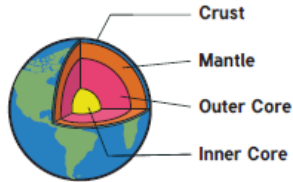


Chemistry - Rocks



Soils



Top soil – full of nutrients and contains rotting plants and organisms.

Subsoil – tightly packed soil, lighter in colour to the top soil as it contains fewer nutrients.

Rocky soil – rocks that are breaking down in to soil.

Bedrock – just rock.

Fossils

A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism. The process by which a fossil is formed is called fossilisation.



marble



granite



sandstone



basalt



slate



clay



chalk



pumice



limestone

Key Vocabulary

Crust – the outer layer of the Earth

Decay – to rot or decompose

Fossil – the preserved remains of dead organism.

Geologist – a person who studies rocks

Igneous Rock – rock formed from cooled magma.

Impermeable – doesn't allow liquid to pass through

Inner core – the very centre of the Earth.

Mantle – the part of the Earth between the crust and the core.

Metamorphic rock – rock formed from changes of heat or pressure.

Microbe – a small living thing.

Mine – to dig into the Earth for rocks and minerals.

Permeable – allows liquid to pass

Rock – any naturally occurring solid mineral material.

Sedimentary rock – rock formed by layers of sediment.

Soil – made up of pieces of rock, minerals, decaying plant material, microbes and water.