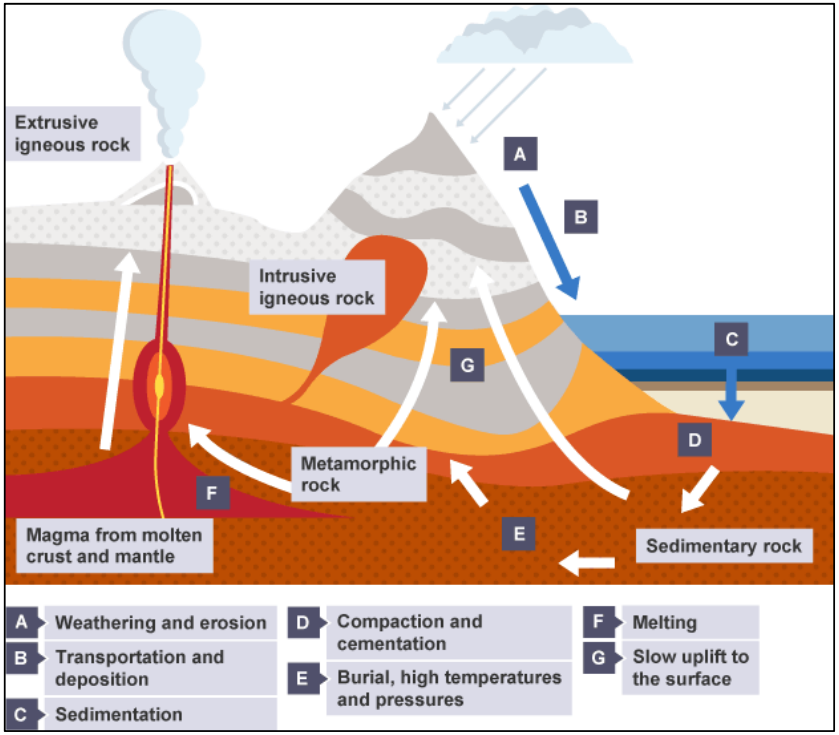
Science Knowledge Organiser

Glossopdale School

Y7 Earth: Earth structure



Rock cycle

Sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks can be converted (changed) into each other by:

- millions of years
- weathering
- Erosion
- heat
- Pressure
- melting
- cooling

Key words	
Erosion	Movement of rock by water, ice or wind (transportation).
Igneous rocks	Formed from cooled magma, with minerals arranged in crystals. Examples are granite, basalt and obsidian.
Metamorphic rocks	Formed from existing rocks exposed to heat and pressure over a long time. Examples are marble, slate and schist.
Minerals	Chemicals that rocks are made from.
Rock cycle	Sequence of processes where rocks change from one type to another.
Sedimentary rocks	Formed from layers of sediment, and which can contain fossils. Examples are limestone, chalk and sandstone.
Strata	Layers of sedimentary rock.
Weathering	The wearing down of rock by physical, chemical or biological processes.

Structure of the earth

The Earth is almost a sphere. These are its main layers, starting with the outermost:

- Crust (relatively thin and rocky)
- Mantle (has the properties of a solid, but can flow very slowly)
- Core (made from nickel and iron)