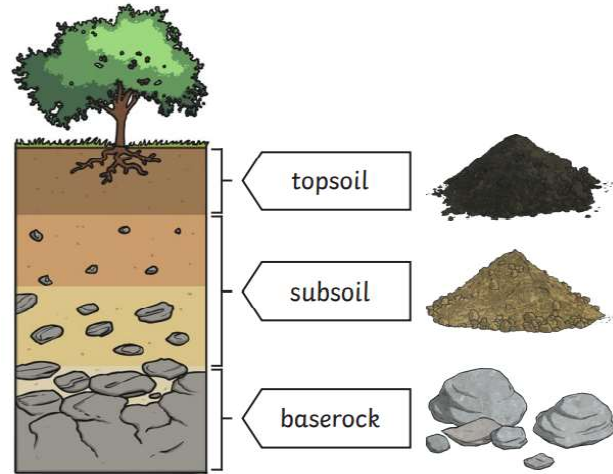Crawford Village
Primary School & Nursery

What will we be learning?

- Compare and group together different kinds of rocks based on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.
- Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.
- Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.
- Rocks and soils can feel and look different.
- Rocks and soils can be different in different places/environments.

| topsoil |
| subsoil |
| baserock |

Key vocabulary

- **Rock**: A naturally occurring material made up of different minerals.
- **Soil**: Ground up rock mixed with plant and animal remains.
- **Sediment**: Natural solid material that is moved to new places by water or wind and settles in water.
- **Impermeable**: Does not allow water to pass through.
- **Permeable**: Allows water to pass through.
- **Erosion**: When water, wind or ice wear away the land.
- **Durable**: Resistant to weathering/erosion.
- **Fossil**: The bones or other remains of living things that are preserved in rocks.
- **Fossilisation**: The process of making fossils.
- **Palaeontology**: The study of fossils.
- **Palaeontologist**: A person who studies fossils.

The property of soils is affected by the:
- type of rock
- size of rock pieces
- amount of organic matter in it.

Peat	- water-logged - contains partially decomposed plant material - soft and easily compressed
Sandy soil	- light and dry - lots of air gaps so water drains through quickly
Chalky soil	- stony and water drains through quickly - found in areas with lots of chalk
Clay soil	- very sticky when wet - a heavy soil - water does not drain through it quickly

Igneous rock	Metamorphic rock	Sedimentary rock
Rock formed through cooling magma (lava)	Existing rocks that are heated and pressed together to create a new rock	Tiny pieces of rock that form layers and are squashed together to form new rocks
Examples: Basalt Pumice Granite Obsidian	Examples: Marble Slate Quartzite	Examples: Sandstone Limestone Chalk

Human-made rocks:

Brick, concrete, coade-stone

The study of fossils is called...?	
Sediment	
Fossilisation	
Paeleontology	
Igneous	

Molten rock that stays underground is called?	
Lava	
Magma	

Which is an example of an igneous rock?	
Chalk	
Slate	
Concrete	
Granite	