

Rocks and the Rock Cycle Presentation Project

Scoring Chart

There are three kinds of rock on Earth,

- Sedimentary, Igneous and Metamorphic _____
- Sedimentary Rocks form from sediments or pieces of other things _____
- 75% of all rocks on Earth are Sedimentary _____
- Sedimentary Rocks often contain fossils _____
- Sedimentary Rock often shows layers called "Strata" _____
- Cementation/Compaction are two methods to join sediments to make rock. _____
- Fragmental Sed Rocks form from pieces of other rock _____
- They form from sand, mud or gravel sediments _____
- A few examples of Fragmental Sed Rock: _____
- Organic Sed Rocks form from the remains of living things _____
- There are two main groups: Limestone Group, Coal Group _____
- Limestone and Coal forming process explained _____
- A few examples of Organic Sed Rock: _____
- Chemical Sed Rocks form when water evaps and leaves minerals behind _____
- A few examples of Chemical Sed Rock: _____
- Igneous Rocks form from either lava or magma _____
- Igneous rocks have tightly interlocking crystals _____
- Volcanic or Extrusive Igneous rocks form from lava on the surface of Earth _____
- Volcanic Ig rocks have very small crystals because _____
- they form quickly, being cooled off on the surface. _____
- They are called "Fine Grained" because the crystals are small _____
- A few examples of Volcanic Ig. Rock: _____
- Plutonic or Intrusive Igneous rocks form from magma beneath the surface _____
- Plutonic Sed rocks have larger crystals, because they take _____
- longer to form, insulated by the rocks covering them underground. _____
- They are called "Coarse Grained" because the crystals are larger _____
- A few examples of Plutonic Ig. Rock _____
- Metamorphic Rocks form as a result of changes that happened to other rocks _____
- The changes are the result of heat and/or pressure. _____
- Form between the temps of 100 and 800 Celsius _____
- Minerals softened and rearranged _____
- Foliated and Unfoliated explained: _____
- A few examples of Metamorphic Rocks: _____

Rocks Change all the time in a process called "The Rock Cycle" _____
Once a rock forms, forces begin to change it again... _____
Heat and Pressure: Squeeze and possibly melt rocks _____
Wind and Water: These forces break rocks down into pieces _____

Sed----->Metamorphic by being buried, heated and squeezed _____
Sed----->Igneous by being buried and melted _____

Met----->Sed by being pushed to surf and worn down by wind and water _____
Met----->Igneous by being buried and melted _____

Igneous-----> Sed by being pushed to surf and worn down by wind/water _____
Igneous----->Met by being buried, heated and squeezed _____

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