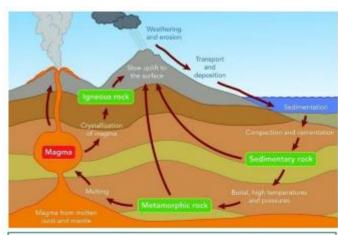
Rocks, soils, fossils

Igneous rock	Rocks formed from
	magma or lava that has
	cooled and solidified.
Metamorphic rock	A type of rock formed
	when sedimentary or
	igneous rock
	is put under intense heat
	and pressure over a long
	period
	of time.
Sedimentary rock	Rocks that are formed
	when small fragments of
	rock and
	soil form layers and are
	compressed over a long
	period of
	time



The Rock Cycle explains how and where rocks are made.

- Igneous rocks can become sedimentary rocks when they break down into small fragments that become sediment.
- Igneous and sedimentary rock can become metamorphic rock if they are heated and put under great pressure.

Soil

- · Soil forms less than 10% of land
- Soil contains the water and nutrients needed for plants to grow.
- · Soil can be damaged by erosion and pollution.

Soil Type	Properties	
Sandy Soil	A dry soil which drains easily and has lots of air in it	
Clay Soil	Sticky and does not have much air. It can hold a lot of water. It cracks when it dries.	
Loam Soil	10-30% of clay and 25-50% sand. It holds a bit of water and has plenty of air in it. Loam soils also have a lot of humus (dead plant and animal matter). Most plants grow well in loam soils.	

Fossilisation More layers of rock cover An animal dies. It gets Over thousands of years, Changes in sea level take As erosion and weathering it. Only hard parts of sediment might enter the place over a long period. covered with sediments take place, eventually the the creature remain, e.g. mould to make a cast fossil becomes exposed. which eventually become bones, shells and teeth. fossil. Bones may change rock. to mineral but will stay the same shape.