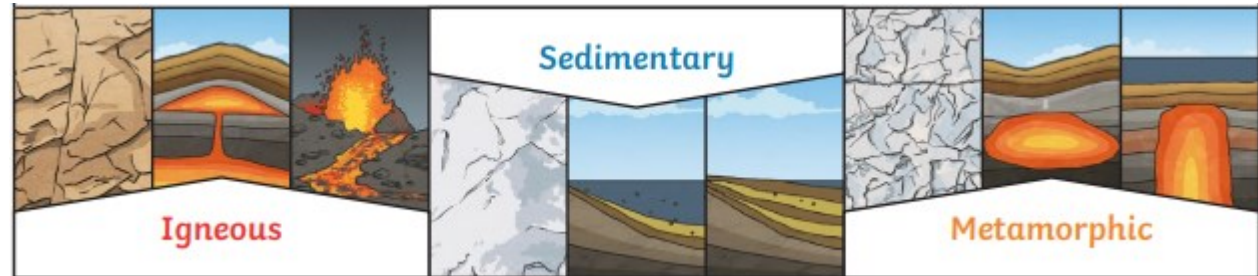




Rocks and Fossils

Science

There are three types of naturally occurring rock:


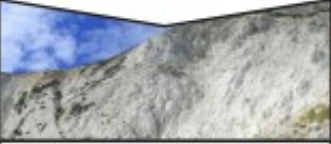












Properties of Rocks:

There are many different types of rocks. Some may appear grainy but others may have layers.

Hard or soft?

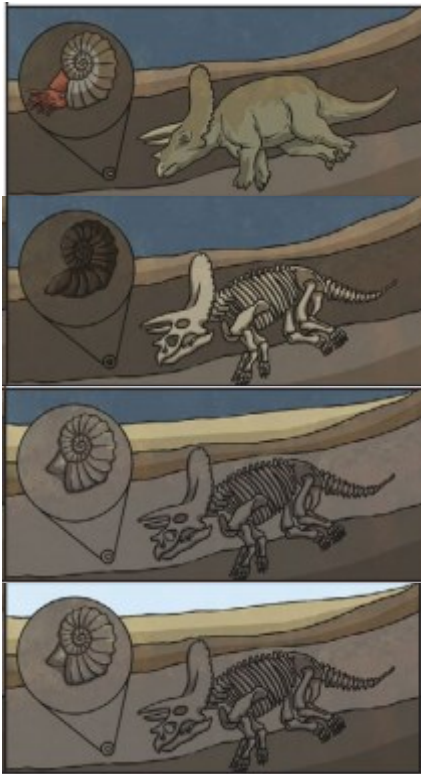
There are some rocks, like chalk, that are soft, and others, like marble, that are hard.

Natural Rocks			Human-Made Rocks
Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic	
Obsidian	Chalk	Marble	Brick
			
Granite	Sandstone	Quartzite	Concrete
			
Basalt	Limestone	Slate	Coade Stone
			

Fossils:

Fossils are formed when a plant or animal is buried beneath the sediment. Then, as layers build up over many years, the pressure is increased and fossilisation begins. Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.

Changes in sea level take place over a long period. As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.



Glossary

Igneous rock: Rock that has been formed from magma or lava.

Sedimentary rock: Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see the layers of sediment on the rock.

Metamorphic rock: Rock that has started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure.

Sediment: Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand.

Permeable: Allows liquids to pass through it.

Impermeable: Does not allow liquids to pass through it.

Fossilisation: The process by which fossils are made.

Erosion: When water, wind or ice wears away the land.

Brittle: Hard, but will likely to break easily e.g. sandstone, limestone, granite.