Earth Science 11 Unit 3 - Minerals and Rocks

Day 4 –	The	Rock	Cvcl	е
Duy T	1110	I VOOIV	C y C	U

Why do we study rocks?

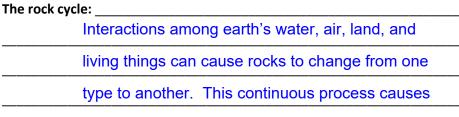
- They contain clues about the environment
- They tell a story about the events on Earth

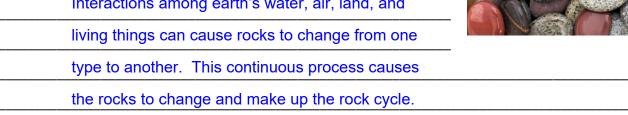
What are rocks?

Any solid mass of mineral or mineral-like matter that occurs naturally as part of our planet

The three types?

- 1) Igneous rocks
- 2) Sedimentary rocks
- 3) Metamorphic rocks





Making Igneous Rocks:

Magma is molten material that forms deep beneath Earth's surface.

When magma cools and hardens beneath the surface or as the

result of a volcanic eruption, igneous rock forms.

Then what.... Igneous Rocks on the Surface:

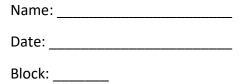
When igneous rock formed within the earth's surface is

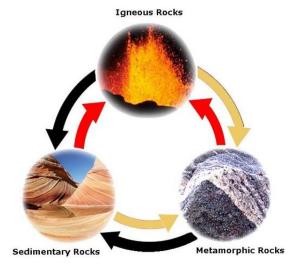
brought to the surface, weathering will occur.

What's weathering?

A process in which rocks are physically and chemically broken

down by water, air, and living











Making Sedimentary Rocks: These weathered pieces of earth's materials are sediments. Sediments are often moved by water, gravity, glaciers, or wind. Eventually, sediments are compacted and cemented to form sedimentary rocks. Making Metamorphic Rocks: __If the sedimentary rocks become buried deep within Earth, they will be subjected to increase in pressure and/or temperature. Under extreme pressure and temperature conditions, sedimentary rock will change i nto metamorphic rock Completing the Cycle: If metamorphic rocks are subjected to additional pressure changes or to higher temperatures, they may melt to form magma. The magma will eventually crystallize to form igneous rock once again. BUT...

