THE ROCK CYCLE

Name _____answer_____ Date _____

Use the word bank below, and the rock cycle diagram from page-2, to fill in the blanks in the following section on the three rock types and the rock cycle.

lava	time	pressure	change	extrusive	intense	underground
magma	pressure	intrusive	heat	layers	sediments	surface

When rocks and minerals are worn and broken down into small pieces by water, wind, or ice, the resulting particles are called ___sediments___. The movement of these eroded particles to a new location is called deposition, which often results in distinct ___layers___ of sediments building up in a particular area. Sedimentary rocks form near the ___surface___ of the earth. It can take a lot of ___time___ but eventually, if sediments become compacted by ___pressure___ from the weight of water or overtopping earth, they can solidify into rocks like limestone, sandstone, and shale.

When a rock becomes buried deep ___underground___ by natural geological processes, conditions can arise that will ___change___ change the rock's chemistry, and turn it into a completely different kind of rock. Over much time, if enough ___heat___ and ___pressure___ build up around the old rock, it will eventually transform into a new, metamorphic rock, like marble, quartzite, or slate.

When rocks underground become exposed to the ___intense___ heat resulting from geological processes occurring in the earth's interior, they can actually melt. Melted, or molten rock located below the ground level is called ___magma___, but if melted rock becomes exposed on the earth's surface through volcanic activity it is called ___lava___ When magma is able to cool and solidify underground, it forms ___intrusive___ igneous rocks, like granite. When lava cools above ground ___extrusive___ igneous rocks, like basalt, obsidian, and pumice, are formed