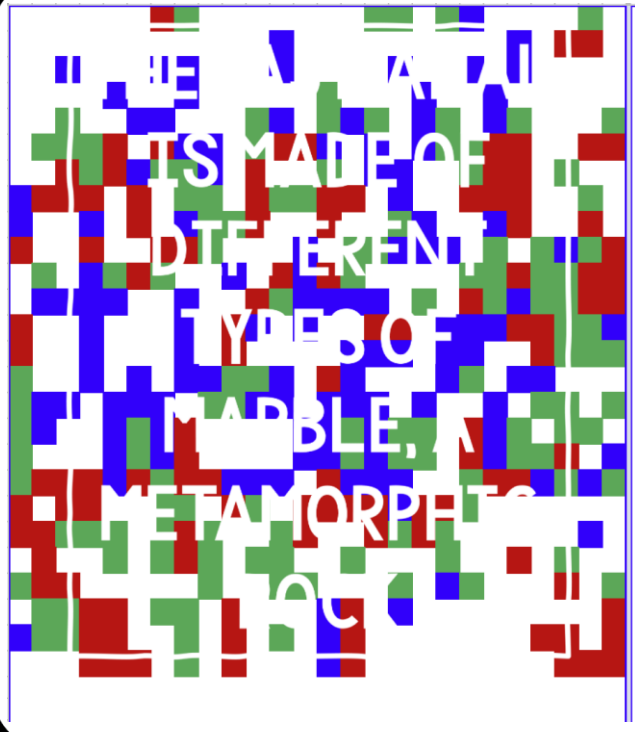
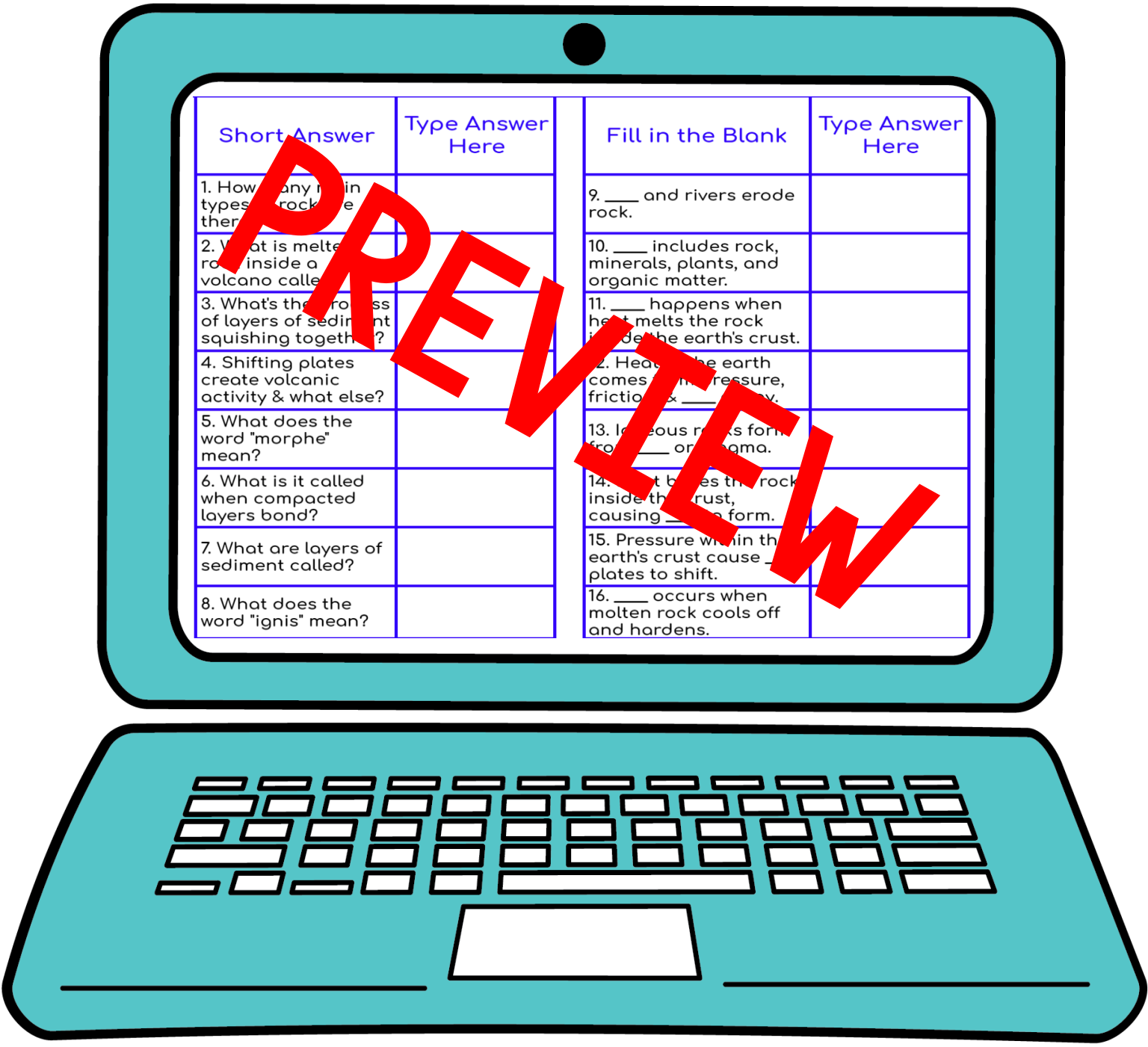


Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How many main types of rock are there?	
