DRGANISER	ER The layers of the Earth:		The layers of the Earth:	
STRUCTURE	Crust			The outermost layer, it is thin and made out of s called tectonic plates.
Definition	Mantle			 A semi liquid, that causes the plates above to ue to convection currents.
Processes that lead a rock changing from one type to another.	Outer core		Outer c other ele	ore – A liquid layer made out of molten iron and ements.
The wearing down of a rock by physical, chemical or biological processes.	Inner core			ore – The inner most section, it is solid. It is mainly ut of iron and nickel.
p.000000.	The rock cycle:			Sedimentary Rock:
Weathering of rock and its movement by water, ice and wind.	Weathering and erosion			These are formed when sediment hardens. Over time,
Chemicals that a rock is made from.	Slow uplift to deposition the surface deposition	Sedimenta	ition	more sediments add to layer with their own layers. Over many years, lots of
These rocks are formed from layers of sediment. These rocks can contain fossils.	Crystallization of magma Magma Sedi	Diaction and cemer	ntation	layers are formed. Sedimentary rocks can contain fossils .
These rocks are formed from cooled magma, with the minerals arranged in	Melting Burial, high Magma from molten curst and mantle	h temperatures pressures	_	Examples of sedimentary rock: Limestone, chalk, sandstone.
crystais.	Metamorphic Rock:	laneous	Rock:	
These rocks are made from existing rocks that are heated and withstand high pressure over long periods of time.	Metamorphic rocks, are rocks that have changed due to changes in heat and pressure . When igneous or sedimentary rocks are heated or undergo high pressures , their structures	Igneous rocks have varying sizes of crystals . When the magma has longer to cool , this forms rocks with larger crystals. Examples of		
Another term for layers. E.g. the strata in a sedimentary rock.	change, making metamorphic rocks. Examples of metamorphic rock: Marble, slate			
Molten rock	and schist .	Granite	, basalt	
	TH STRUCTURE Definition Processes that lead a rock changing from one type to another. The wearing down of a rock by physical, chemical or biological processes. Weathering of rock and its movement by water, ice and wind. Chemicals that a rock is made from. These rocks are formed from layers of sediment. These rocks can contain fossils. These rocks are formed from cooled magma, with the minerals arranged in crystals. These rocks are made from existing rocks that are heated and withstand high pressure over long periods of time. Another term for layers. E.g. the strata in a sedimentary rock.	The structure Definition Processes that lead a rock changing from one type to another. The wearing down of a rock by physical, chemical or biological processes. Weathering of rock and its movement by water, ice and wind. Chemicals that a rock is made from. These rocks are formed from layers of sediment. These rocks are formed from cooled magma, with the minerals arranged in crystals. These rocks are made from existing rocks that are heated and withstand high pressure over long periods of time. Another term for layers. E.g. the strata in a sedimentary rock. Another term for layers. E.g. the strata in a sedimentary rock.	The series are formed from layers of sediment. These rocks are formed from cooled magma, with the minerals arranged in crystals. Mantle Wetamorphic Rock: Metamorphic Rocks. Metamorphic rocks, are rocks that have changed due to changes in heat and pressure. When igneous or sedimentary rocks are heated or undergo high pressures, their structures change, making metamorphic rocks. Examples of metamorphic rock: Marble, slate and schist. Grantiet and schist. 	Hermitent Crust Crust Crust Crust Crust Crust Crust Crust Crust Mantle Outer core Outer core Mantle Outer core Mantle Outer core Outer core