

# The Morehouse Magic



# The Rock Cycle Doodle Notes

**FORMATION OF SEDIMENTS**

- \* WEATHERING is the creation of smaller pieces of rock through physical and chemical processes
- \* EROSION is the moving of sediments from one location to another
- \* DEPOSITION is the settling out of sediments
- \* COMPACTION & CEMENTATION sediment is squeezed and glued into a new rock

**IGNEOUS ROCK**  
Created from the COOLING and solidification of MAGMA or LAVA. The rock's crystal size depends on how quickly it cools.

**SEDIMENTARY ROCK**  
Created from the DEPOSITION of sediments in layers over long periods of time - often in water.

**METAMORPHIC ROCK**  
Created from the HEAT & PRESSURE of existing rock.

**EXAMPLES**

**SEDIMENTARY**

- SHALE
- LIMESTONE
- CONGLOMERATE

**METAMORPHIC**

- GNEISS
- SLATE

**IGNEOUS**

**FORMATION OF SEDIMENTS**

is the creation of smaller pieces of rock through physical or chemical means.

is the moving of sediments from their original position.

is the process by which sediment is squeezed and glued together into a new rock.

**ROCK**  
Created from the solidification of magma or lava. The rock's crystal size depends on how quickly it cools.

**THE ROCK CYCLE**

Existing rock is subjected to very high HEAT & PRESSURE. This usually occurs deep underground.

TAMMY MOREHOUSE

## CREDITS:

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# FORMATION OF SEDIMENTS

# EXAMPLES SEDIMENTARY

METAMORPHIC

IGNEOUS

ROCK

ROCK

ROCK

THE

ROCK CYCLE

# FORMATION OF SEDIMENTS

\_\_\_\_\_ is the creation of smaller pieces of rock through physical or chemical means.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the moving of sediments from their original position.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the settling out of sediment.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which sediment is squeezed and glued together into a new rock.

# ROCK

Created from the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in layers over long periods of time. It often contains \_\_\_\_\_.

# ROCK

Created from the \_\_\_\_\_ and solidification of \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. The rock's crystal \_\_\_\_\_ depends on how \_\_\_\_\_ it cools.

! Any type of rock can become another type, given the right conditions!

# EXAMPLES SEDIMENTARY

## METAMORPHIC

## IGNEOUS

# ROCK

Existing rock is subjected to very high \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. This usually takes place deep \_\_\_\_\_.

# THE

# ROCK CYCLE

# FORMATION OF SEDIMENTS

weathering is the creation of smaller pieces of rock through physical or chemical means.

erosion is the moving of sediments from their original position.

deposition is the settling out of sediment.

compaction  
cementation is the process by which sediment is squeezed and glued together into a new rock.

## SEDIMENTARY ROCK

Created from the deposition of sediments in layers over long periods of time. It often contains fossils.

## EXAMPLES SEDIMENTARY

shale  
limestone  
conglomerate

## METAMORPHIC

gneiss  
marble  
schist

## IGNEOUS

pumice  
obsidian  
granite

## IGNEOUS ROCK

Created from the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.

The rock's crystal size depends on how quickly it cools.

MELTING

WEATHERING, EROSION & DEPOSITION

HEAT & PRESSURE

MELTING

Any type of rock can become another type, given the right conditions!

## METAMORPHIC ROCK

Existing rock is subjected to very high heat and pressure. This usually takes place deep underground.

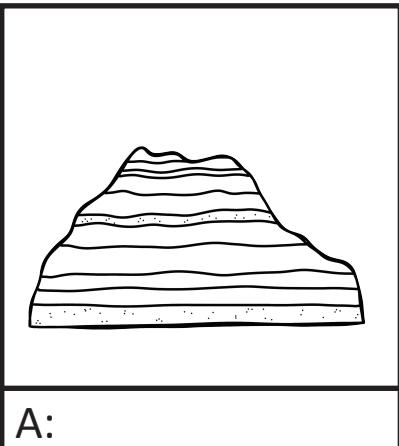
THE  
ROCK CYCLE

# SHOW what you KNOW THE ROCK CYCLE

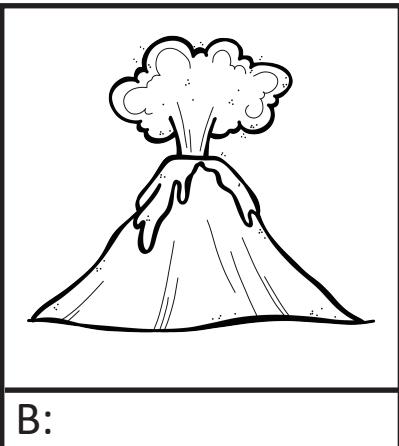
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Date:

