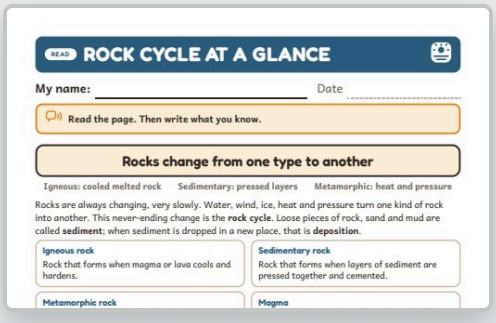
6TH–8TH GRADE · EARTH SCIENCE

ROCK TYPES

ROCK CYCLE WORKSHEETS

Label the rock cycle, fill in the paragraph, complete the rock-type table, read data and draw the graph, sort igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks, and write short answers. Answer keys, a tracker and a family page. Print, or type your answers. PDF.


READ ROCK CYCLE AT A GLANCE

My name: _____ Date _____

Read the page. Then write what you know.

Rocks change from one type to another

Igneous: cooled melted rock Sedimentary: pressed layers Metamorphic: heat and pressure

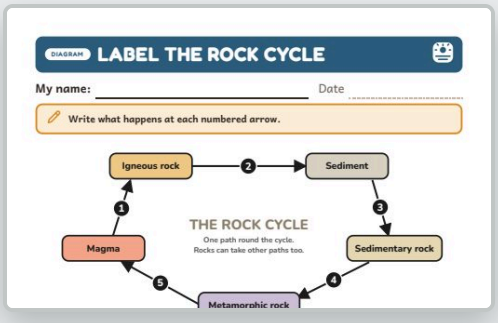
Rocks are always changing, very slowly. Water, wind, ice, heat and pressure turn one kind of rock into another. This never-ending change is the **rock cycle**. Loose pieces of rock, sand and mud are called **sediment**; when sediment is dropped in a new place, that is **deposition**.

Igneous rock
Rock that forms when magma or lava cools and hardens.

Sedimentary rock
Rock that forms when layers of sediment are pressed together and cemented.

Metamorphic rock

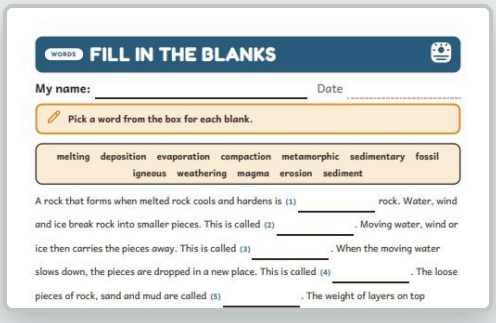
Magma


DIAGRAM LABEL THE ROCK CYCLE

My name: _____ Date _____

Write what happens at each numbered arrow.

Igneous rock
2
Sediment
1
3
THE ROCK CYCLE
One path round the cycle.
Rocks can take other paths too.
Magma
Sedimentary rock
5
4
Metamorphic rock

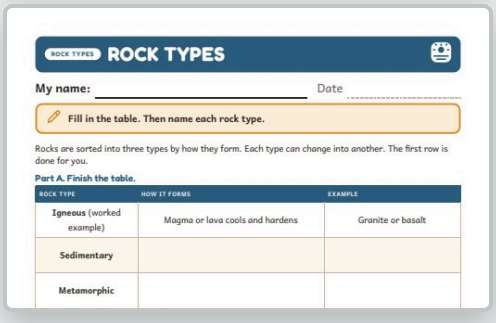

WORDS FILL IN THE BLANKS

My name: _____ Date _____

Pick a word from the box for each blank.

melting deposition evaporation compaction metamorphic sedimentary fossil igneous weathering magma erosion sediment

A rock that forms when melted rock cools and hardens is (1) _____ rock. Water, wind and ice break rock into smaller pieces. This is called (2) _____. Moving water, wind or ice then carries the pieces away. This is called (3) _____. When the moving water slows down, the pieces are dropped in a new place. This is called (4) _____. The loose pieces of rock, sand and mud are called (5) _____. The weight of layers on top


ROCK TYPES ROCK TYPES

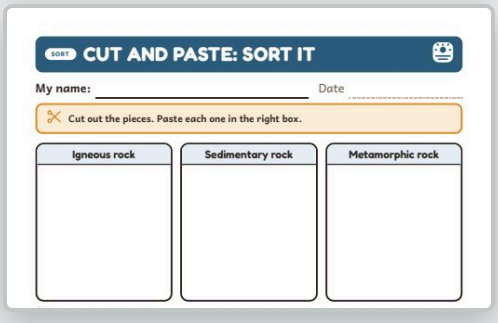
My name: _____ Date _____

Fill in the table. Then name each rock type.

