

**Key Diagrams  
Scientists/Interesting Facts**

Rocks can be natural or man-made. The scientific name for man-made rocks is **anthropic** rocks.

**Sedimentary**

A layered rock found underwater or in cliffs. Sedimentary rock is created from layers of sand and sediment. Examples are sandstone and flint.



**Metamorphic**

Formed when igneous or sedimentary rock is heated. The rock becomes soft and the heat changes its internal chemicals. Examples are slate and marble.



**Igneous**

A hard rock created when magma from beneath the earth's crust cools on the planet's surface. Crystals often form when the rock cools quickly. Examples are granite, obsidian and pumice.



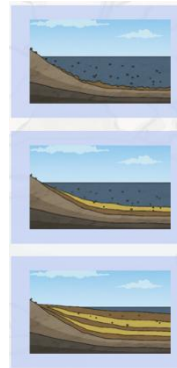
**Formation of fossils**

A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism.

Some rocks contain fossils. Fossils are the remains of things from millions of years ago. When these living things die they got covered in mud and sand and over time got squashed and turned into a rock.

Fossilisation only occurs in **sedimentary rocks**.

Sedimentary rock forms under the sea.



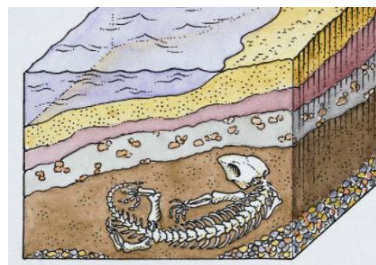
Useful links:

**How are fossils made?**

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9bbkqt/article/s/z2ym2p3>

**Rocks, soils and fossils**

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9bbkqt>



**Key Information**

1.	Rocks can be natural or man-made.
2.	Igneous rocks are formed from magma or lava.
3.	Sedimentary rocks are rocks that are formed under the sea.
4.	Metamorphic rock starts as either a sedimentary or an igneous rock. It changes into metamorphic rock when it is near magma and therefore heats up.
5.	The scientific name for man-made rocks is anthropic rocks.
6.	A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism.
7.	Fossilisation only occurs in sedimentary rocks.
8.	Palaeontology is the study of fossils.
9.	Mary Anning is a famous palaeontologist
10	Soil is made from four things – worn down rock, organic matter, water and air.. It covers most of the world's land.
11.	We need soil to grow plants for food
	The 4 main processes in soils formation are additions, losses, translocations and transformations.

