Years 2 and 3 Science Knowledge Organiser: Rocks, Fossils and Soils

Key Vocabulary	Man made rocks	Natural rocks		
compact – to press something together to ma	nake it	<u>Igneous</u>	<u>Sedimentary</u>	Metamorphic
more solid				
decay – gradually destroyed naturally	Created by people rather	Formed when a volcano	Formed over many years –	Formed by intense
fossil – the remains or impression of a prehis	storic than formed from a naturally	erupts lava which then	possibly millions – when	heat and pressure.
plant or animal pressed into a rock	occurring process.	cools and hardens after it	sediment is compacted and	They are generally
lava – liquid rock flowing out of a volcano	Often used for buildings and	reaches the Earth's	becoming hard.	found in the Earth's
magma – liquid rock inside a volcano	structures.	surface.		crust. They are often
minerals – solid substances that occur natura	ally for			made from other
example diamond, quartz, gypsum				types of rock.
preserved – protected from damage or decay	<u>Examples:</u>			
sediment – grains of minerals and rocks which	ch can	Examples:	Examples:	Examples:
be moved by wind, air and rain	brick and concrete			
soil – a mixture of tiny pieces of rock, dead a	animals	basalt and granite	limestone and sandstone	marble and slate
and plants as well as air and water				
substance – the material that something is m	nade			
from				
<u>Fossils</u>	<u>Soils</u>			

Fossils are preserved remains of plants or animals. For such remains to be considered fossils, scientists have decided that they must be over 10,000 years old.

There are 2 types of fossils:

- Body fossils preserved remains of a plant or animal's body.
- Trace fossils are the remains of the activity of an animal, such as preserved trackways, footprints, fossilized eggshells, and nests.

Soils are complex mixtures of minerals, water, air, organic matter and countless organisms that are the decaying remains of once-living things. It forms at the surface of land in layers – it is the 'skin of the earth'. Soil is capable of supporting plant life and is vital to life on Earth.

There are different textures: clay, silt and sand.