2. What is melted rock inside a volcano called?	
3. What's the process of layers of sediment squishing together?	
4. Shifting plates create volcanic activity & what else?	
5. What does the word "morphe" mean?	
6. What is it called when compacted layers bond?	
7. What are layers of sediment called?	
8. What does the word "ignis" mean?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How [illegible] types [illegible] ther[illegible]	
2. W[illegible]at is melte[illegible] ro[illegible] inside a volcano calle[illegible]	
3. What's th[illegible] ro[illegible]ss of layers of sedi[illegible]nt squishing togeth[illegible]?	
4. Shifting plates create volcanic activity & what else?	
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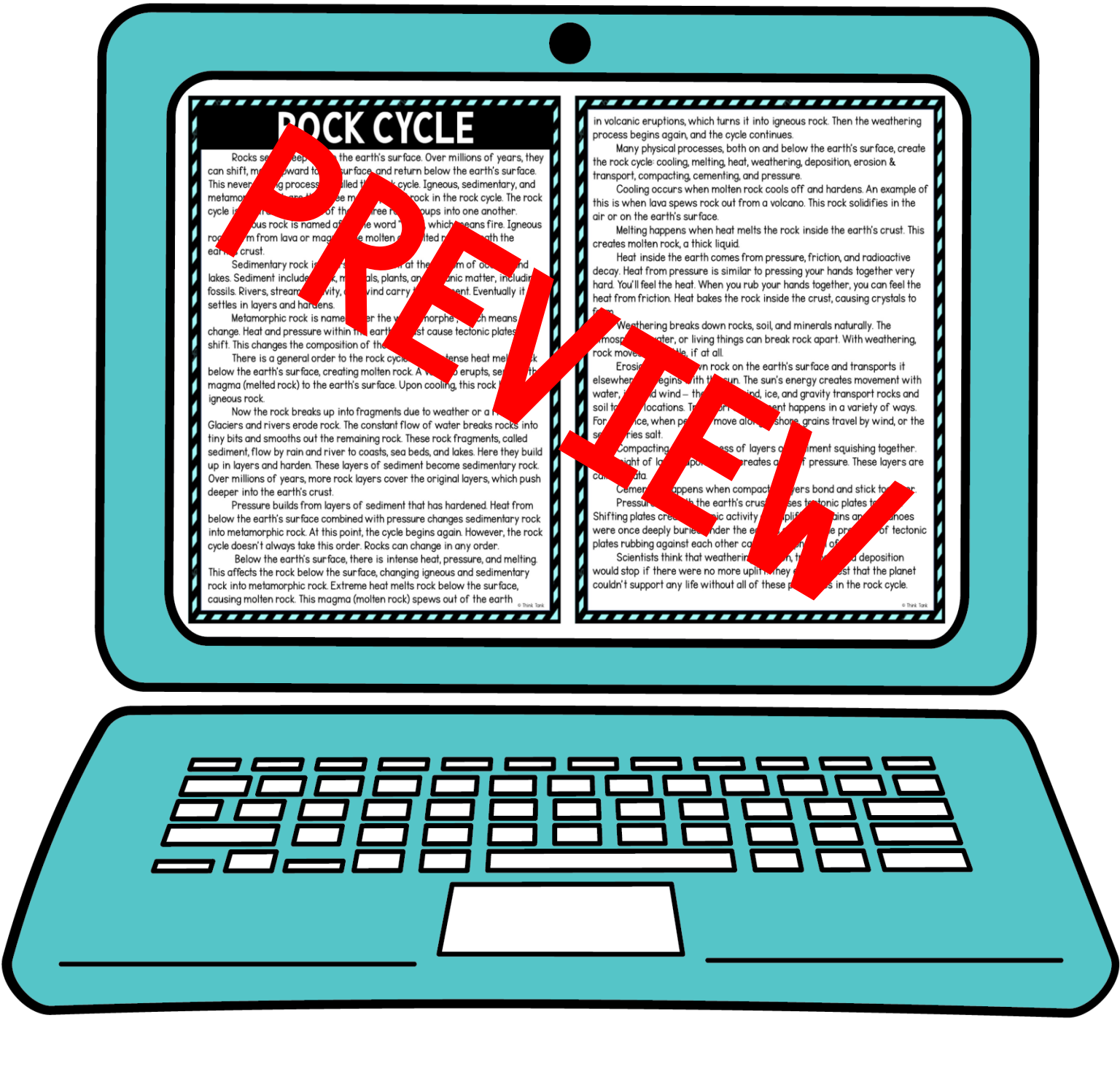
6. What is it called when compacted layers bond?	
7. What are layers of sediment called?	
8. What does the word "ignis" mean?	

Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
9. ____ and rivers erode rock.	
