This geological timescale shows when different types of rock were formed.

There are three different types of rock, igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.

### Type of Rock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Rock</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Igneous Rock</strong></td>
<td><img src="granite.jpg" alt="Granite" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sedimentary Rock</strong></td>
<td><img src="sandstone.jpg" alt="Sandstone" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metamorphic Rock</strong></td>
<td><img src="slate.jpg" alt="Slate" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sedimentary rocks

Pieces of broken rock carried by a river are deposited in a lake or sea. The weight of the sediment at the top builds up, squashes the sediment at the bottom, this is known as compaction.

Water is squeezed out of the rock and crystals, the crystals form a glue, which cements the rocks together, this takes millions of years.

Sedimentary rock may contain fossils of plants and animals. Some examples are chalk, limestone, sandstone and shale.

Limestone pavement on top of Malham Cove
Metamorphic rocks

Earth movements cause the rock to become deeply buried and squeezed. These rocks are heated and or put under great pressure.

They don’t melt, but the change chemically and form new rocks, such as:

- Marble - which is formed from limestone
- Slate - which is formed from shale

The crystals are arranged in layers because of the tremendous pressure.

They may contain fossils; however, they are normally squeezed out of shape due to the pressure.