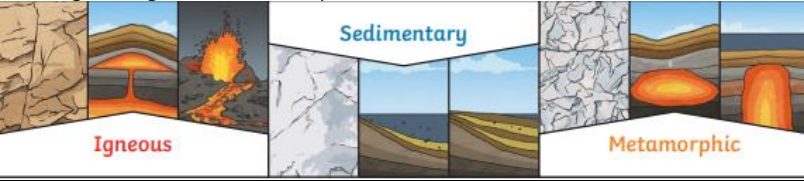
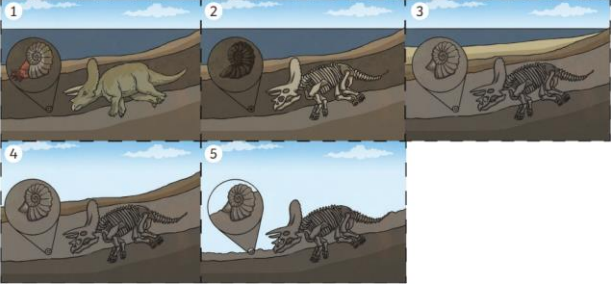















Linked Scientists

Mary Anning – Born 1799, she found the first complete fossil of an Ichthyosaurus, or ‘fish lizard’.

Brianna Green – A biogeochemist who studies soil samples in place like the North Pole.

Key Vocabulary	
absorbent	A material that soaks up a liquid
chalky soil	Soil that is light brown in colour, that water drains through quickly
clay soil	Clay soil is usually sticky and has small particles. They contain very few air gaps and water does not drain through it easily
erosion	When water and wind wears away rocks and soils
fossils	The bones or other remains of living things are sometimes preserved in rocks as fossils
igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava
impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it
lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava
magma	Molten rock that remains underground
metamorphic rock	Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure
permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it
sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand
sedimentary rock	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together

What I will know by the end of the unit	
<p>Name the three different types of rock</p>	<p><b>Types of rock</b></p> <p>There are three main types of rock in the Earth’s crust. These are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic.</p> <p><b>Sedimentary rocks</b> are made from layers of mud and sand, called sediment, that have settled in water and have been squashed over a long time to form rock.</p> <p><b>Igneous rocks</b> are made from cooled magma or lava.</p> <p><b>Metamorphic rocks</b> are formed when existing rocks are changed by heat and pressure.</p> 
<p>Describe how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock</p>	<p><b>What is a fossil?</b></p> <p>A fossil is the preserved remains or impressions of a living organism such as a plant, animal or insect. They are usually formed when a living thing (plant or animal) dies and the body is covered up or buried by sediment over tens of thousands of years.</p>   <p>Studying fossils helps scientists to learn about life on Earth thousands and millions of years ago. Most fossils are found in sedimentary rock such as shale, limestone and sandstone.</p>

What I will know by the end of the unit				
Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties	Natural Rocks			Human-Made Rocks
	Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic	
	Obsidian	Chalk	Marble	Brick
				
	Granite	Sandstone	Quartzite	Concrete
				
	Basalt	Limestone	Slate	Coade Stone
				
<p><u>Some words you might use to discuss the properties of a rock:</u></p> <p>Hard, soft, permeable, impermeable, durable (meaning resistant to weathering), high density, low density. Density measures how 'bulky' the rock is (how tightly packed the molecules are).</p>				
Soils are made from rocks and organic matter	<p><u>Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth</u></p> <p>It is a mixture of different things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely broken-down rock)</li><li>• air</li><li>• water</li><li>• organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals)</li></ul>			
	