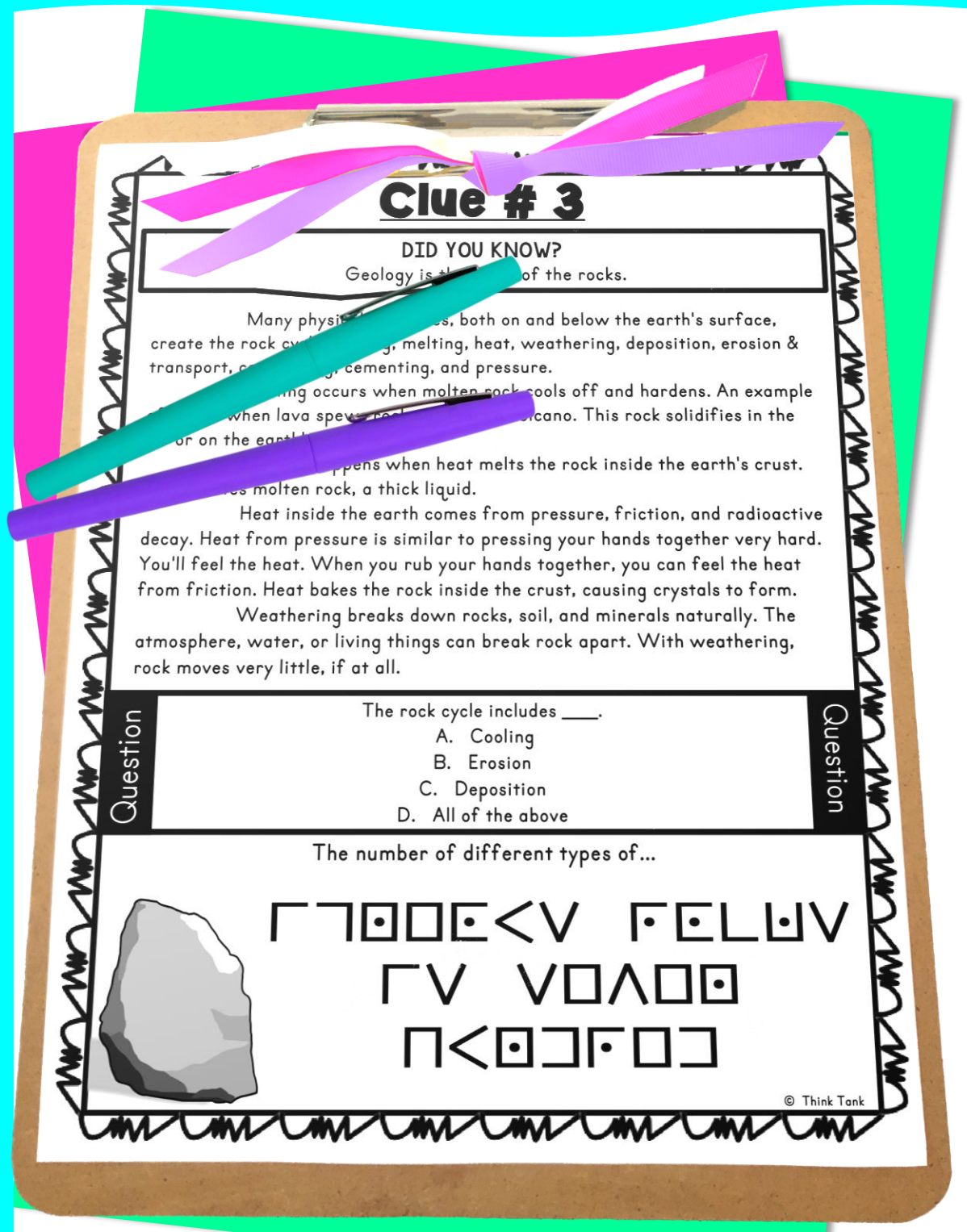
PRINT & GO!

