



**Key Learning**

**3 types of rock:**

**Igneous:**

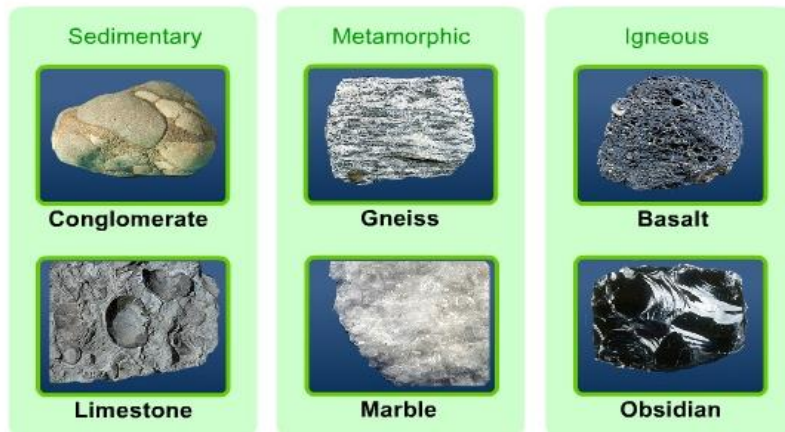
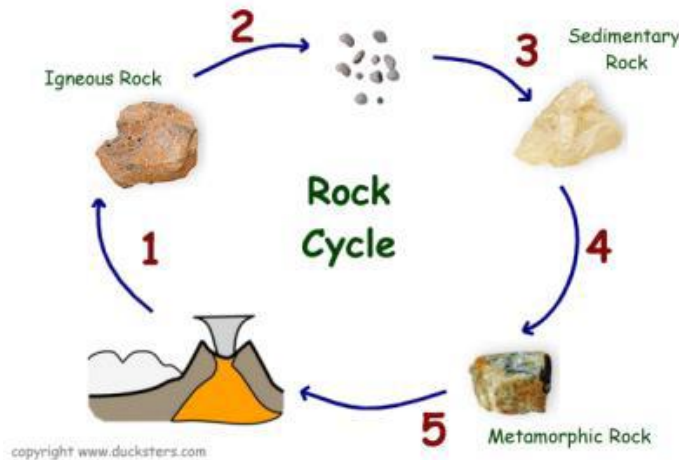
- Magma from volcanoes will cool down and harden to form an igneous rock (1).
- Eventually igneous rock gets weathered (2).

**Sedimentary:**

- Sedimentary rock is the build-up of sediment settling at the bottom of a stream or river over millions of years (3).

**Metamorphic:**

- Metamorphic rock is found inside the Earth's crust and formed by great heat and pressure (4).
- When heated, the rock turns back into igneous rocks (5).



**Key Vocabulary**

<b>Heat</b>	To raise something's temperature. For example by using a flame or a special piece of equipment.
<b>Pressure</b>	The force that you produce when you press hard on something.
<b>Preserved</b>	Make sure that something remains as it is and does not change or end.
<b>Palaeontologist</b>	A person who studies fossils.
<b>Geologist</b>	A person who studies rocks.
<b>Weathering</b>	Rocks that have been broken down by the weather, e.g. ice, water, frost, wind, heat.

**Fossils**

A fossil is the **preserved remains of a living organism** such as a plant, animal or insect. Studying fossils helps scientists to learn about the past history of life on Earth. Fossils are found all over the world and most fossils are found in **sedimentary rock**.

**Soil**

**6 stages of soil:**

- 1) We begin with hard rock.
- 2) Weathering occurs.
- 3) The river causes even more bits of rock to fall off.
- 4) Next, the rocks turn to gravel, sand and then a fine powder.
- 5) Air, water and plants mix with this fine powder.
- 6) Finally, the rocks turn to soil.

