

Name(s): _____ Class _____

Lab: Rock Around the Rock Cycle

Background: The rocks that make up the Earth are constantly being recycled. One form of rock is often changed into another form of rock through certain processes of nature that occur over time.

Materials: per group: 3 different colored starburst candies, scissors, piece of wax paper, microwave, colored pencils, ISN, heavy books, blank rock cycle diagram

Procedure:

1. Take your three different colored Starbursts and cut them into as many small pieces as you can. Put them in a pile and **draw what you observe in your sediments box on the rock cycle diagram.**
2. Pick up the "sediments" and gently push them together so they all form into one big piece. Set this piece down and **draw what you observe in the sedimentary rock box on the rock cycle diagram**
3. Now take your "sedimentary rock" and warm it in your hands for a while. Place the paper and book on top of the warm "sedimentary rock" and press down on it. Fold this in half and press down on it some more. **Draw what you observe in the metamorphic rock box on the rock cycle diagram.**
4. Place your "metamorphic rock" on the piece of wax paper. Raise your hand when you are ready to use the microwave. Set the microwave for 12 seconds. BE CAREFUL WHEN REMOVING! Observe the "metamorphic rock" as it melts. **Draw what you observe in the magma box on your rock cycle diagram.**
5. Take your wax paper back to your table, being careful not to spill the "magma". Set it on the table and observe it as it cools and hardens. **Draw what you observe in the igneous rock box on your rock cycle diagram.**
6. Complete the conclusion and analysis questions. Once you complete the questions you may eat your rock!

Conclusions and Analysis Questions:

1. We already know that we could turn the sedimentary rock into metamorphic rock (we did that in step #3). How could you turn the sedimentary rock into igneous rock without going through the metamorphic stage?
2. You are probably starting to see that any form of rock can be changed into any other form of rock. How could a rock be changed but still be classified as the same form of rock?
3. What type of rock do you think forms from erupting volcanoes?
4. Which rock is formed from broken-down pieces of rock? How do you think these pieces harden into rocks in nature?
5. How can this activity be described as a cycle?
6. Besides using Starbursts to represent minerals, how is this model of the rock cycle different than the real rock cycle in nature?

Rock Cycle Diagram

7. Use the following five processes to **label every arrow on the rock cycle diagram**: compaction and cementation, melting, cooling and hardening, heat and pressure, weathering and erosion

