

**What should I already know?**

- Soil contains nutrients that help plants to grow.

**What will I know by the end of the unit?**

Different kinds of rocks



There are 3 different kinds of rocks that are formed naturally.

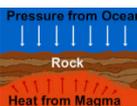
**Igneous rocks**

- When molten magma cools, igneous rock is formed.
- Examples are granite and basalt.
- This rock is strong, hard-wearing and non-porous.



**Sedimentary rocks**

- There is a layer of sediment at the bottom of lakes, seas and rivers.
- Over millions of years, layers of sediment build up and form sedimentary rock.
- They are porous and worn down easily.



**Metamorphic rocks**

- When some igneous and sedimentary rocks are heated and squeezed they become metamorphic rocks.
- Examples are slate and marble.
- Metamorphic rocks are strong.

Bricks and concrete are not rocks because they are man-made.

Fossils



- Fossils are left behind after pre-historic life.
- They are usually created when a plant or animal dies and the body is covered in sediment over tens of thousands of years.
- Some fossils are made when bones or teeth are preserved.
- Other fossils are made from imprints left in sedimentary rock.

What is soil?



- Soil is made from pieces of rock, minerals, dead plants and water.
- Soil has layers:
  - above the soil is leaf litter and dead plants
  - deeper in the soil the rock grains become larger until you reach the bedrock.

**Vocabulary**

absorb	soak up or take in
bedrock	the solid rock in the ground which supports the soil above
decaying	gradually being destroyed naturally
grain	a grain of something, such as sand or salt, is a hard piece of it
igneous	rocks that are formed by volcanic action or very high heat
imprint	a mark made by the pressure of one object on another
magma	molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the Earth
man-made	things made by people
metamorphic	rocks that have changed because they have been in pressure or heat
molten	when rock, metal or glass has been heated to such a high temperature, it has become a hot thick liquid
natural	things not made by people
palaeontology	the study of fossils
porous	a material with small holes that water and air can pass through
prehistoric	a time in history before any information was written down
preserve	to protect something from <b>decay</b>
pressure	force that you produce by pressing hard on something
properties	what makes something what it is
rock	a solid mass made up of minerals. Rock forms most of the Earth's outer layer, including cliffs and mountains
sediment	solid material that sits at the bottom of liquid
soil	on the Earth's surface, that plants grow in
surface	the flat top part of something or the outside of it
volcano	a mountain from with hot melted rock, gas and steam from inside the Earth burst
weathered	affected by the weather

**Data Handling**

Use a table of results to classify different types of rocks.