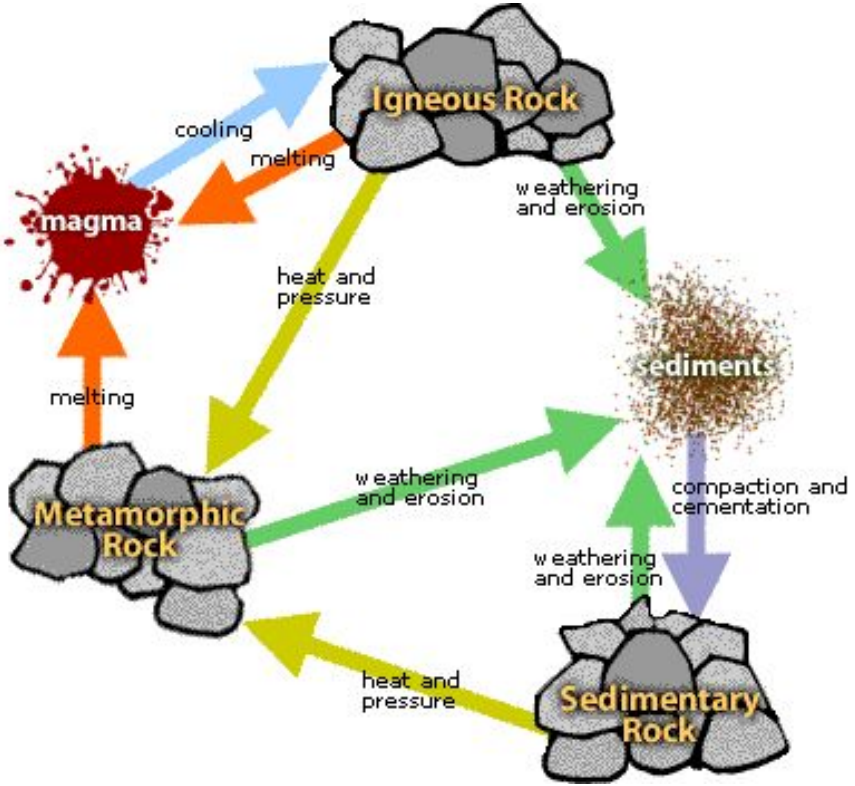
Rock Cycle


Igneous Rock
cooling
melting
magma
weathering
and erosion
heat and
pressure
sediments
melting
Metamorphic
Rock
weathering
and erosion
compaction and
cementation
weathering
and erosion
heat and
pressure
Sedimentary
Rock

Vocabulary

igneous rock = cooled lava

Vocabulary

erosion = breaking by external forces

Vocabulary

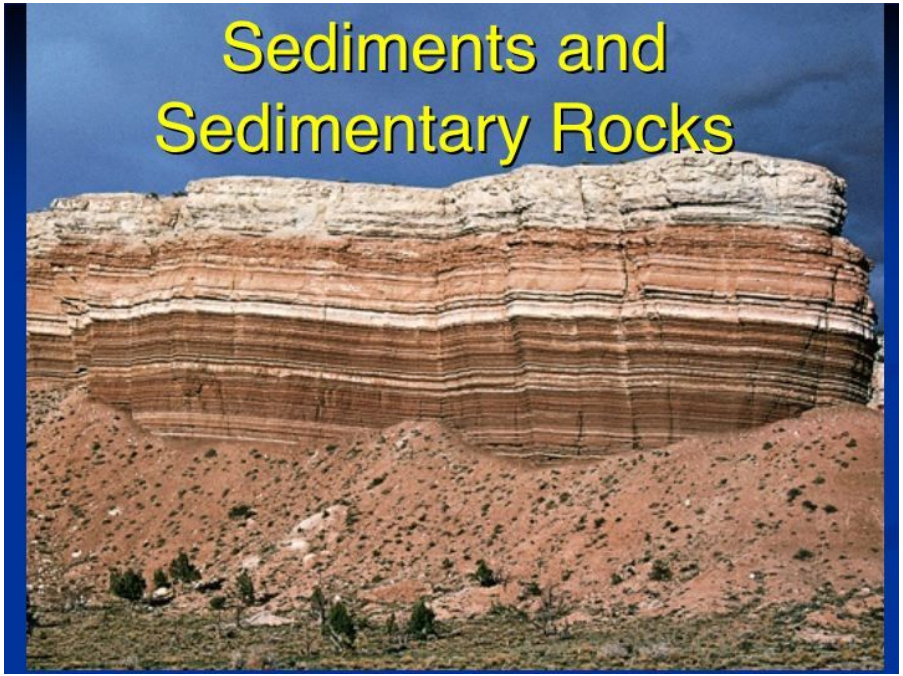
sediment = a piece of rock broken by erosion

