

THE ROCK CYCLE ANSWER SHEET

There are three main types of rocks: igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks and these rocks all form in different ways. Fill in the questions below test your rock knowledge.

1: THE ROCK CYCLE

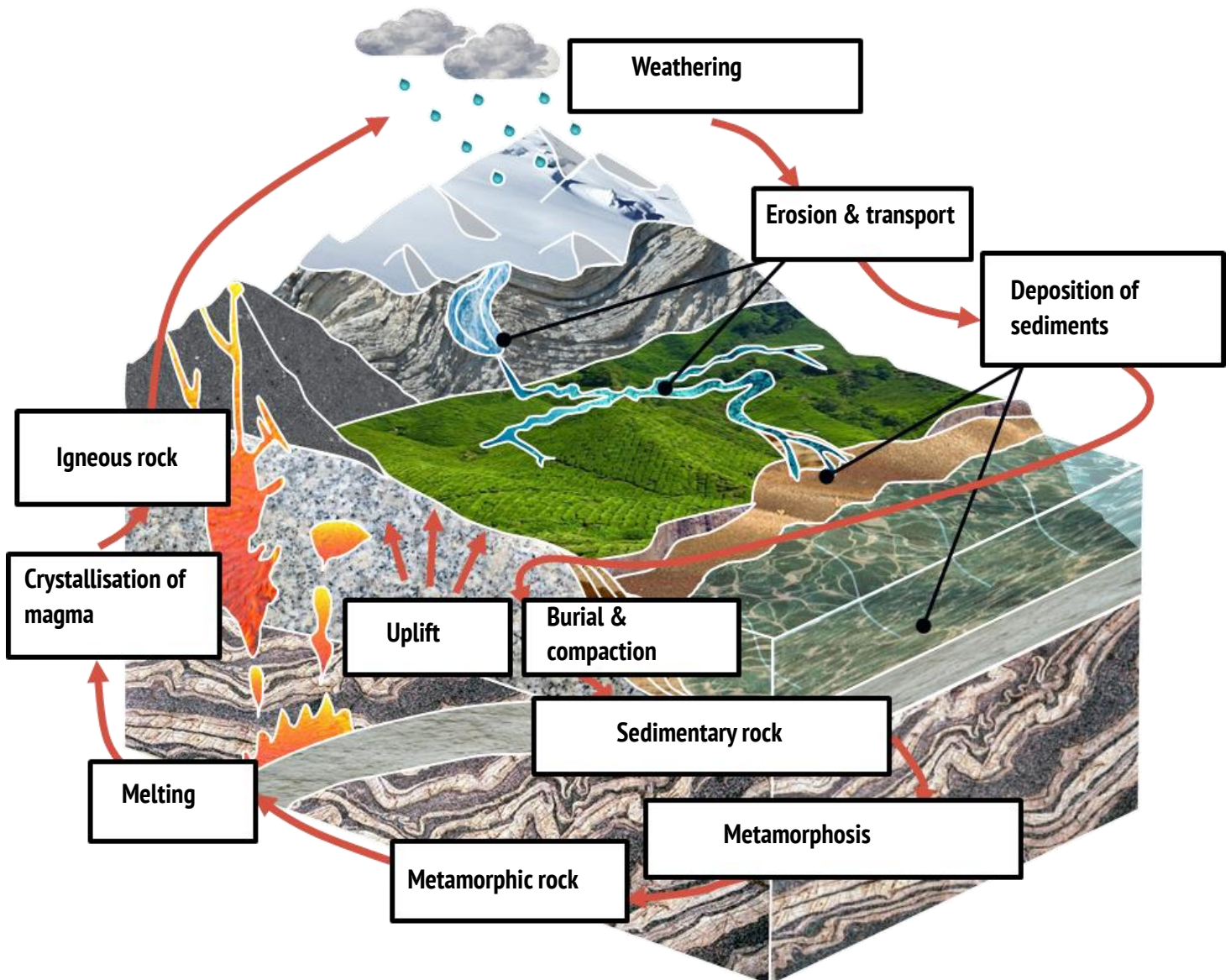
Use the phrases in the word bank below to label the different **processes** and **rock types** in the rock cycle.

WORD
BANK:

Metamorphosis	Erosion & transport	Metamorphic rock	Crystallisation of magma	Weathering
Melting	Uplift	Deposition of sediments	Sedimentary rock	
Burial & compaction	Igneous rock			

YOU WILL NEED:

- Geological Society 'The Rock Cycle' factsheet
- Colouring pencils
- Basalt and granite rock samples (optional)

