

<b>igneous</b>	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.
<b>sedimentary</b>	A layered rock found underwater or in cliffs. Sedimentary rock is created from layers of sand and sediment. Examples are sandstone and flint.
<b>metamorphic</b>	Formed when igneous or sedimentary rock is heated. The rock becomes soft and the heat changes its internal chemicals. Examples are slate and marble.
<b>anthropic</b>	The scientific name for man-made rocks is anthropic e.g. concrete, bricks etc.
<b>permeable</b>	Allows water or gas to pass through it.
<b>impermeable</b>	Does not allow water or gas to pass through it.
<b>fossil</b>	The remains of animal or plant life, preserved in stone when minerals turn the bones and tissue to stone. This process is called Petrification
<b>soil</b>	Material made from broken down organic matter, (leaves, plants, animals, etc).
<b>clay soil</b>	Is heavy and very sticky when wet. Water does not drain through easily.
<b>gravelly soil</b>	Contains lots of small stones and allows water to pass through it.
<b>sandy soil</b>	Is light and dry and contains air gaps to let water drain through.
<b>palaeontology</b>	The study of fossils