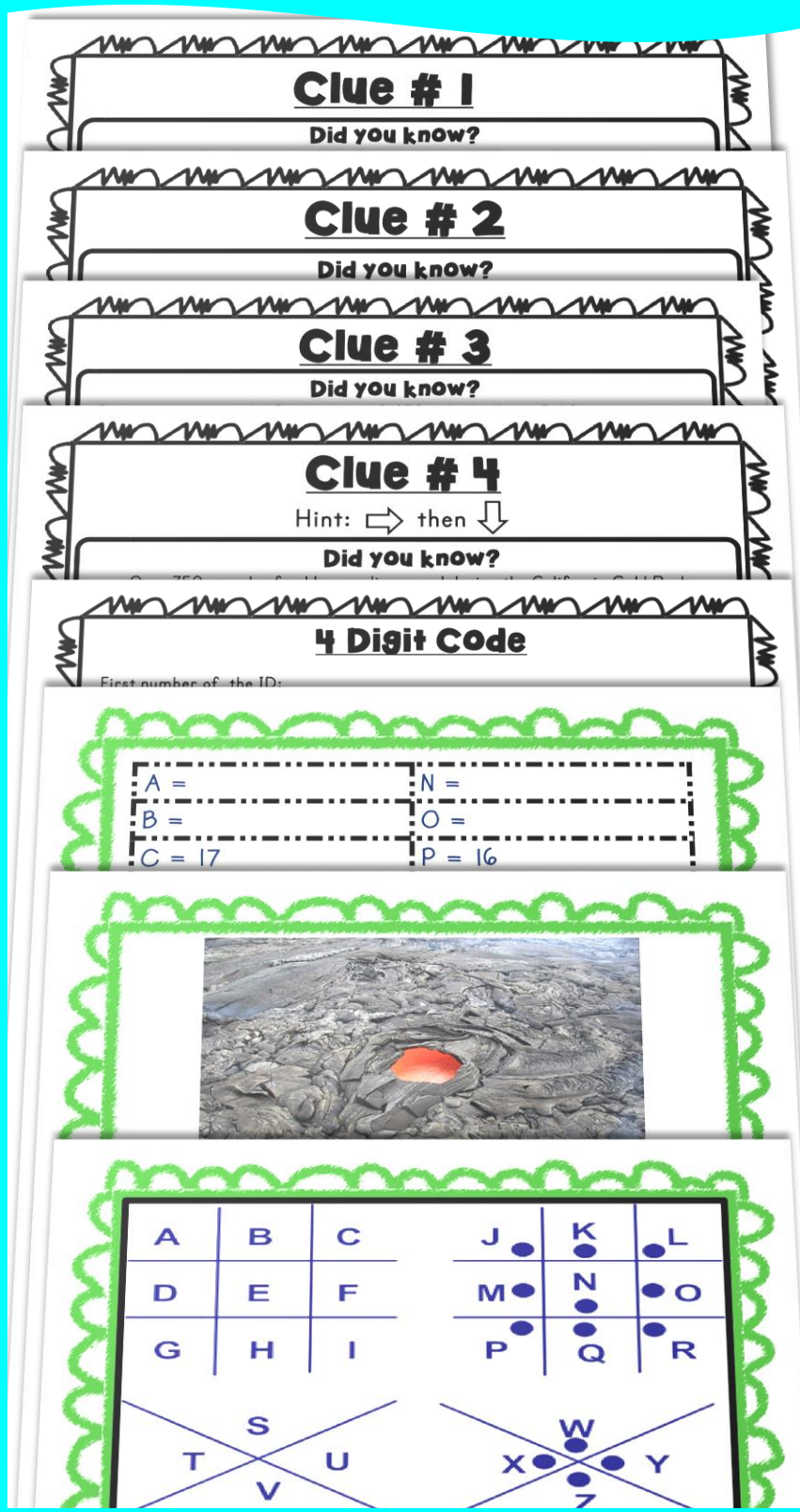


1 READ THE PASSAGE

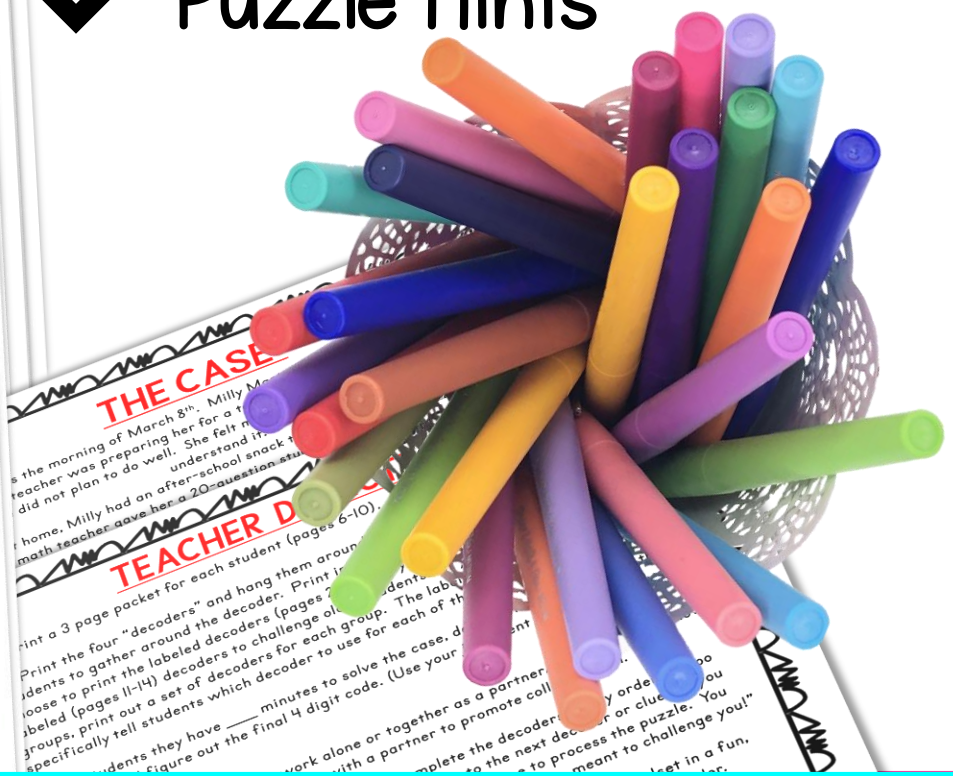
2 ANSWER QUESTIONS

3 DECODE PUZZLES

WHAT'S INCLUDED?



- ✔ 4 Half Page Passages
- ✔ 4 Puzzle Decoders
- ✔ Differentiated Version
- ✔ Completion Signs
- ✔ 10 Multiple Choice
- ✔ Teacher Answer Key
- ✔ Teacher Guide
- ✔ Puzzle Hints



4 PASSAGES

Clue # 1

DID YOU KNOW?

A rock is made up of a bunch of different minerals.

Rocks settle deep within the earth's surface. Over millions of years, they can shift, move upward to the surface, and return below the earth's surface. This never-ending process is called the rock cycle. Igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rock are the three main types of rock in the rock cycle. The rock cycle is the transformation of these three rock groups into one another.

Igneous rock is named after the word "ignis", which means fire. Igneous rocks form from lava or magma, the molten or melted rock beneath the earth's crust.

Sedimentary rock is layers of sediment at the bottom of oceans and lakes. Sediment includes rock, minerals, plants, and organic matter, including fossils. Rivers, streams, gravity, and wind carry the sediment. Eventually it all settles in

Clue # 2

DID YOU KNOW?

It takes millions of years for rocks to change.

Now the rock breaks up into fragments due to weather or a river. Glaciers and rivers erode rock. The constant flow of water breaks rocks into tiny bits and smooths out the remaining rock. These rock fragments, called sediment, flow by rain