks – the hardening of sediments by the precipitation of minerals in the pore spaces.

Consolidated – sediments that have been compacted and cemented until they become solid rocks.

Cooling – the removal of heat with a low temperature.

Crocker Formation – a special name given to the sequence of sedimentary rock that formed in west and east coast of Sabah.

Crystallizes – a process to form crystals.

Deltas – an area of flat land that divides the river into several smaller rivers before flowing into the sea.

Dolomite is a carbonate (sedimentary) rock comprising carbon, calcium, and magnesium.

Earth's crust – a thin outermost layer of Earth that is made up of land (continental) and ocean floor.

Earth's mantle – a thick and solid layer of rock lying between the Earth's crust and outer core.

Emerge – to appear by coming out to the surface of Earth.

Evolution – the changes and development over millions of years.

Foliation – a structure formed in the rock that allows the minerals to align in a parallel direction. Form during metamorphism.

Foraminifera – a single-cell organism with shells.

Framestone – a carbonated sedimentary rock in which organisms build a rigid framework.

Geode – hollow rocks that contain crystals or minerals that are usually colorful and irregularly shaped.

Geological time scale – a representation of time-based on events that have occurred throughout the Earth's history in a time span of about 4.54 billion years ago.

Hand lens – a magnifying glass to be held in the hand.

Hydrocarbon reservoir – the subsurface accumulation of oil and gas.

Hydrocarbon trap – a geological structure that allows oil and gas accumulation in a reservoir.

Ice age – a period in the past when the Earth's temperature was very cold, with glaciers and ice sheets covering the Earth.

Interbedded – the layers of rocks that lie between different lithologies.

Lava – hot liquid rock that comes out of the Earth through a volcano.

Lineation – a linear structure that occurs repetitively in a rock.

Magma – very hot melted rock under the surface of the Earth.

Magma intrusion – the process by which magma penetrates existing rock to crystallize and solidify underground.

Melting – a change of state from solid to liquid with the application of heat or pressure.

Metamorphism – the process of existing rock transforming into rock with different composition and structure because of heat and pressure.

Metamorphosed – the process of existing rock transforming into rock with different compositions because of heat and pressure.

Metazoan – a group of multicellular animals.

Mud-drape – a layer of mud deposited.

Ocean floor – the bottom of the ocean.

Offshore – a location that is situated at some distance from the shore.

Ore – a natural rock or sediment that contains one or more minerals, usually metals.

Organism – an individual living thing.

Outcrop– rock formation that is visible on the ground surface

Pillar – a vertical, spire-shaped, and natural landform of rock formation.

Pillow basalt – a volcanic igneous rock that forms when lava of basaltic composition erupts underwater.

Pillow lava – dark lava that has solidified and formed as a rounded rock. Shows characteristics of an eruption underwater.

Plate tectonics – a theory about the Earth's surface comprises large moving plates causing geological phenomena such as earthquakes, mountain ranges, and volcanoes.

Pluton – a plutonic rock or an intrusive igneous rock crystallized from magma slowly cooling underground.

Porphyritic – Volcanic rock texture with distinctive large crystals within fine grain groundmass.

Primates – a mammal that includes humans, monkeys, and apes.

Primitive – a very early stage of development with basic, unpleasant, and uncomfortable conditions.

Reservoir rock – a porous and permeable subsurface rock that contains oil and gas accumulation.

Rock – a hard material that is made up of one or more minerals.

Scale tree – a group of giant, tree-like plants that have become extinct.

Scoria – a type of igneous rock that forms during lava eruption and takes a long time to cool off. Have bubbles effects on the rocks.

Sediment routing system – the process of creating a particular path of sediment.

Sedimentary succession – a series of sedimentary rocks in chronological order.

Solidifies – a change of state from a liquid or gaseous into solid.

Streams – water that flows naturally along a channel, usually at ground level and smaller than a river.

Subsurface – layer below the surface of Earth.

Sulfur – a chemical element that exists in nature and can be found in soil, plants, foods, and water.

Tidal environment – a part of the marine shoreline.

Vascular land plant – a group of plants found on land with specialized tissues for conducting water and minerals throughout the plant.

Water vapor – water in the form of gas.

Weathering – a natural process of physical and chemical breakdown of rocks into smaller pieces at the Earth's surface.