

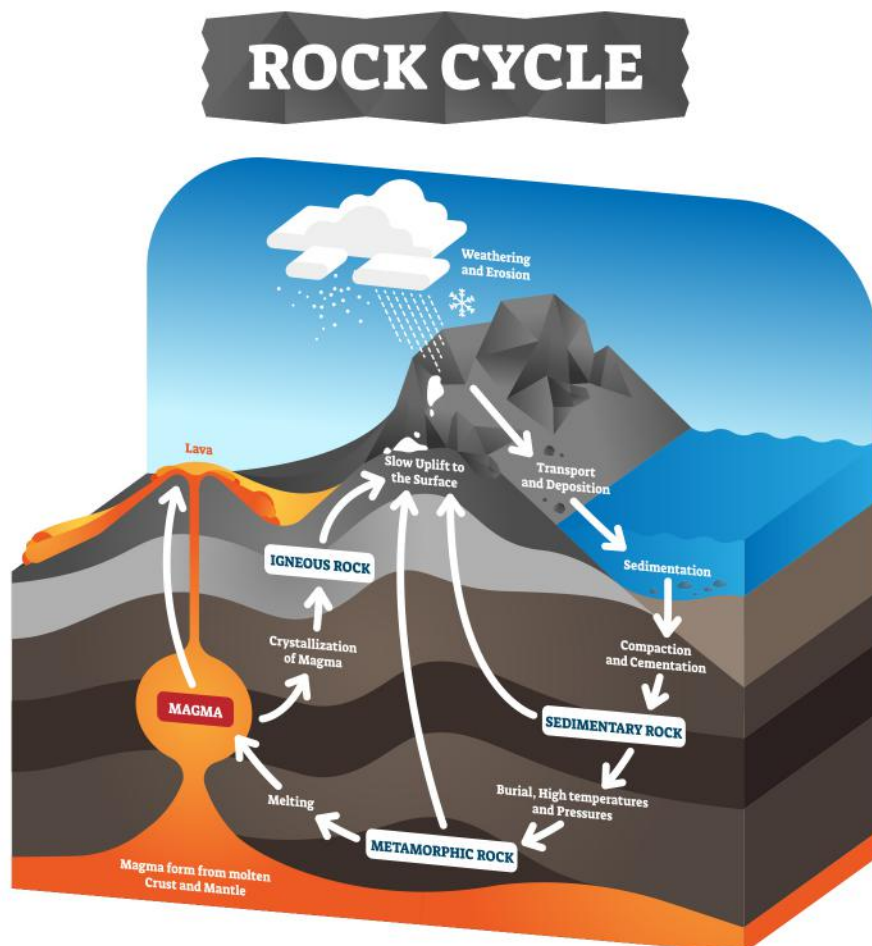
# Life Cycle Of Rock

The rocks that we see around us go through a series of processes before they take their current forms. The lifecycle of a rock is a slow process, wherein rocks get formed below the crust of the earth, gradually move to the earth's surface, and eventually sink back into the earth.

A lot of changes occur in the rocks during the process. The contents of the rock cannot be created or destroyed altogether. They can only keep changing from one form to the other. Various factors lead to these changes:

**The following are the main steps of a rock cycle:**

- Sediments get eroded from the existing solid rocks due to various factors, such as rain.
- These sediments are transported to new locations, such as the bottom of the rivers and oceans.



- The rocks that are formed from the deposited sediments are known as **sedimentary rocks**.
- Over time, these rocks get buried deep under the surface of the earth.  
Under the surface of the earth, the heat and the pressure cause
- many physical as well as chemical changes in the sedimentary rocks and transform them into **metamorphic rocks**.
- The metamorphic rocks further get pushed into the surface of the earth, and the increased heat can melt them into **magma**.
- Magma is expelled to the surface of the earth by a volcanic eruption, or at times, solidifies by itself on the crust of the earth. This changed form of the rock is known as **igneous rock**.
- The igneous rocks again undergo changes due to weather and atmospheric reasons such as rain, earthquakes, and landslides, and the lifecycle of the rock continues.

**Based on the information above, tick the correct answer for each question:**

**1.** A river flowing through a mountain collects the sediments from the mountain and deposits them into the ocean. Over time, more and more sediments get deposited. What will the rock made from these deposits be known as?

☐ Metamorphic rock

☐ Metamorphic rock

☐ Igneous rock

☐ Igneous rock

**2.** What does a sedimentary rock change its form to?

☐ Metamorphic rock

☐ Magma

☐ Igneous rock

**3.** What is the molten form of a metamorphic rock known as?

☐ Igneous rock

☐ Sedimentary rock

☐ Magma

**4.** What leads to the melting of metamorphic rocks?

☐ Heat

☐ Heat and pressure

☐ Pressure

**5.** How does magma reach the surface of the earth?

☐ Volcanic eruption

☐ Earthquake

☐ Rains

☐ Landslides

**6.** What is the solidified part of a magma known as?

☐ Metamorphic rock

☐ Sedimentary rock

☐ Igneous rock

**7.** Which of the following is not a type of rock?

☐ Metamorphic

☐ Sedimentary

☐ Igneous

☐ Lava

**8.** Magma can solidify on the crust of the earth. Is this statement true or false?

☐ True

☐ False

**9.** Rocks can be destroyed. Is this statement true or false?

☐ True

☐ False