



Section 1: Key Vocabulary	
Key Word	Definition
Crust	The crust is the outermost solid shell of a rocky planet
Mantle	The thickest section of the Earth it is made up of semi-molten rock called magma
Core	The centre of the Earth, made up of an inner and outer core
Atmosphere	Layer of gases surrounding the Earth
Weathering	The breakdown of rocks by physical and chemical processes
Erosion	The movement of rocks by wind, moving water and ice
Freeze Thaw	Occurs when water continually seeps into cracks, freezes and expands, eventually breaking the rock apart
Igneous	Rocks made from magma that has cooled and solidified - can be intrusive (formed below the surface) or extrusive (formed above the surface)
Metamorphic	Rocks formed under extreme pressure and temperature from existing rocks
Sedimentary	Rocks made from layers of sediment and dead creatures pressurised and cemented together
Fossil	The remains or traces of a plant or animal preserved in rock, common in sedimentary rock

Section 2: Quick Questions	
What is the composition of gases in the Earth's atmosphere?	78% Nitrogen 21% Oxygen 0.04% Carbon dioxide 0.96% Other gases
What is the different between weathering and erosion?	Weathering is the breakdown of rocks, whilst erosion is the movement of rocks
How do sedimentary rocks form?	Loose material slowly layers up, is pressed down and crystals form to form rock
How do igneous rocks form?	Magma or lava cools, either above or below ground, to form rock
How does the rate of formation affect crystal size?	When lava cools above ground, it will cool quickly and form small crystals - whilst when magma cools below ground, it will cool slowly and form large crystals
How do metamorphic rocks form?	Either sedimentary or igneous rock is put under high pressure and temperatures underground
What are the examples of the different types of rock?	Sedimentary - limestone, sandstone Igneous - basalt, granite Metamorphic - marble, quartz
What is the Rock Cycle?	It is the cycle of the formation and breakdown of rocks into different types of rock

Section 3: Helpful Diagrams
<p>A cross-section of the Earth showing its internal layers. From the outside in, they are: Crust (thin, light brown), Mantle (thick, orange), Outer Core (yellow), and Inner Core (small, white). Labels with arrows point to each layer.</p>
<p>A pie chart representing the composition of Earth's atmosphere. The largest slice is light blue, labeled 'Nitrogen' with '78%' below it. A smaller slice is dark blue, labeled 'Oxygen' with '21%' below it. A very thin slice is white, labeled 'Other including: Argon - 0.9%, CO₂ - 0.037%'.</p>
<p>A circular diagram of the rock cycle. At the top is 'Magma' (red splatter). An arrow labeled 'cooling' points to 'Igneous Rock' (grey rocks). From 'Igneous Rock', an arrow labeled 'weathering and erosion' points to 'Sediments' (brown particles). From 'Sediments', an arrow labeled 'compaction and cementation' points to 'Sedimentary Rock' (grey rocks). From 'Sedimentary Rock', an arrow labeled 'weathering and erosion' points back to 'Sediments'. From 'Sedimentary Rock', an arrow labeled 'heat and pressure' points to 'Metamorphic Rock' (grey rocks). From 'Metamorphic Rock', an arrow labeled 'melting' points to 'Magma'. From 'Igneous Rock', an arrow labeled 'melting' points to 'Magma'. From 'Metamorphic Rock', an arrow labeled 'heat and pressure' points to 'Igneous Rock'.</p>
Section 4: Video Links