

SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

ROCKS, SOIL AND FOSSILS

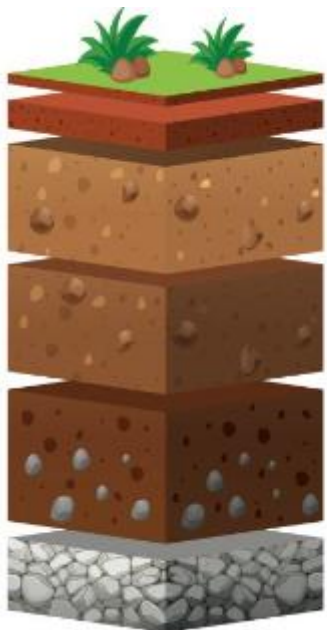


Mary Anning found lots of different fossils and helped scientist to find out more about the creatures they belong to.



A fossil is any evidence of prehistoric life that is at least 10,000 years old. The most common fossils are bones and teeth.

Rocks can be classified into different groups based on their permeability, durability and density.



Organic Layer

Topsoil

Subsoil

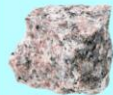
Parent Material

Bedrock

Types of Rocks

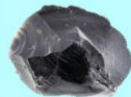
Igneous

- Forms from magma or lava solidification
- Hard, no layers



Granite

Intrusive
slow magma cooling



Obsidian

Extrusive
rapid lava cooling

Sedimentary

- Forms from sediment compaction
- Crumbly, layered



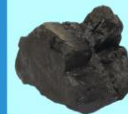
Sandstone

Clastic
compacted broken rocks



Limestone

Chemical
compacted dissolved minerals



Coal

Organic
compacted biogenic matter

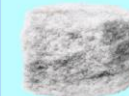
Metamorphic

- Forms by transformation of other rocks
- Relatively hard, may or may not have layers



Slate

Foliated
has layers



Marble

Non-Foliated
no layers

Key Vocabulary:

Rock
Stone
Solid
Layers
Soil
Soft
Hard
Rough
Smooth
Igneous
Sedimentary
Metamorphic
Human-made
concrete
permeable
impermeable
density
durable