

oxide	/ˈɒk.sɪd/	a chemical combination of oxygen and one other element
pyroxene	/paɪˈrɒksɪn/	any of a large class of rock-forming silicate minerals, generally containing calcium, magnesium, and iron and typically occurring as prismatic (hranolový) crystals
amphibole	/ˈæmfɪboʊl/	any of a class of rock-forming silicate or aluminosilicate minerals typically occurring as fibrous / vláknité / (vláknovité) or columnar / ká-lám-nár / crystals.
silicate	/sɪl.ɪ.kət/	any of a large number of common minerals formed of silica, oxygen, and one or more other elements
silica	/sɪl.ɪ.kə/	a mineral that exists in various forms, including sand, quartz, and flint, used to make glass and cement
hematite	ˈhiː.mə.taɪt/	a common dark red or grey rock from which iron is obtained
limonite	lɪˈmɒn.aɪt/	an amorphous brownish secondary mineral consisting of a mixture of hydrous ferric oxides, important as an iron ore.
amorphous	/əˈmɔː.fəs/	having no fixed form or shape
hydrated	ˈhaɪˈdreɪ.tɪd/	having absorbed enough water or other liquid
goethite	ˈgeː.taɪt/	a dark or yellowish-brown mineral consisting of hydrated iron oxide, occurring typically as masses of fibrous crystals.
give off		to produce
ion	/aɪ.ɒn/	an atom or small group of atoms that has an electrical charge because it has added or lost one or more electrons
dissociate	/dɪˈsəʊ.ʃi.ət/	to consider as separate and not related
disrupt	/dɪsˈrʌpt/	to prevent something, especially a system, process, or event, from continuing as usual or as expected
to substitute for	/sʌb.stɪ.tjuːt/	to use something or someone instead of another thing or person
to decompose	/dɪː.kəmˈpəʊz/	to break, or to break something, into smaller parts
sulphuric acid	/sʌlˈfjʊə.rɪkˈæs.ɪd/	a strong acid with no colour
emit	/iˈmɪt/	to send out a beam, noise, smell, or gas
vent	/vent/	a small opening that allows air, smoke, or gas to enter or leave a closed space
pyrite	/ˈpaɪ.raɪt/	a shiny, yellow mineral containing iron and sulphur, that looks like gold but is not valuable
angular	/ˈæŋ.gjə.lər/	having a clear shape with sharp points
spherical	/ˈsfɪːrɪkəl/	round, like a ball
edge	/edʒ/	the outer or furthest point of something
successive	/səkˈses.ɪv/	happening one after the other without any break
penetrate	/ˈpen.ɪ.treɪt/	to move into or through something
clay	/kleɪ/	thick, heavy soil that is soft when wet, and hard when dry or baked, used for making bricks and containers
bulk	/bʌlk/	large size or mass
exert	/ɪgˈzɜːt/	to use something such as authority, power, influence, etc. in order to make something happen
spall off	spɔːl	Break (ore, rock, or stone) into smaller pieces
sheeting		The process by which thin sheets, scales, plates, or flakes of rock are successively broken loose or stripped from the outer surface of a large rock mass. Also known as exfoliation.
abrade	/əˈbreɪd/	to remove part of the surface of something by rubbing

abrasion	/ə'breɪ.ʒən/	the process of rubbing away the surface of something
tumble	/'tʌm.bəl/	to fall quickly
to grind	/graɪnd/	to make something into small pieces or a powder by pressing between hard surfaces
glacier	/'glæɪ.sɪ.ər/	a large mass of ice that moves slowly
batholith	'bæθəliθ/	a very large igneous rock extending to an unknown depth in the earth's crust.
granite	/'græni:t/	a very hard, grey, pink, or black rock, used for building
concentric	/kən'sen.trɪk/	Concentric circles and rings have the same centre
slabs	/'slæb/	a thick, flat piece of a solid substance, such as stone, wood, metal, food, etc., that is usually square or rectangular
burrow	/'bʌr.əʊ/	to dig a hole in the ground, especially to live in
to pry	/'praɪ/	to move or lift something by pressing a tool against a fixed point
brittle	/'brɪt.əl/	delicate and easily broken
deep-seated	/'di:p'si:tɪd/	firmly established at a deep or profound level.
to trickle	/'trɪk.əl/	if liquid trickles somewhere, it flows slowly and without force in a thin line
to thaw	/θɔ:/	to (cause to) change from a solid, frozen state to a liquid or soft one, because of an increase in temperature
latitude	/'læt.ɪ.tju:d/	the position north or south of the equator measured from 0° to 90°
(season)	/'pre'naʊnst/	very noticeable or certain
heaving	/'hi:v/	to move something heavy using a lot of effort
bulge	/'bʌldʒ/	to stick out in a round shape (vyboulit se)
spongy	/'spɒn.dʒi/	soft and able to absorb or having already absorbed a lot of liquid, like a sponge