Rocks are sorted into three types by how they form. Each type can change into another. The first row is done for you.

Part A. Finish the table.

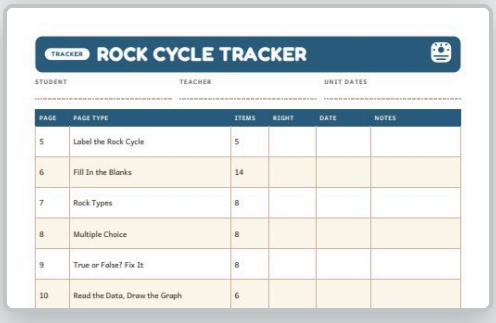
ROCK TYPE	HOW IT FORMS	EXAMPLE
Igneous (worked example)	Magma or lava cools and hardens	Granite or basalt
Sedimentary		
Metamorphic		


SORT CUT AND PASTE: SORT IT

My name: _____ Date _____

Cut out the pieces. Paste each one in the right box.

Igneous rock	Sedimentary rock	Metamorphic rock


TRACKER ROCK CYCLE TRACKER

STUDENT TEACHER UNIT DATES

PAGE	PAGE TYPE	ITEMS	RIGHT	DATE	NOTES
5	Label the Rock Cycle	5			
6	Fill In the Blanks	14			
7	Rock Types	8			
8	Multiple Choice	8			
9	True or False? Fix It	8			
10	Read the Data, Draw the Graph	6			

25 Pages | **11 Page Types** | **73 Items** | **2 Answer Keys**

BRIGHT PATH SPED

START HERE

QUICK START

One complete kit for a rock cycle unit in grades 6-8. Students read a reference page, label the rock cycle, fill in a paragraph, complete a rock-type table, answer questions, read data and draw a graph, trace the process and write short answers — on pages with room to work.

THREE STEPS

1. **Teach or review with the reference page**
   Page 4 has the three types of rock, the six key words and a place for the student to write what they know. Read it together or hand it out as the first page.

2. **Hand over a page**
   Every student page opens with a name line and one short instruction. Nothing on it is written for you, so the student can start. Short answers have three or more lines and the explanations have five or six, so the page is the whole workspace.

3. **Check it, record it, send it home**
   The answer keys are pages 15 and 16. Record each page on the tracker (page 17), roll a group up on page 18, and send the family page (20). A filled example is on page 21.

WHICH PAGE, WHEN

WHEN…	USE…
Introducing or reviewing the unit	At a Glance, page 4 · Label the Rock Cycle, page 5
Checking the vocabulary	Fill In the Blanks, page 6 · Multiple Choice, page 8
Comparing the rock types	Rock Types, page 7
Quick check or exit slip	True or False? Fix It, page 9
Reading data and graphing	Read the Data, Draw the Graph, page 10
Hands-on sorting	Cut and Paste, page 12
Writing about science	Trace the Process, page 11 · Short Answers, page 13 · Explain It, page 14

Everything inside (25 pages)

- **11 student pages** in 11 page types: a reference page, a rock cycle diagram to label, fill in, rock types, multiple choice, true or false, data and graph, flow chart, cut and paste and two short-answer pages
- **73 scored items** on 10 pages
- **10 cut-and-paste pieces** on one sort mat
- **2 answer keys, 1 tracker, 1 class grid**, 1 team note, 1 family page, 1 filled example, 1 phrase bank, 1 binder cover and 6 divider tabs

Print or type

Every page prints clean in black and white. The name line, answer boxes, blanks and writing lines are type-in fields in any PDF reader: click one, type, then save. This is a fillable PDF, not a slideshow or a word-processor file. The graph and the cut-and-paste sort are for pencil and scissors.

READ ROCK CYCLE AT A GLANCE

My name: _____ Date .....

Read the page. Then write what you know.

Rocks change from one type to another

Igneous: cooled melted rock **Sedimentary: pressed layers** **Metamorphic: heat and pressure**

Rocks are always changing, very slowly. Water, wind, ice, heat and pressure turn one kind of rock into another. This never-ending change is the **rock cycle**. Loose pieces of rock, sand and mud are called **sediment**; when sediment is dropped in a new place, that is **deposition**.

Igneous rock
Rock that forms when magma or lava cools and hardens.

Sedimentary rock
Rock that forms when layers of sediment are pressed together and cemented.

Metamorphic rock
Rock that has been changed by heat and pressure, without melting completely.

Magma
Melted rock beneath Earth's surface. When it reaches the surface it is called lava.

Weathering
The breaking of rock into smaller pieces by water, wind, ice or plants.

Erosion
The carrying away of weathered pieces by water, wind or ice.