Vocabulary

deposit = to drop off

Vocabulary

sedimentary rock = hardened layers of rock

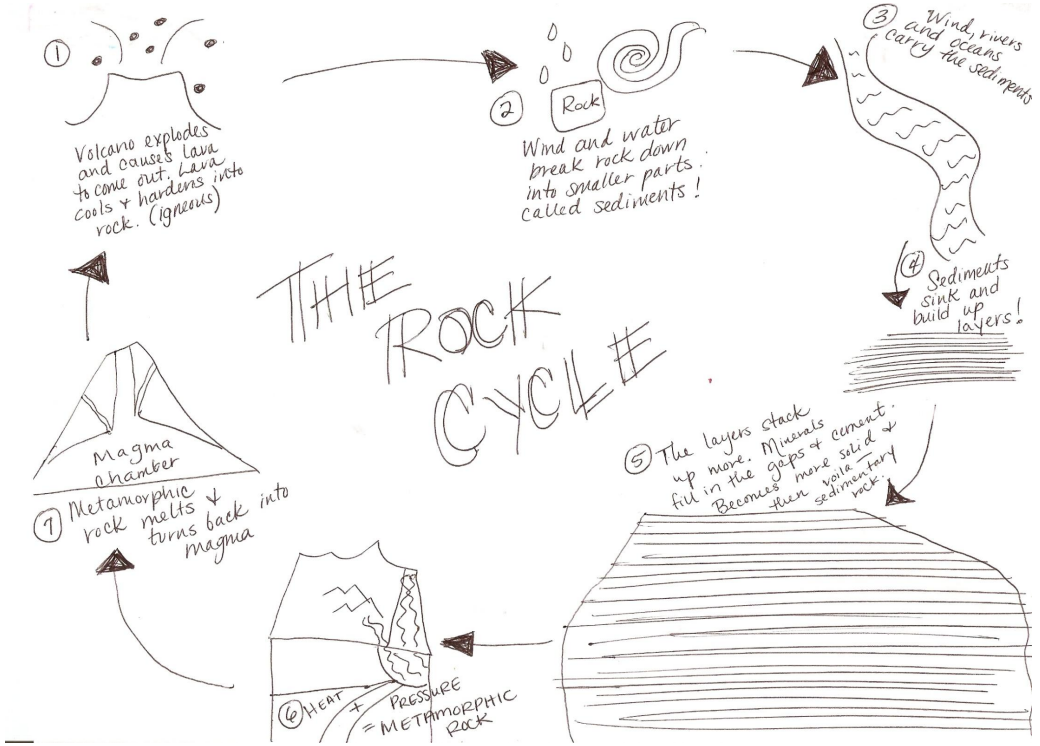


Vocabulary

metamorphic rock = rock changed by heat

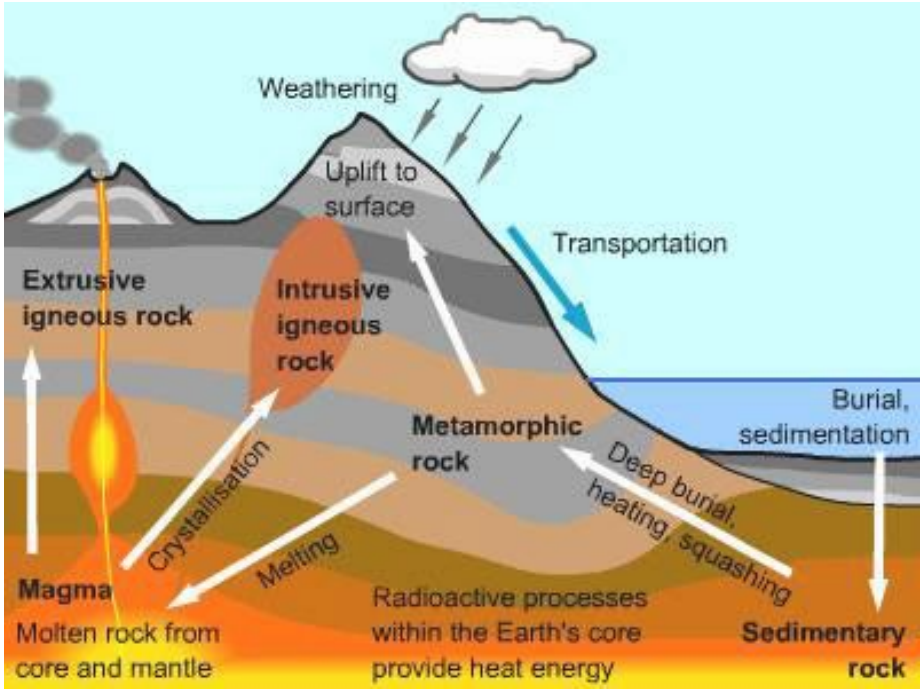
You Will Take Your Own Notes Today!

