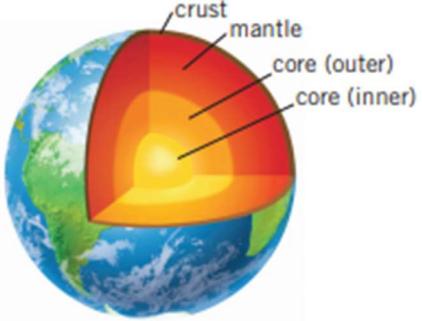


Earth Part 1 Earths Structure Knowledge Organiser

Yr7

The Earth

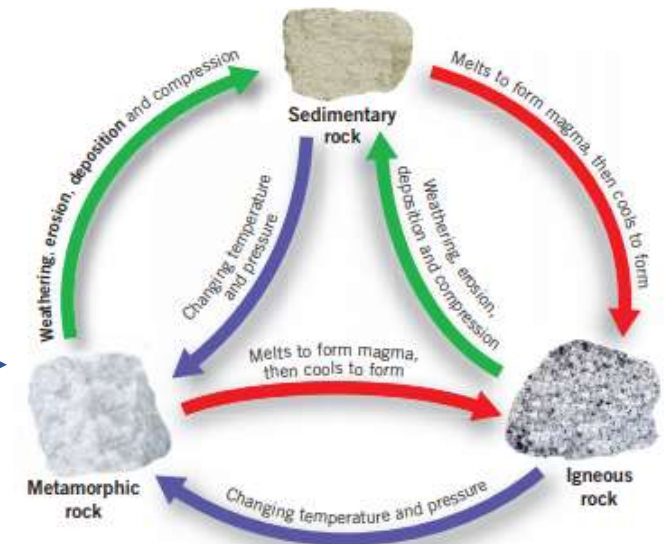


The Earth has three main layers:

- The **crust** is rocky and solid
- The **mantle** is made from mainly solid rock but this can flow
- The **outer core** is liquid metal and the **inner core** is solid

The Rock Cycle

The rock cycle shows how rocks change and how their materials are recycled over millions of years



Types Of Rock

Type of rock	How it is formed	Properties	Uses
sedimentary rock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sediment piles up in one place and, over many years, sticks together by compaction or cementation • compaction: weight of sediments above squeeze them into rocks • cementation: another substance sticks the sediments together 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • porous: made of small grains stuck together so there are holes that water can pass through • soft: easy to break apart the sediments 	building materials (e.g. sandstone and limestone)
igneous rock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when liquid rock cools it turns into igneous rocks these are made of crystals locked tightly together • magma: liquid rock underground-cools slowly and forms large crystal • lava: liquid rock above the ground-cools quickly and forms small crystals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • durable and hard (diffi cult to damage): the crystals are locked tightly together • not porous: there is no space between crystals 	Pavement rail tracks
metamorphic rock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • other rocks under that Earth are heated and put under pressure • over time, these rocks become metamorphic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not porous: there is no space between crystals 	marble used for kitchens slate used for roofing tiles

Make sure you can write the definitions for these key terms

crust	deposition	durable	Igneous rock	lava	Inner core	magma
mantle	Metamorphic rock	Outer core	porous	Rock cycle	sediment	Sedimentary rock