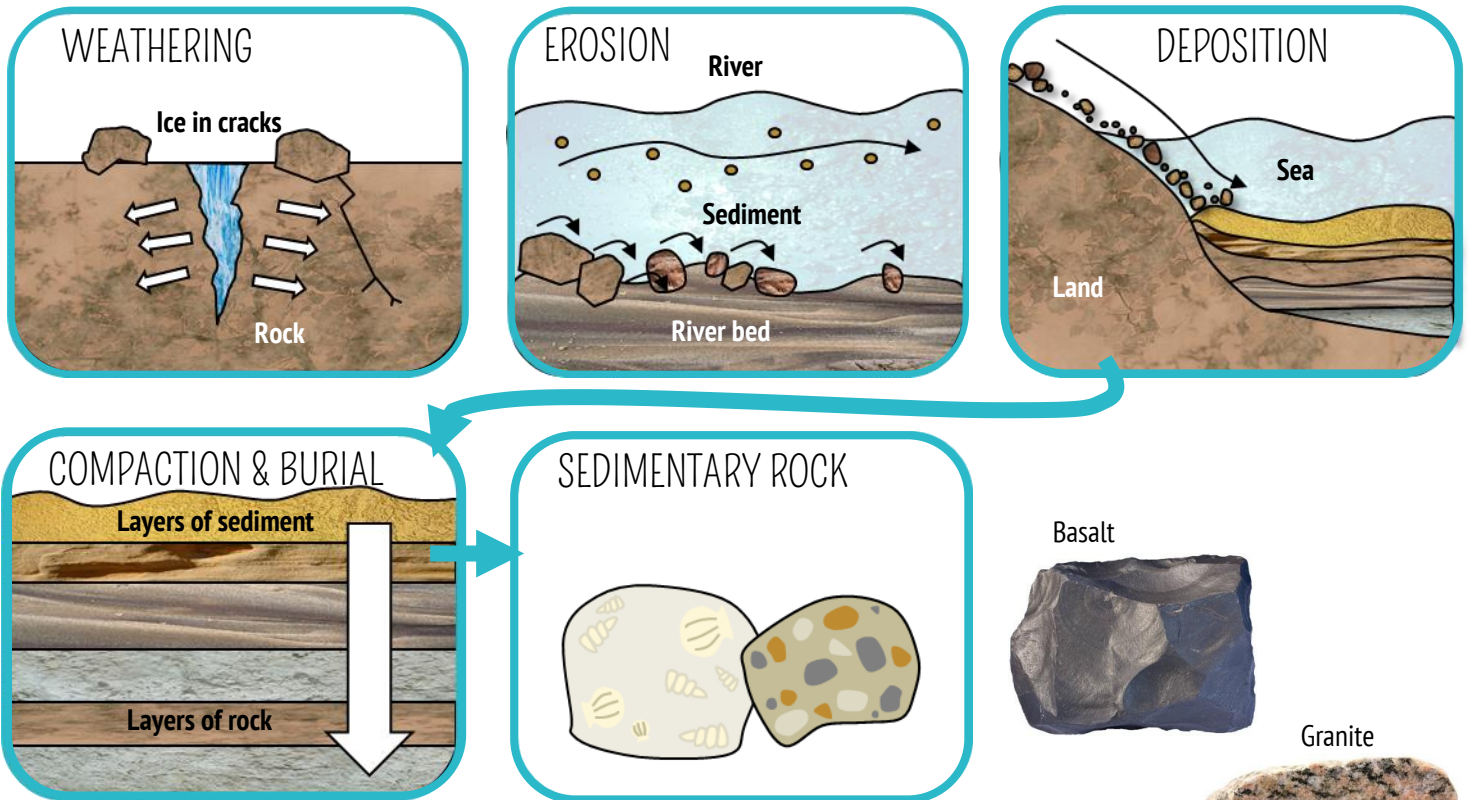


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2: THE ROCK CYCLE

a) Use the space below to draw the stages in which a **sedimentary rock** might form.

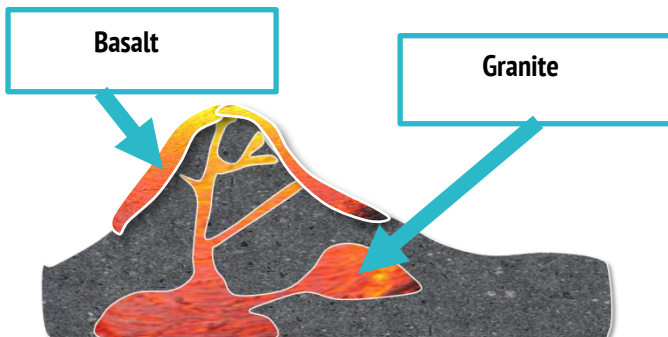
Example:



3: IGNEOUS ROCKS

Granite and **basalt** are two types of **igneous rock**. Granite has large crystals whereas basalt has tiny crystals.

a) Label the diagram to show where each rock forms.



b) Why do you think granite usually has larger crystals than basalt?
Tip: Think about temperature.

Lava cools down very quickly. The crystals in basalt only have a short time to grow so they are small. Magma deep within the Earth takes thousands of years to cool down. The crystals in granite have more time to grow, so they are larger.

4: METAMORPHIC ROCKS

How can a sedimentary rock become a metamorphic rock?

If a sedimentary rock is buried deep underground it will experience extreme heat and pressure. This can cause grains to be stretched, squashed and melted, turning the sedimentary rock into a metamorphic rock.