- Listen carefully!
- Here is an example of what your notes might look like at the end.



What is the Rock Cycle?

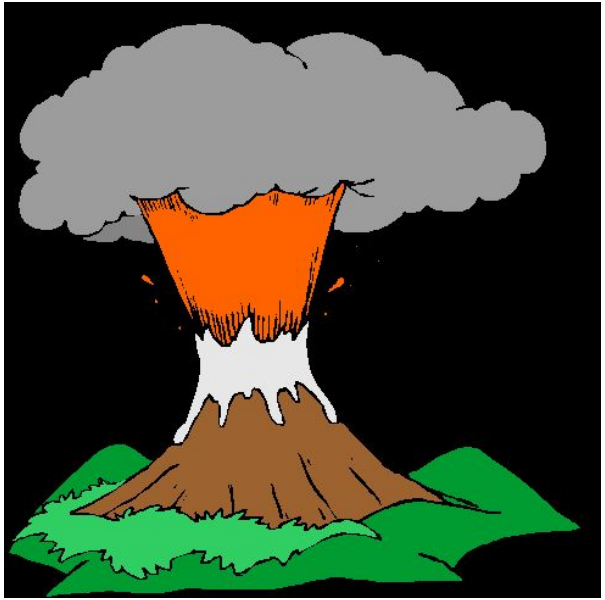
- The process where the 3 types of rocks change and become new rock



Rock Cycle: Step 1

Volcanoes erupt.

Lava cools and hardens into **igneous rock.**



Rock Cycle: Step 2 Weathering and Erosion

- Over time, large rocks are broken into small particles called **sediments**
  - I.e. sand, pebbles

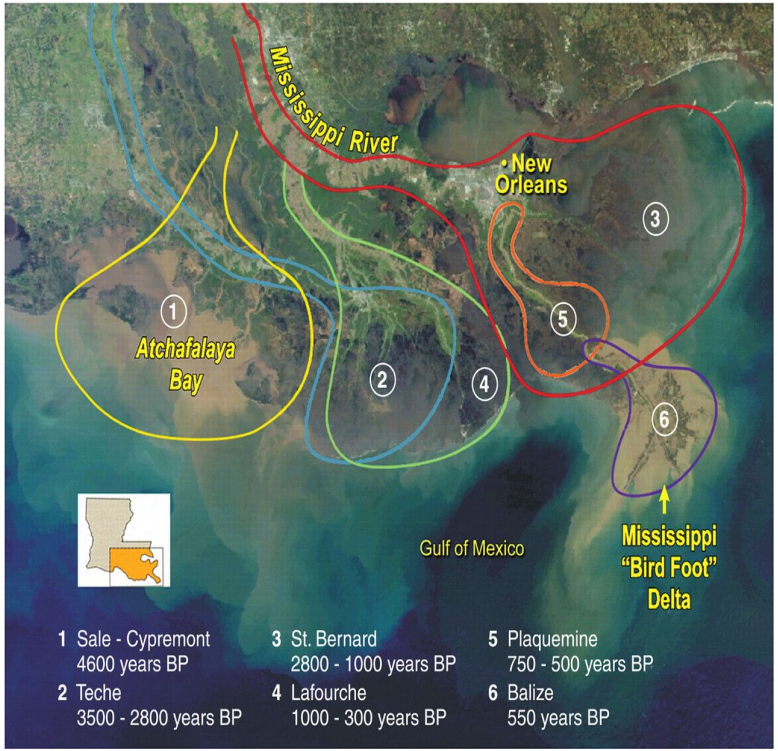
- Water, wind and ice cause **erosion**

Rock Cycle: Step 3 Transportation

- Eroded rock particles are **carried away** by wind or rain, streams, rivers, and oceans.