and river to coasts, sea beds, and lakes. Here they build up in layers and harden. These layers of sediment become sedimentary rock. Over millions of years more rock layers cover the original layers, which push deeper into the earth's crust.

Pressure builds from layers of sediment that

below the earth's surface combined

Clue # 3

DID YOU KNOW?

Geology is the study of the rocks.

Many physical processes, both on and below the earth's surface, create the rock cycle: cooling, melting, heat, weathering, deposition, erosion & transport, compacting, cementing, and pressure.

Cooling occurs when molten rock cools off and hardens. An example of this is when lava spews rock out from a volcano. This rock solidifies in the air or on the earth's surface.

Melting happens when heat melts the rock inside the earth's crust. This creates molten rock, a thick liquid.

Heat inside the earth comes from pressure, friction, and radioactive decay. Heat from pressure is similar to pressing your hands together very hard. You'll feel the heat. When you rub your hands

from friction. Heat bakes the

Question

B. Erosion
C. Deposition
D. All of the above

The number of different types of...

Clue # 4

Hint: ⇨ then ⇩

DID YOU KNOW?

The Taj Mahal is made of different types of marble, a metamorphic rock.

Erosion breaks down rock on the earth's surface and transports it elsewhere. It begins with the sun. The sun's energy creates movement with water, ice, and wind – the water, wind, ice, and gravity transport rocks and soil to new locations.

