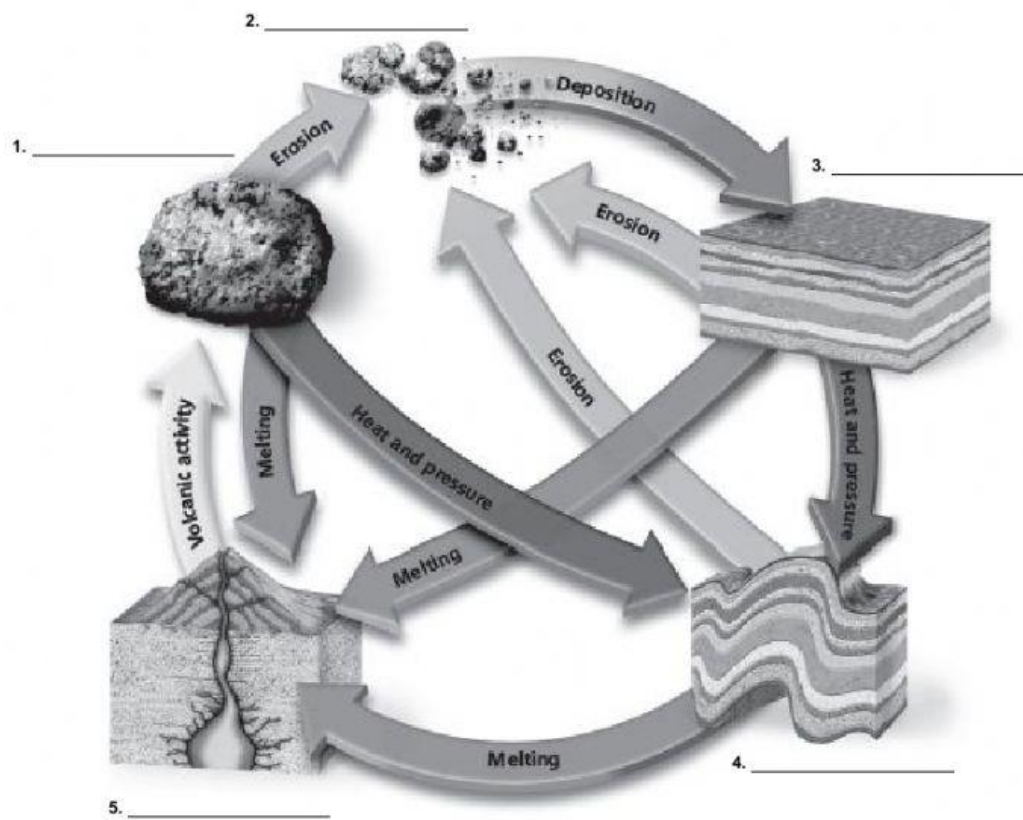


I. Use these terms to fill in the blanks in the figure below: metamorphic rock, sedimentary rock, magma and lava, igneous rock, sediment.



II. Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

Magma

deposition

cycle

melting

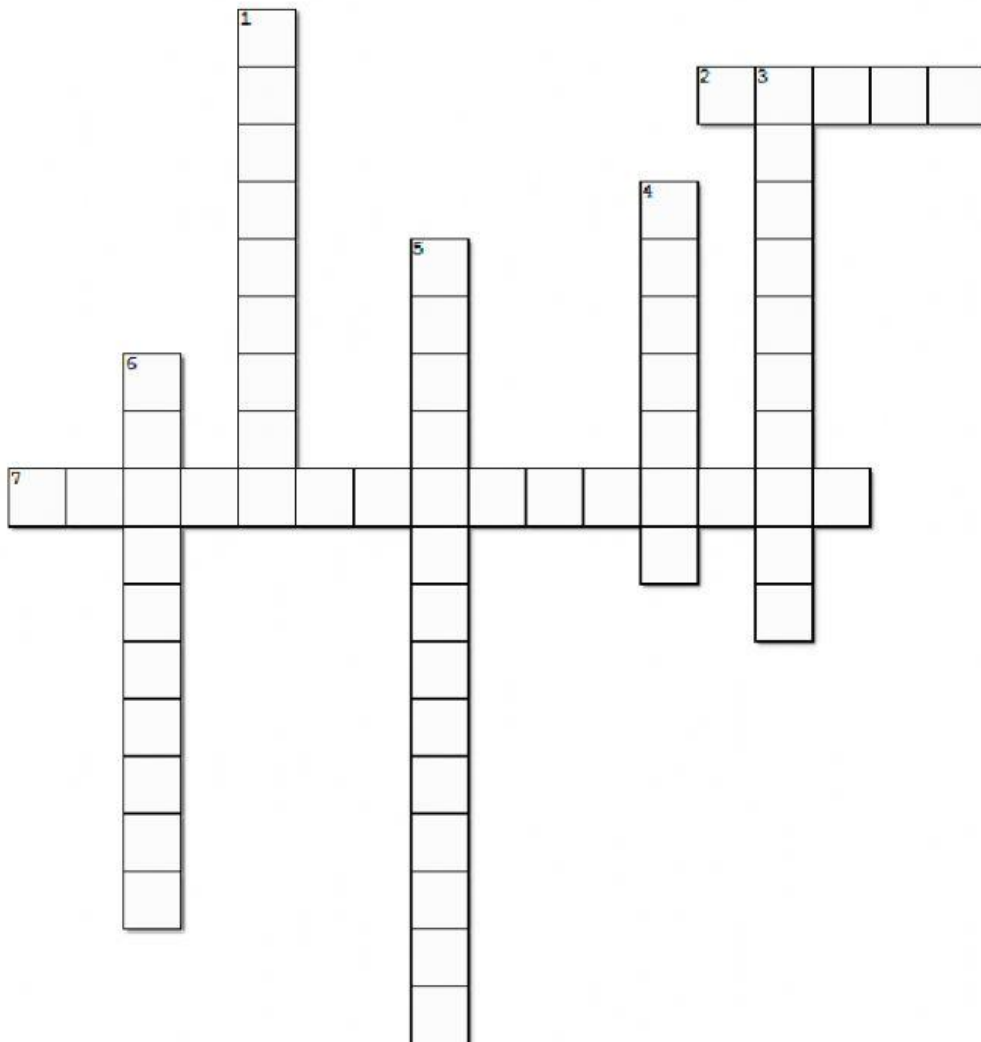
heat

5. The series of processes that slowly change Earth's rocks from one kind to another is called the rock _____.
6. Plate movements help drive the rock cycle by helping to form __, the source of igneous rocks.
7. Deep beneath the surface, _____ and pressure can change sedimentary rock to metamorphic rock.
8. Through the process of, _____ metamorphic rock can become magma.
9. Sediment piles up on the ocean floor through the process of ____.

III. If the statement is true, write *true*. If the statement is false, write *false*

10. _____ The process that breaks down granite into sediment is deposition.
11. _____ There are many pathways by which rocks move through the rock cycle.
12. _____ As rock moves through the rock cycle, material is not lost or gained.
13. _____ Forces of the rock cycle operate inside Earth not at Earth's surface.
14. _____ The collision of continental plates can push up a mountain range, after which weathering, and erosion begin.

6. trees can grow on the mountain; their roots might break up the granite.



V. Select the correct answer to complete the statement.

22. Does the rock cycle have a beginning or an End?

23. What processes wear away and move piece of rock?

24. What kind of rock forms from pieces of rock?

25. Earth's plates are in constant _____

26. What is one process that affects the Earth rock? _____

VI. Tick all the materials that are produced in the rock cycle. (27 – 30)

_____ magma

_____ erosion

_____ igneous rock

_____ heating

_____ sediment

_____ metamorphic rock