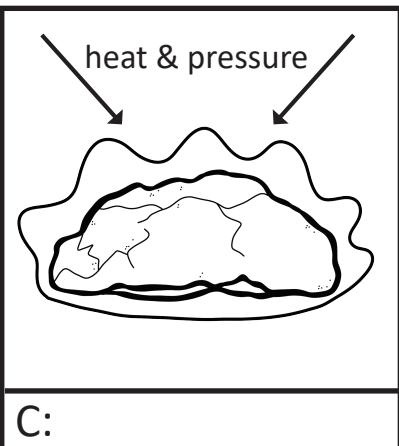
1. Identify the type of rock associated with the picture.



A:



B:



C:

2. During which process does layer upon layer of sediment build up, exerting pressure on the layers below?

- a. erosion
- b. compaction
- c. conglomerate
- d. weathering

3. Which of the following is an igneous rock?

- a. gneiss
- b. shale
- c. limestone
- d. pumice

4. Metamorphic rock transforms to sediment by \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. melting and cooling
- b. cementation and compaction
- c. weathering and erosion
- d. heat and pressure

5. Heat and \_\_\_\_\_ can change sedimentary rock into metamorphic rock.

6. Igneous rocks form from the \_\_\_\_\_ of magma or lava.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process which causes magma to form.

8. Why are some igneous rocks coarse and others are smooth?

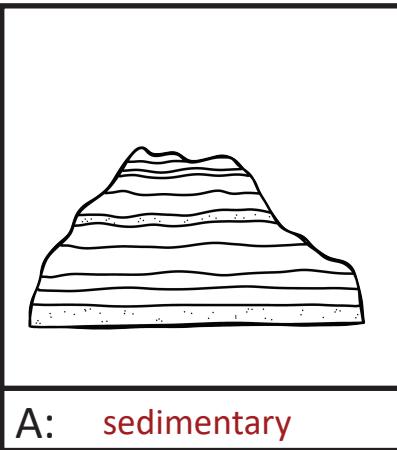
9. Which type of rock often contains fossils and how do you think this occurs?

# SHOW what you KNOW THE ROCK CYCLE

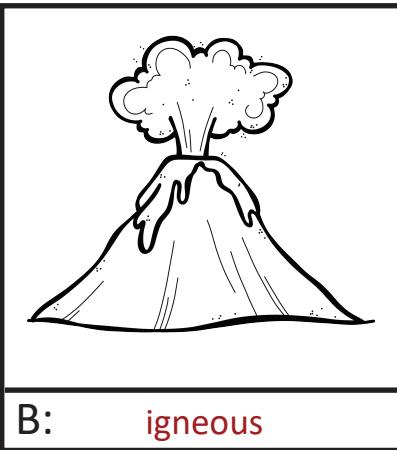
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Date:

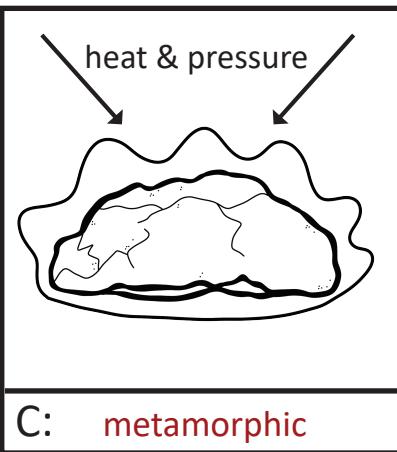
1. Identify the type of rock associated with the picture.



A: igneous



B: metamorphic



C: sedimentary

2. During which process does layer upon layer of sediment build up, exerting pressure on the layers below?

- a. erosion
- b. compaction**
- c. conglomerate
- d. weathering

3. Which of the following is an igneous rock?

- a. gneiss
- b. shale
- c. limestone
- d. pumice**

4. Metamorphic rock transforms to sediment by \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. melting and cooling
- b. cementation and compaction
- c. weathering and erosion**
- d. heat and pressure

5. Heat and pressure can change sedimentary rock into metamorphic rock.

6. Igneous rocks form from the cooling of magma or lava.

7. melting is the process which causes magma to form.

8. Why are some igneous rocks coarse and others are smooth?

Igneous rocks have different textures based on their crystal size. Crystal size is determined by how quickly the magma or lava cools.

9. Which type of rock often contains fossils and how do you think this occurs?

Sedimentary rock often has fossils. As organisms die their bodies are trapped between layers of sediment and become fossilized.