Cheatography

Rocks Cheat Sheet by Elf (Elf Fatmawati) via cheatography.com/213487/cs/46540/

The Process of Volcano Eruption

Magma Formation: Heat from the Earth's mantle melts rock, forming magma beneath the crust.

Pressure Build-up: Gases dissolved in the magma (like water vapor, CO₂) build up pressure inside the magma chamber.

Magma Rise: Because magma is less dense than surrounding rock, it rises through cracks and magma chambers toward the surface.

Fracturing of Rock: Increased pressure causes cracks and fractures in the Earth's crust, creating pathways for magma to move upward.

Chemical -> Acids,

Acid Rain

Eruption: Magma, along with gases and ash, is forcefully expelled through a volcanic vent, resulting in an eruption.

Weathering

Physical ->Temperature, weather, freezethaw action

Biological -> Buildings, deforestaion

Example of Chemical Reaction: Sulfuric Rain + Calcium Carbonate -> Calcium Sulfate + Water + Carbon Dioxide

Rocks Cycle

Magma cools and	Igneous rock breaks down into
solidifies \rightarrow forms Igneous	sediments through weathering and
rock	erosion → sediments get compacted
Sedimentary rock is	Metamorphic rock melts into magma
subjected to heat and	
pressure deep underg-	
round	

https://media.istockphoto.com/id/1308852822/vector/rock-cycle-transformation-and-stone-formation-process-labeled-outline-diagram.jpg?s=170667a&w=is&k=20&c=Ha2S_RB9XfXXeSS3F6JwBeBLk-EpQ-_5IL1sCL6xHGqE=

Igneous \rightarrow Sedimentary \rightarrow Metamorphic \rightarrow Magma \rightarrow Igneous, and so on, through processes like cooling, weathering, compaction, heat & pressure, and melting.



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The Layers of Earth

https://kidspressmagazine.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/dreamstime_xl_14743982.jpg

Magma VS Lava Magma is molten rock that Lava is molten rock that has reached is still beneath the Earth's the Earth's surface during a volcanic surface. eruption. Magma contains gases, Some gases escape when it becomes crystals, and dissolved lava. minerals.

Types of Rocks

Igneous -> Formed from	Sedimentary -> Formed from layers of
cooling and solidification of	sediments that are compacted and
magma or lava. Ex: Basalt,	cemented over time. Ex: Limestone,
Granite.	Sandstone.

Metamorphic -> Formed when existing rocks are changed by heat and pressure. Ex: Marble, Gneiss.

Functions of Rocks Puild Earth's Crust Provide Natural Recources

Build Earth's Crust	Provide Natural Recources
Support Plant Life	Constructions
Record Earth's History (Fossil)	

Functions of Seismograph

Detects ground vibrations	Measures the strength (magnitude)
caused by earthquakes or	of an earthquake.
other seismic activities.	
Records the duration and	Helps determine the earthquake's
timing of seismic waves.	epicenter (location on Earth's surface
	directly above the origin).

Assists in early warning systems to reduce damage and save lives.

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