

Rock Cycle Match-Up

Directions: Rocks are constantly changing. The rock cycle occurs over millions of years. Research the rock cycle. Then read the information below. On the lines before each question, write the number(s) of the line(s) which contains the answer to the questions at the bottom of the page. (Some answers may be used more than once; others not at all.)

The Rock Cycle

1. Rocks at the earth's surface are damaged by wind, rain, ice, tiny animals, and plants.
2. Some of the gases in the air, mixed with rainwater, make an acid which can dissolve certain kinds of rocks.
3. Lichens are tiny plants that make acid which can wear away the rocks on which they live.
4. Moving water can smash rocks hard enough to break them. Eventually the rocks are broken into sand.
5. Weathering is the name for the breaking up and wearing away of rocks at the earth's surface.
6. Erosion is the name for all the ways that earth materials are moved around on the surface by wind and water.
7. Sediments, bits of rock, carried by streams into lakes and oceans started to build up into thick layers.
8. Sediments pressed tightly together with the water squeezed out become sedimentary rocks.
9. Earth movements form metamorphic rocks by pressing, squeezing, and folding. Sometimes minerals are destroyed and new minerals are created.

Questions

- A. ____ What is the name for the ways earth materials are moved around on the surface?
- B. ____ What are sedimentary rocks made of?
- C. ____ How do earth movements form metamorphic rocks?
- D. ____ How can tiny plants break down rocks?
- E. ____ What is weathering?
- F. ____ What are sediments?
- G. ____ Do minerals stay the same during metamorphosis?
- H. ____ What happens to the water when sedimentary rocks are being formed?