## **Years 2 and 3 Science Knowledge Organiser: Rocks and Soils**

Key Vocabulary		Man made rocks	Natural rocks		
compact – to press something together to r	make it		<u>Igneous</u>	<u>Sedimentary</u>	Metamorphic
more solid					
decay – gradually destroyed naturally		Created by people rather	Formed when a volcano	Formed over many years –	Formed by intense
fossil – the remains or impression of a preh	nistoric	than formed from a naturally	erupts lava which then	possibly millions – when	heat and pressure.
plant or animal pressed into a rock		occurring process.	cools and hardens after it	sediment is compacted and	They are generally
lava – liquid rock flowing out of a volcano		Often used for buildings and	reaches the Earth's	becoming hard.	found in the Earth's
magma – liquid rock inside a volcano		structures.	surface.		crust. They are often
minerals – solid substances that occur natu	irally for				made from other
example diamond, quartz, gypsum					types of rock.
<b>preserved</b> – protected from damage or dec	cay	Examples:			
sediment – grains of minerals and rocks wh	nich can		Examples:	Examples:	Examples:
be moved by wind, air and rain		brick and concrete			
soil – a mixture of tiny pieces of rock, dead	animals		basalt and granite	limestone and sandstone	marble and slate
and plants as well as air and water					
<b>substance</b> – the material that something is made					
from					
<u>Fossils</u>	<u>Soils</u>				

Fossils are preserved remains of plants or animals. For such remains to be considered fossils, scientists have decided that they have to be over 10,000 years old.

There are 2 types of fossils:

- Body fossils preserved remains of a plant or animal's body.
- Trace fossils are the remains of the activity of an animal, such as preserved trackways, footprints, fossilized egg shells, and nests.

Soils are complex mixtures of minerals, water, air, organic matter and countless organisms that are the decaying remains of once-living things. It forms at the surface of land in layers – it is the 'skin of the earth'. Soil is capable of supporting plant life and is vital to life on Earth.

There are different textures: clay, silt and sand.