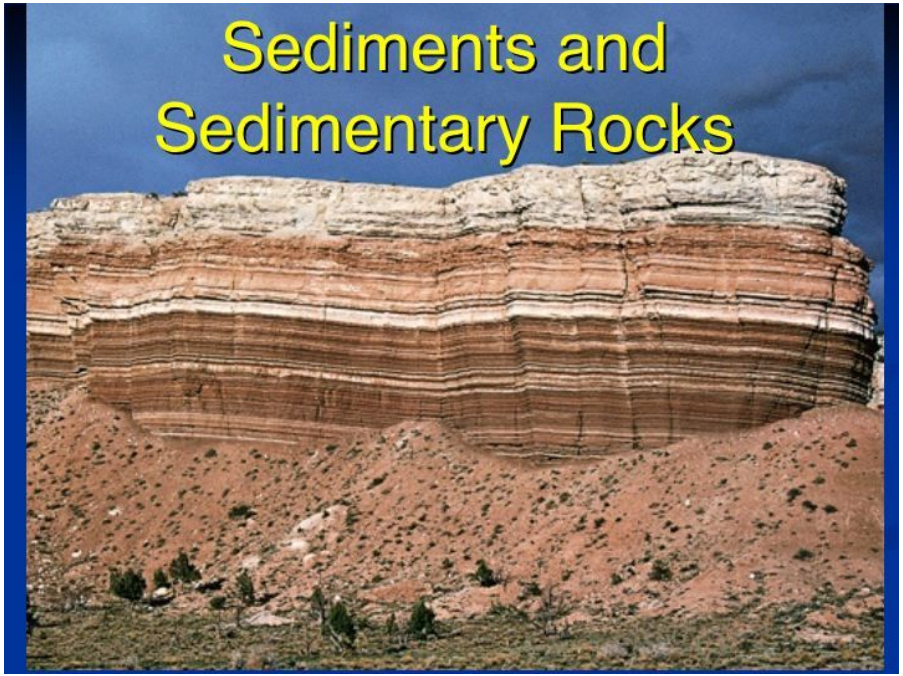
Rock Cycle: Step 4 Deposition

- As rivers get deeper, their current slows down.
- The rock particles sink and become a layer of **sediment.**
- When the sediment builds up, it creates **little islands**.



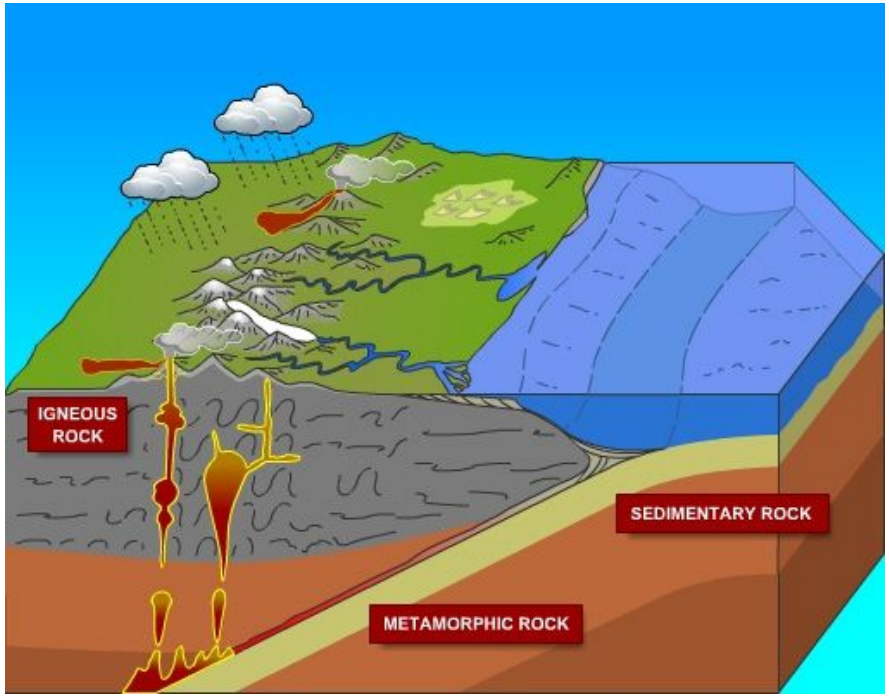
Rock Cycle: Step 5 Compaction and Cementation

- The layers of sediments stack up.
- Dissolved minerals fill in the gaps and turn solid (like cement).
- After years, the sediments turn into **sedimentary rock**!



Rock Cycle: Step 6 Metamorphism

- Over time, sedimentary or igneous rocks get buried deep in the ground.
- Heat and pressure “bake” the rocks into new rocks called **metamorphic rocks**.



Rock Cycle: Step 7 Rock Melting

- Eventually, metamorphic rocks undergo enough heat that they melt and become **magma** again.