Transport of sediment

along a shore, grains

Compacting is th

weight of layers upon layers

Cementing happens when

Pressure beneath the earth's crust

plates create volcanic activity and uplift. Mountains and

buried under the earth's surface. The pressure of tectonic plates

other causes an upheaval of rock.

Scientists think that weathering, erosion, transport, and deposition would stop if there were no more uplift. They even suggest that the planet couldn't support any life without all of these processes in the rock cycle.

Question

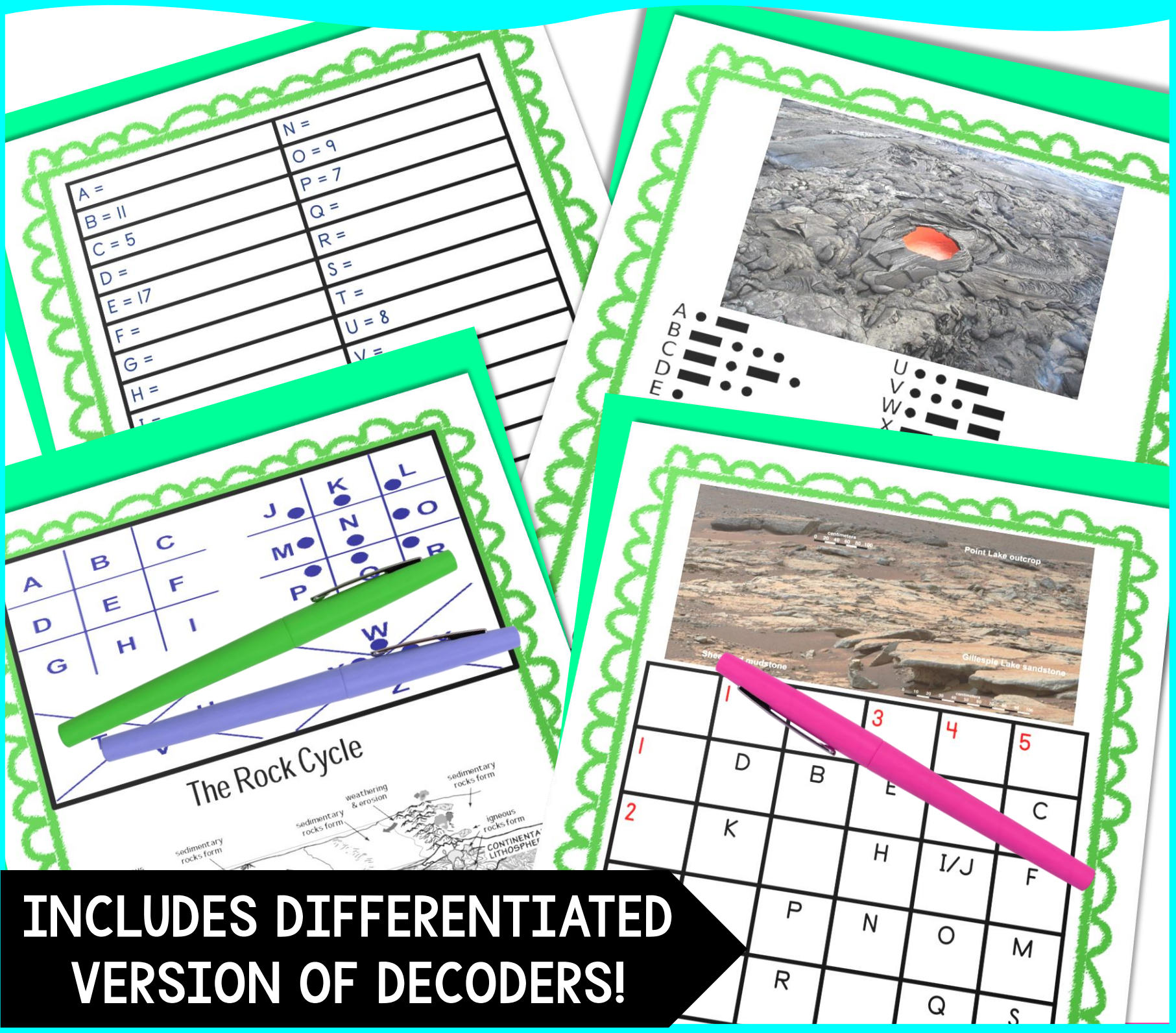
___ is the process of layers of sediment squishing together.

