Y3 and 4 ROCKS

Glossary

drainage – a property of soil, whether it allows water to pass through easily or not

mineral – a substance which is taken out of the ground e.g. iron ore is mined and manufactured into metal products

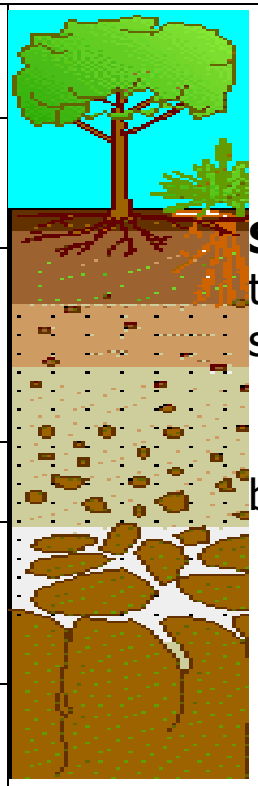
particles – very small pieces of a substance

permeable – lets water through
non-permeable – does not let water through

sand – small rounded particles of rock
soil – natural material made when rocks are worn away - contains different sized particles of rock, animal and plant matter and air

types of rocks – e.g. very hard - granite, hard – slate and marble soft – chalk, sandstone and limestone

types of soil – clay, sandy, loamy etc. The colour and properties of the soil are changed by the base rock the soil is made from



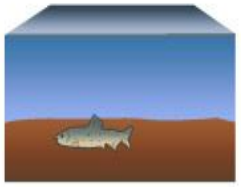
Soil layers
top soil
sub soil

base rock

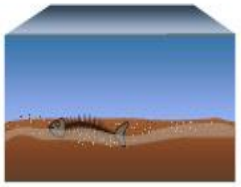
Non-permeable rocks haves no spaces between the **particles**, so water cannot pass through

Permeable rocks have spaces between the **particles** that allow water to pass through.

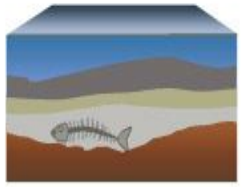
HOW FOSSILS ARE FORMED



1. A fish dies and sinks to the bottom of a lake.



2. The fish rots and only the bones are left. The fish is covered with mud.



3. Millions of years pass and the mud turns to rock. Over time, the bone matter is completely changed into mineral matter. The fish is now a fossil.

ROCK TYPES:

SEDIMENTARY
ROCKS are formed from sediments that have settled at the bottom of a lake, sea or ocean, and have been compressed over millions of years.

IGNEOUS
ROCKS are formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.

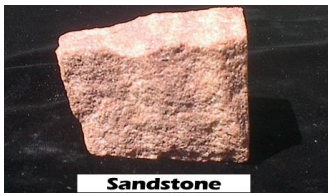
METAMORPHIC
ROCKS are formed from other rocks that are changed because of heat or pressure.

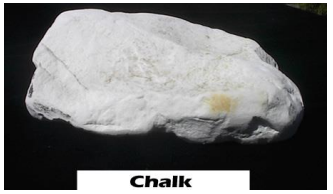
Tests to identify rocks;

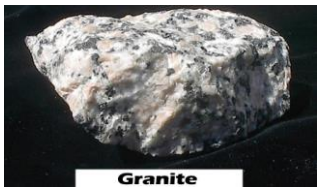
Acid test – dropping a little acid on it to see if it fizzes

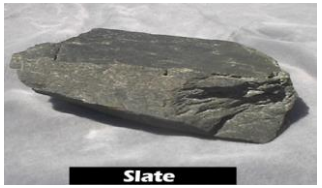
Scratch test – to see how hard it is

Permeability test – does it absorb water?









Some common rocks

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN ROCKS ARE RUBBED TOGETHER?

Y3 and 4