Your turn. Write what you know.

The rock cycle is

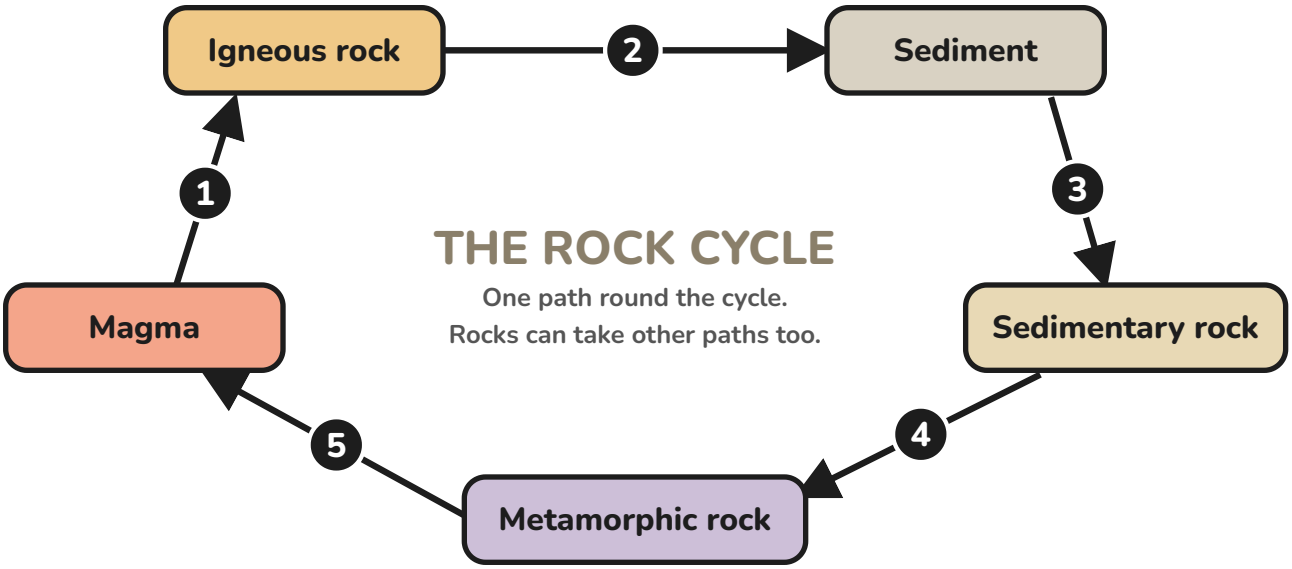
One question I still have about rocks

DIAGRAM

LABEL THE ROCK CYCLE

My name: _____ Date .....

Write what happens at each numbered arrow.



condensation **heat and pressure** **melting** **compaction and cementation** **cooling** **evaporation** **weathering and erosion**

1. _____ **2.** _____

3. _____ **4.** _____

5. _____

A. Which numbered arrow shows rock turning into a liquid?

_____

B. Describe how igneous rock and sedimentary rock form differently.

WORDS FILL IN THE BLANKS

My name: _____ Date .....

Pick a word from the box for each blank.

melting	deposition	evaporation	compaction	metamorphic	sedimentary	fossil
igneous	weathering	magma	erosion	sediment		

A rock that forms when melted rock cools and hardens is (1) _____ rock. Water, wind and ice break rock into smaller pieces. This is called (2) _____. Moving water, wind or ice then carries the pieces away. This is called (3) _____. When the moving water slows down, the pieces are dropped in a new place. This is called (4) _____. The loose pieces of rock, sand and mud are called (5) _____. The weight of layers on top squeezes sediment together. This squeezing is called (6) _____. Pressed and cemented layers of sediment become (7) _____ rock. Heat and pressure, without melting, can change any rock into (8) _____ rock. If rock gets hot enough, it turns to liquid. This is called (9) _____. Melted rock beneath the surface is called (10) _____.

Write the stages in order along one path through the rock cycle. Start at magma.

Magma → ☐ → ☐ → ☐ → ☐

A. Choose one word from the box that you used. Write what it means in your own words.

ROCK TYPES

ROCK TYPES

My name: _____ Date .....

Fill in the table. Then name each rock type.

Rocks are sorted into three types by how they form. Each type can change into another. The first row is done for you.

Part A. Finish the table.

ROCK TYPE	HOW IT FORMS	EXAMPLE
Igneous (worked example)	Magma or lava cools and hardens	Granite or basalt
Sedimentary		
Metamorphic		

Part B. Name the type of rock.

ROCK	TYPE OF ROCK (IGNEOUS, SEDIMENTARY OR METAMORPHIC)
Basalt (from a cooled lava flow)	
Sandstone (cemented grains of sand)	
Slate (squeezed and heated shale)	

Part C. Why can one type of rock turn into another type?