A. Granulite
B. Compacting
C. Cementing
D. Deposition

The founder of modern geology, James Hutton, published his rock cycle theory in

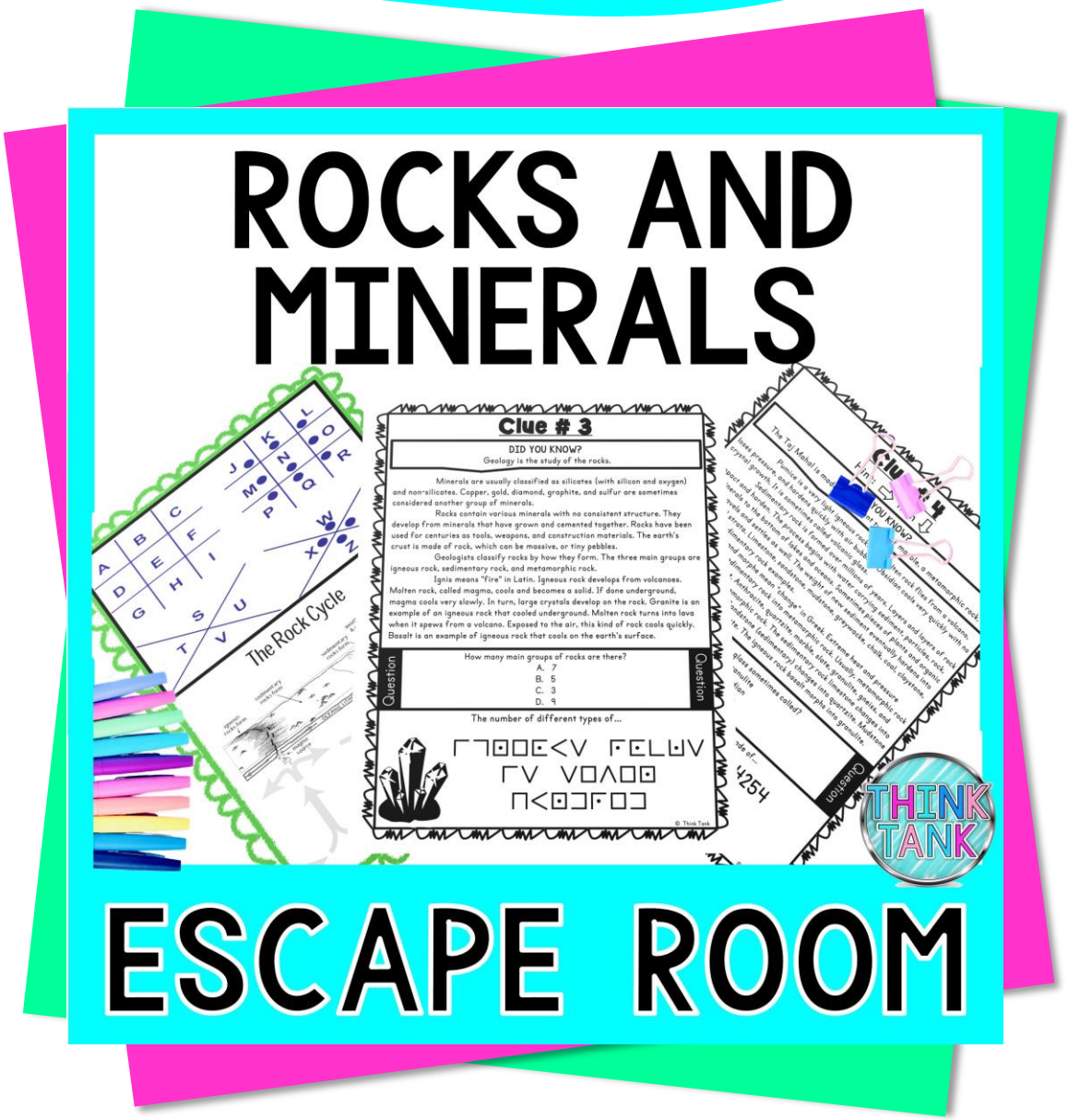
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4 DECODERS



INCLUDES DIFFERENTIATED VERSION OF DECODERS!

YOU MAY ALSO LIKE



[CLICK HERE]

The Rocks and Minerals Escape Room will take students on a secret mission around the classroom! This escape room has students decode interesting facts about sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks, Moh's Scale, minerals.