

**Introduction**

Best used alongside a diagram of the rock cycle, this is a good recap activity to consolidate study of the topic.

**Running the activity**

Print out the twelve cards. In small groups pupils should arrange them in sequence and read them out. The text can be stuck into their exercise books. Pupils will need to be told that the numbers on the cards do not represent the order of the sequence. They simply allow an easy check of order to be made in class.

**Safety**

Not applicable.

**More ideas**

Any text can be made into a sequencing activity.

If you split the text in the middle of sentences, it makes an easier activity for the slower learners.

**Learning outcomes**

Recap of rock cycle content.

**Where the activity fits in**

QCA Unit 8H *The rock cycle*

**Skills**

Recall, sequencing.

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## Rock cycle sequence

2.

are usually crystalline. There are two main types of igneous rock: intrusive and extrusive.

- Intrusive igneous rocks are formed by crystallisation of the magma underground. Granite

4.

contact with dilute acid. This property is often used to show presence of limestone on a rock sample. Sandstone is another example of a sedimentary rock.

**Metamorphic rocks** are formed when rocks buried beneath the Earth's surface are altered

1.

The process of **uplift**. Uplift occurs mainly because of the large-scale lateral forces at work on the Earth's crust, resulting in its crumpling, for example at plate boundaries.

Limestone is composed mainly of calcium carbonate which effervesces when it comes into

3.

deposited. Layers of sediment can pile up for millions of years, and the sediment at the bottom of the pile experiences great pressure; the grains become cemented together, forming the sedimentary rock.

Sedimentary rocks have definite layers, called **strata**,

5.

Basalt is an example of this type of igneous rock. **Sedimentary rocks** cover approximately 75% of the continents.

These are formed when solid particles carried or transported in seas and rivers are

6.

Limestone is a sedimentary rock which formed beneath the sea.

Although it was formed beneath the sea, it is often found well above sea level due to the movement of the Earth's crust. This happens during

8.

### **What is the crust made of?**

There are many different rocks in the Earth's crust. These different rocks vary in the minerals they contain and in the shape and size of the mineral.

10.

by the action of great heat and pressure. Marble is a metamorphic rock and is formed by this type of action on limestone.

Slate is another example of a metamorphic rock which is formed from mudstone.

7.

is an example of this type of igneous rock.

- Extrusive igneous rocks are formed by crystallisation of the magma on the earth's surface.

9.

associated with them, and you can often see these layers running through the rocks.

There is a large variation in their hardness and grain size. Sedimentary rocks often contain fossils.

11.

grains. Geologists have shown that there are three main groups of rocks – igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.

**Igneous rocks** are formed when hot magma from the Earth's mantle cools and hardens. Igneous rocks