SORT CUT AND PASTE: SORT IT

My name: _____ Date .....

Cut out the pieces. Paste each one in the right box.

Igneous rock	Sedimentary rock	Metamorphic rock

Cut on the dashed lines.

Slate	Limestone	Marble	Often has layers	Changed by heat and pressure
Sandstone	Granite	Made of cemented sediment	Starts as magma or lava	Basalt

1. Write one sentence that tells how a rock can change from one type to another.

TRACKER

ROCK CYCLE TRACKER

STUDENT _____ TEACHER _____ UNIT DATES _____

PAGE	PAGE TYPE	ITEMS	RIGHT	DATE	NOTES
5	Label the Rock Cycle	5			
6	Fill In the Blanks	14			
7	Rock Types	8			
8	Multiple Choice	8			
9	True or False? Fix It	8			
10	Read the Data, Draw the Graph	6			
11	Trace the Process	6			
12	Cut and Paste: Sort It	10			
13	Short Answers	5			
14	Explain It	3			

How to fill this in

Write how many items the student got right and the date. A written answer counts as one item when it makes every point in the key (pages 15 and 16). A blank means not tried yet, never wrong. There are 73 items on the 10 pages above; the reference page (4) is not scored. Filled example: page 21.

STANDARD OR UNIT GOAL (YOUR OWN WORDING)

EXAMPLE JORDAN'S TRACKER

Jordan T. is invented; nothing on this page describes a real student. The blank tracker is on page 17.

STUDENT	TEACHER	UNIT DATES
Jordan T. (an invented student)	**Ms. Reyes (invented)**	**October**

PAGE	PAGE TYPE	ITEMS	RIGHT	DATE	NOTES
5	Label the Rock Cycle	5	4	10/12	Mixed up two processes
6	Fill In the Blanks	14	12	10/13	Used a spare word twice
7	Rock Types	8	8	10/14	–
8	Multiple Choice	8	7	10/15	Missed number 7
9	True or False? Fix It	8	8	10/16	–
10	Read the Data, Draw the Graph	6	–	–	–
11	Trace the Process	6	–	–	–
12	Cut and Paste: Sort It	10	9	10/19	One piece in the wrong box
13	Short Answers	5	–	–	–
14	Explain It	3	–	–	–

How to read it

Jordan T. has done **6 of 10** scored pages and got **48 of 53** items right. **2** pages were all right and **5** items were missed across 4 pages. Every number here comes from the table above.

The family note this tracker would produce

"This month Jordan finished 6 pages and got 48 of 53 items right. The next thing to practice is naming the processes in the rock cycle and telling weathering from erosion." — every number in it is a row of the table above.

What the table points to

4 pages carry a note and each one is short of full. Pages left blank (4 of them) are not tried yet, never wrong. The two writing pages, Short Answers and Explain It, are among them, so they are the next step.

THANK YOU **BEFORE YOU GO**

THANK YOU FOR USING THIS RESOURCE

Built for the teacher whose students each need a different amount of support reading, writing and reasoning about science. If this helped, leaving feedback on TPT helps other teachers find it.

Everything inside, one more time

- **11 student pages** in 11 page types, **73 scored items**, every answer read from the same lists that draw the pages.
- **8 multiple-choice questions**, **8 true-or-false statements**, **10 cut-and-paste pieces** and **2 answer keys**.
- **1 tracker, 1 class grid, 1 team note, 1 family page, 1 filled example, 1 phrase bank** (15 starters), **1 binder cover** and divider tabs.

No real student anywhere in this file

The filled example on page 21 names "Jordan T.," an invented student used only to show how the tracker fills in. The measurements on page 10 are invented class data. No table, note or score anywhere in this resource describes a real child, and nothing here is a clinical judgment, an eligibility timeline, or a medical claim of any kind. Once you fill in a real student's name, the tracker, class grid and team note (pages 17, 18 and 19) do carry real information — keep completed pages secure the same way you would any other record.

Something missing or wrong?

Please use the **Ask a Question** tab on the product page first — every question is read, and a fix to the file is a free update you re-download from **My Purchases**.

WHAT'S NEXT FROM THIS STORE

More science and vocabulary for the same classroom, including lower-reading-level sets for students who need them.



Physical and Chemical Changes Worksheets
A grades 6-8 science set: sort, fill in and graph.



Content Area Vocabulary: Science and Social Studies
Progress-monitoring probes for science and social studies words, grades 4-6.



Landforms and Bodies of Water Worksheets
A lower-reading-level earth science set: anchor chart, circle, odd word, cut and paste, K-2.

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