

Rock on!



Key Vocabulary

igneous	rock formed by the cooling of magma
sedimentary	rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together.
metamorphic	rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure.
permeable	allows liquid to pass through
impermeable	does not allow liquid to pass through
fossil	any preserved remains, impression or trace of a once living thing.
top soil	the upper most outer layer of soil
sub soil	the soil layer beneath the top soil.
base rock	the solid rock underneath soil

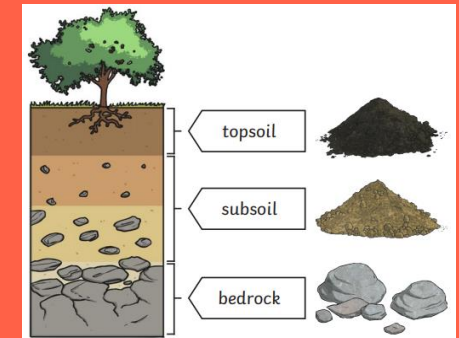
General Knowledge

Different types of rocks have different properties. Some rocks are harder, e.g., **granite** is a very hard rock. This makes it a good material for building as it doesn't wear away easily. **Chalk** is a soft rock and wears away easily. This makes it ideal for making chalk sticks to write on blackboards.

Natural Rocks			Human-Made Rocks
Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic	
Obsidian	Chalk	Marble	Brick
			
Granite	Sandstone	Quartzite	Concrete
			
Basalt	Limestone	Slate	Coade Stone
			

Soils

Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things: minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely broken-down rock), air, water organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals).



Did you know?

Mary Anning was a fossil collector and paleontologist. she made another important discovery – the first ever **Plesiosaur skeleton**!

Fossilisation

An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock.	More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth.	Over thousands of years, sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil . Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.	Changes in sea level take place over a long period.	As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.