10. ____ includes rock, minerals, plants, and organic matter.	
11. ____ happens when he[illegible]t melts the rock i[illegible]de[illegible]he earth's crust.	
12. Hea[illegible]he earth comes [illegible]ressure, frictio[illegible]x ____[illegible]y.	
13. Ig[illegible]eous r[illegible]ks form fro[illegible]____ or [illegible]oma.	
14. [illegible]t b[illegible]es th[illegible]rock inside th[illegible]rust, causing ____[illegible] form.	
15. Pressure w[illegible]in th[illegible] earth's crust cause [illegible] plates to shift.	
16. ____ occurs when molten rock cools off and hardens.	


ROCK CYCLE
Rocks se eep the earth's surface. Over millions of years, they can shift, m ward to surface and return below the earth's surface. This never g proces lled th cycle. Igneous, sedimentary, and metamo e m rock in the rock cycle. The rock cycle i of th ree r oups into one another. ous rock is named a e word which eans fire. Igneous roc m from lava or mag e molten lted r ith the ear crust.
Sedimentary rock i at the m of oc nd lakes. Sediment include , m als, plants, an nic matter, includi fossils. Rivers, stream vity, wind carry t ent. Eventually it settles in layers and hardens.
Metamorphic rock is name er the y morphe ch means change. Heat and pressure within th earth st cause tectonic plates shift. This changes the composition of th
There is a general order to the rock cycle tense heat me k below the earth's surface, creating molten rock. A v o erupts, se th magma (melted rock) to the earth's surface. Upon cooling, this rock igneous rock.
Now the rock breaks up into fragments due to weather or a Glaciers and rivers erode rock. The constant flow of water breaks rocks into tiny bits and smooths out the remaining rock. These rock fragments, called sediment, flow by rain and river to coasts, sea beds, and lakes. Here they build up in layers and harden. These layers of sediment become sedimentary rock. Over millions of years, more rock layers cover the original layers, which push deeper into the earth's crust.
Pressure builds from layers of sediment that has hardened. Heat from below the earth's surface combined with pressure changes sedimentary rock into metamorphic rock. At this point, the cycle begins again. However, the rock cycle doesn't always take this order. Rocks can change in any order.
Below the earth's surface, there is intense heat, pressure, and melting. This affects the rock below the surface, changing igneous and sedimentary rock into metamorphic rock. Extreme heat melts rock below the surface, causing molten rock. This magma (molten rock) spews out of the earth
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in volcanic eruptions, which turns it into igneous rock. Then the weathering process begins again, and the cycle continues.
Many physical processes, both on and below the earth's surface, create the rock cycle: cooling, melting, heat, weathering, deposition, erosion & transport, compacting, cementing, and pressure.
Cooling occurs when molten rock cools off and hardens. An example of this is when lava spews rock out from a volcano. This rock solidifies in the air or on the earth's surface.
Melting happens when heat melts the rock inside the earth's crust. This creates molten rock, a thick liquid.
Heat inside the earth comes from pressure, friction, and radioactive decay. Heat from pressure is similar to pressing your hands together very hard. You'll feel the heat. When you rub your hands together, you can feel the heat from friction. Heat bakes the rock inside the crust, causing crystals to
Weathering breaks down rocks, soil, and minerals naturally. The mosp ater, or living things can break rock apart. With weathering, rock move le, if at all.
Erosi n rock on the earth's surface and transports it elsewher egins ith th un. The sun's energy creates movement with water, d wind – th nd, ice, and gravity transport rocks and soil t locations. T ent happens in a variety of ways. For ice, when pa move alo shore, grains travel by wind, or the se ries salt.
Compacting ss of layers o iment squishing together. ight of la upo reates a f pressure. These layers are ca ata.
Ceme ppens when compact ers bond and stick to r
Pressur the earth's crus ses tectonic plates t Shifting plates cre ic activity uplif ains an noes were once deeply buri nder the e e pr of tectonic plates rubbing against each other ca of
Scientists think that weatherin n, t d deposition would stop if there were no more upli hey st that the planet couldn't support any life without all of these p s in the rock cycle.
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PREVIEW


PLEASE VIEW
THE VIDEO TO
SEE HOW THIS
PRODUCT WORKS