

THE ROCK CYCLE

Rock Cycle

The rock cycle is a series of processes that create and transform the types of rocks in Earth's crust.

Magma

Magma of molten semi-molten found on the surface of the Earth.

Lava

Lava is the molten material that flows from a volcano.

Sediment

The solid material that has been transferred and deposited in a new location is referred to as sediment.

Igneous rocks

The rocks formed when hot and molten rocks crystallize and solidify are called igneous rocks.

Metamorphic rocks

Metamorphic rocks are formed from igneous rocks under high temperature and pressure.

Crystallization

Crystallization in the rock cycle refers to the formation of rock crystals in cooling magma.

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Fossils preserved in the Earth's crust.

Fossils remain or are preserved in the Earth's crust.

THE ROCK CYCLE

Weathering

Weathering describes the breaking down or dissolving of rocks and minerals on the surface of the Earth.

Erosion

Erosion is the geological process in which rocks and other soil are worn away and transported by natural forces such as wind, water, or ice.

Deposition

The process of sediment or soil being laid down or deposited in a new location.

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Metamorphic rocks

A rock that gradually changes into a new type of rock due to pressure and heat are called metamorphic rocks.

Cementation

Cementation is the process of harder sedimentary rocks becoming more solid through the precipitation of mineral matter in the pore spaces.

Diagenesis

Diagenesis is the process of changes in sedimentary rocks and the pressure within the crust.

Compaction

Compaction happens when sediments are deeply buried, placing them under pressure because of the weight of overlying layers.

Melting

Melting occurs when the rock melts and becomes magma due to too much heat or pressure.