

Earth

Earth structure



Model the processes that are responsible for rock formation and link these to the rock features.

1 Know

Ideas

K1 Sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks can be interconverted over millions of years through weathering and erosion, heat and pressure, and melting and cooling.

Facts

K2 The three rock layers inside Earth are the crust, the mantle, and the core.

Key words

K3 **Rock cycle:** Sequence of processes where rocks change from one type to another.

K4 **Weathering:** The wearing down of rock by physical, chemical or biological processes.

K5 **Erosion:** Weathering of rock and its movement by water, ice or wind (transportation).

K6 **Minerals:** Chemicals that rocks are made from.

K7 **Sedimentary rocks:** Formed from layers of sediment, and which can contain fossils. Examples are limestone, chalk and sandstone.

2 Apply

A1 Explain why a rock has a particular property based on how it was formed.

A2 Identify the causes of weathering and erosion and describe how they occur.

A3 Construct a labelled diagram to identify the processes of the rock cycle.

K8

Igneous rocks: Formed from cooled magma, with minerals arranged in crystals. Examples are granite, basalt and obsidian.

K9

Metamorphic rocks: Formed from existing rocks exposed to heat and pressure over a long time. Examples are marble, slate and schist.

K10

Strata: Layers of sedimentary rock.

3

Extend

E1

Identify circumstances that indicate fast processes of change on Earth and those that indicate slower processes.

E2

Predict planetary conditions from descriptions of rocks on other planets.

E3

Describe similarities and differences between the rock cycle and everyday physical and chemical processes.

E4

E5
