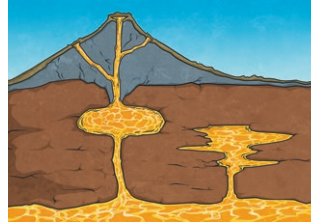


## Key Vocabulary

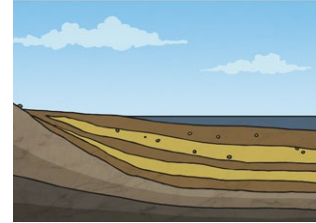
<b>rock</b>	<b>Rock</b> is a solid material made up of one or more type of <b>mineral</b> .
<b>igneous</b>	<b>Igneous rocks</b> are formed from magma or lava. These can be extrusive or intrusive. Extrusive <b>igneous rocks</b> are formed above the Earth's surface, whereas intrusive <b>igneous rocks</b> are formed below the Earth's surface.
<b>sedimentary</b>	<b>Sedimentary rocks</b> are formed when layers of <b>sediment</b> are pressed together over time. You can often see these layers of <b>sediment</b> in the <b>rock</b> .
<b>metamorphic</b>	<b>Metamorphic rocks</b> are formed when <b>igneous</b> or <b>sedimentary rocks</b> are exposed to extreme heat and pressure.
<b>minerals</b>	<b>Minerals</b> are naturally occurring substances found in the Earth. Most <b>minerals</b> have a crystal structure. Examples of <b>minerals</b> include quartz and gold.

## Key Knowledge

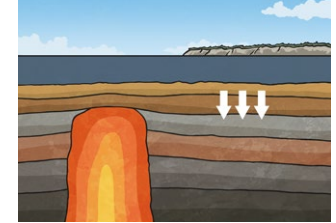
There are three types of naturally occurring **rock**.



igneous



sedimentary



metamorphic

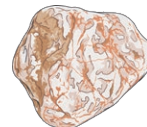
## Rock Properties

Words you might use to discuss the properties of **rock** include hard, soft, **permeable**, **impermeable**, density, texture, porous, grain size, durable (meaning resistant to **weathering**).

## Examples of Rocks



slate



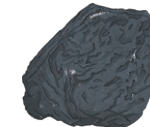
marble



chalk



granite



basalt



sandstone

## Types of Soil



chalky



clay-based



loam



peat



sandy

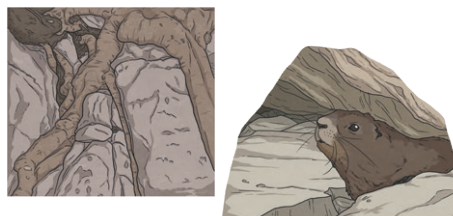


silt

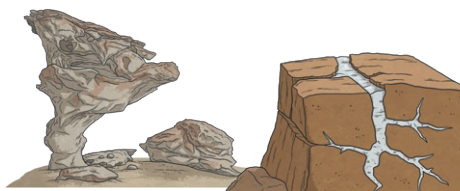
## Key Vocabulary

<b>permeable</b>	A <b>permeable</b> material allows liquid to pass through it.
<b>impermeable</b>	An <b>impermeable</b> material does not allow liquid to pass through it.
<b>weathering</b>	<b>Weathering</b> is the process whereby <b>rocks</b> and <b>minerals</b> break down into smaller pieces or wear away over time because of rain, wind, plants or animals.
<b>sediment</b>	<b>Sediment</b> is a natural material carried to a new place by wind or water. It is made up of <b>minerals</b> , plants and tiny pieces of <b>rock</b> . Examples of <b>sediment</b> include sand and clay.
<b>fossilisation</b>	<b>Fossilisation</b> is the process through which traces or remains of prehistoric living things become preserved.
<b>soil</b>	<b>Soil</b> is the top layer of the Earth's surface. It provides nutrients and support for plant life and it is made up of <b>minerals</b> (from broken-down <b>rocks</b> ), air, water and organic matter (living things that are either dead or alive).

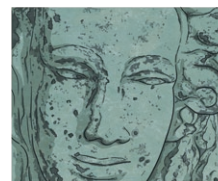
## Types of Weathering



biological – caused by plants or animals



physical – caused by wind, water or ice



chemical – caused by chemicals in air or water

## Whats Is Soil Made Of?

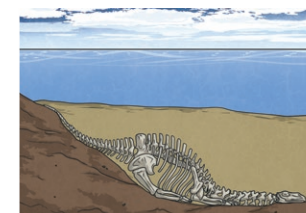
organic materials  
water  
**rock** fragments  
air

## Fossilisation Process

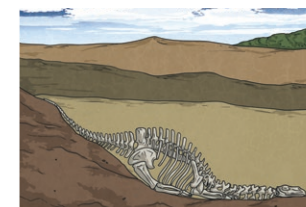
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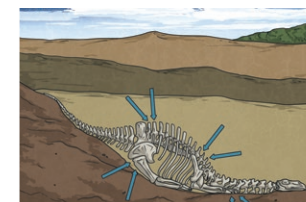
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3



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