

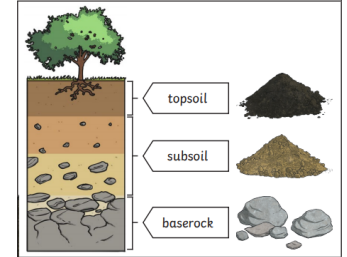
**Key vocabulary**

sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand.
magma	Molten rock that remains underground.
lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground.
permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it.
impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it.
fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.

**Soil**

Soil is made of very fine rock particles that have mixed with water, air and particles from dead animals and plants. There are three different types of soil:

- Sandy soil—dry soil with lots of air found in it.
- Clay soil—sticky and doesn't have much air in it. It often contains a lot of water.
- Loam soil—somewhere in between—it has some water and air in it. This is normally the best type of soil for growing plants in.



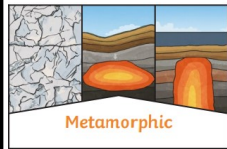
Rocks are solid objects that are made up of one or more mineral. Scientists classify rocks by how they were formed.

**Igneous rocks** are formed from magma or lava.



**Sedimentary rocks** are formed when layers of sediment are pressed down hard and stick together.

You can see layers of sediment in the rock.



**Metamorphic rocks** start out as igneous or sedimentary rocks but change due to extreme heat or pressure.

Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic
Granite	Chalk	Marble
Basalt	Sandstone	Slate

**Fossils**

Fossils are the preserved remains of something that was once living. Most living things don't become fossilised—very special conditions are needed!

**Fossilisation**

An animal dies. It gets covered with <b>sediments</b> 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, <b>sediment</b> might enter the mould to make a <b>cast fossil</b> . Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.	Changes in sea level take place over a long period.	As <b>erosion</b> and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.

Knowledge objective	Self-assessment (✓)
I can compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.	
I can describe how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.	
I can recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.	