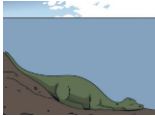


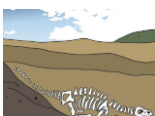

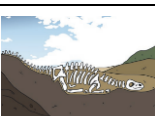


## Year 3: Rocks and Soils Knowledge Organiser

### Key Vocabulary

<b>rock</b>	A solid material made up of one or more type of mineral.
<b>soil</b>	Soil is the top layer of the Earth's surface. It provides nutrients and support for plant life and it is made up of minerals (from broken-down rocks), air, water and organic matter (living things that are either dead or alive).
<b>fossil</b>	A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism (Any living thing, which includes insects, plants and animals, is an organism. They are organised structures which grow and reproduce.)

### How fossils are formed

A living thing dies.	
The remains are quickly buried under mud, sand or volcanic ash.	
The soft parts of the creature rot away. Hard parts, such as bone, still remain.	
Over time, more layers of sediment cover the buried remains. This puts pressure onto the layers below and forms sedimentary rock.	
Water seeps into the hard remains and dissolves them. Minerals from the water are left behind. These form the fossil.	
Erosion slowly wears away the top layers of rock to eventually expose the fossil.	

### Rock Properties

Words you might use to discuss the properties of rock:

hard	Solid, firm, and rigid; not easily broken, bent, or pierced.
soft	Easy to mould, cut, compress, or fold.
texture	The feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or substance:
permeable	A permeable material allows liquid to pass through it.
impermeable	An impermeable material does not allow liquid to pass through it.

### Types of Soil

			
sandy	chalky	clay	peat

### Examples of Rocks

				
slate	marble	chalk	granite	sandstone