



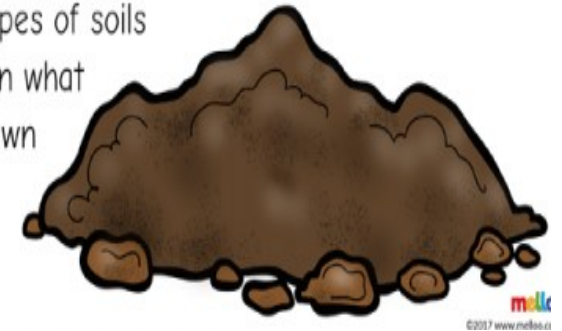


Highwood School—Year 3—Autumn 1—Rocks & Soils

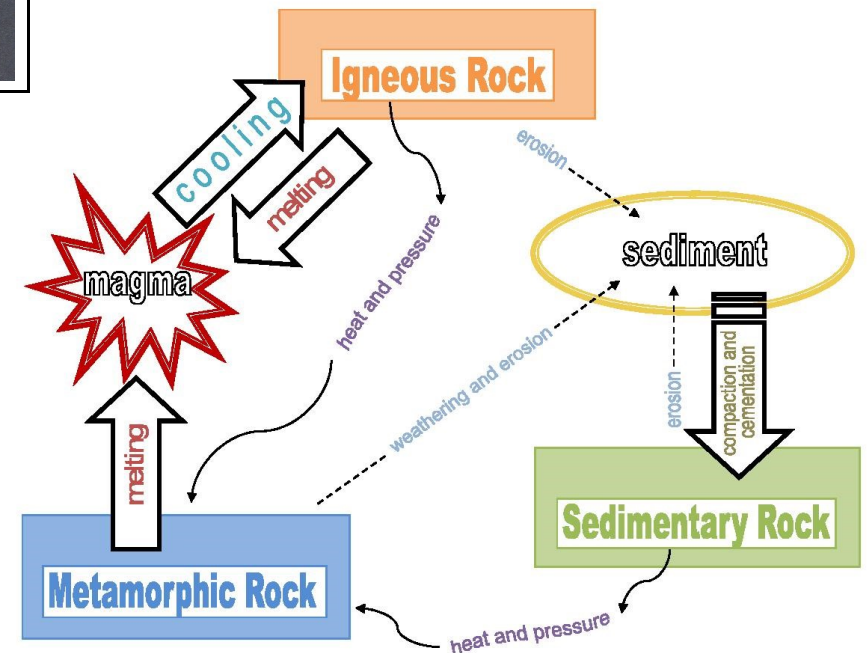


Types of Rock			
Man made	Natural		
	Sedimentary	Igneous	Metamorphic
Man made rocks are often used for buildings and structures. Examples: Concrete and bricks	Tend to be grainy in texture and may contain fossils e.g. sandstone and limestone	Tend to have interlocking grains giving the rock a crystalline appearance e.g. granite	Often has a crystalline appearance e.g. marble
	Formed from the fragments of other rocks that have been weathered, eroded and transported by water, ice or wind and finally deposited (settled) as sediments in water or dunes	Formed by the solidification of molten rock or magma	After its original formation this rock has been altered in structure and composition by heat, and chemically active fluids.
			

Soil is made of four different things: worn down rock, dead plants and animals (humus), air and water. There are different types of soils as it depends on what kind of worn down rock it comes from.



The Rock Cycle



How are fossils formed?

- A **fossil** is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism.
- The process by which a **fossil is formed** is called fossilisation.
- After an animal dies, the soft parts of its body decompose leaving the hard parts, like the skeleton, behind. This becomes buried by small particles of rock called sediment.
- The sediment surrounding the skeleton thickens and starts to turn to stone.
- The skeleton dissolves and a mould is formed
- Minerals crystallise inside the mould and a cast is formed.