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Erosion by wind and water transports the soil to the sediment beds.

The pressure inside the earth produces enough heat to melt the rock there.

More layers of sedimentary rock are formed and the layers on the bottom are pushed down deeper.

Much later on they grow hot from the pressure.

Next weathering breaks down the igneous rock into soil.

The soil is pressed down by more and more soil on top, turning into sedimentary rock.

Finally, they are heated into magma, and the cycle is complete – and ready to begin again.

Magma seeps up into the top crust of the earth, or it erupts from volcanoes. The magma cools into igneous rock.