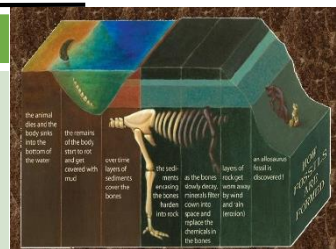


Vocabulary		
1	Rock	A hard, solid material that is made of minerals and is found in nature.
2	Soil	The top layer of the ground, in which plants grow; dirt.
3	Mineral	A solid, natural material that does not come from a living thing.
4	Metamorphic rock	Rock formed when any type of rock goes through changes caused by extreme heat and pressure (e.g. marble, slate).
5	Igneous rock	Rock formed by the cooling and hardening of hot magma or lava. Formed by volcanoes (e.g. basalt, granite).
6	Sedimentary rock	Rock formed when sediment is pressed together over time. Formed over a long period of time (e.g. shale, limestone, sandstone).
7	Rock cycle	The series of changes that rock undergoes over time as it shifts between different types.
8	Fossil	The remains of a plant or animal that turned to stone over a long period of time. Mostly found in sedimentary rock.
9	Weathering	The process of wearing away or otherwise changing Earth's surface, caused by natural forces.
10	Erosion	The process of transporting and wearing away rocks or soil as loose articles that are moved by water, wind, ice or gravity.
11	Bedrock	The solid rock underneath soil or loose rocks; the lowest of three main layers of soil.
12	Subsoil	The middle layer of soil, which contains more rocks than topsoil.
13	Topsoil	The top layer of soil, in which most plants have their roots.
14	Erosion	The gradual removal and transportation of material from the Earth's crust. This happens through natural processes, such as wind and rain.

Types of fossils and how they are formed		
1	Fossils are formed in a number of different ways, but most are formed when a plant or animal dies in a watery environment and is buried in mud and silt. Soft tissues quickly decompose leaving the hard bones or shells behind. Over time sediment builds over the top and hardens into rock	
2	Amber	Insects are often found preserved in hardened tree sap called amber. ➡
3	Carbonisation	When all the elements of the organism have dissolved apart from carbon leaving an outline. ➡
4	Freezing	Preserved in ice, especially in glaciers. ➡
5	Mummification	When a dead organism quickly dries out the remains can be preserved. ➡



Layers of soil



Classifying Rocks

Sedimentary Rock

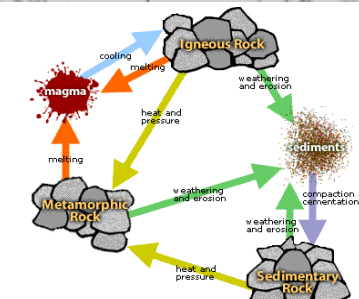
- FORMED:** from sand or mud setting at the bottom of oceans or lakes
- CHARACTERISTICS:** fossils, layers, wavy horizontal lines, grains, dusty
- EXAMPLES:** sandstone, shale, coal, flint, limestone, gypsum

Igneous Rock

- FORMED:** when lava (magma) cools and turns into solid rock.
- CHARACTERISTICS:** crystals, glassy surface, air bubbles, hard, dense
- EXAMPLES:** obsidian, andesite, granite, pumice, basalt, tuff

Metamorphic Rock

- FORMED:** from extreme heat and pressure (that's how it is changed)
- CHARACTERISTICS:** can have many layers with grains running through
- EXAMPLES:** marble, slate, gneiss, anthracite, quartzite



Topsoil

Subsoil

Bedrock