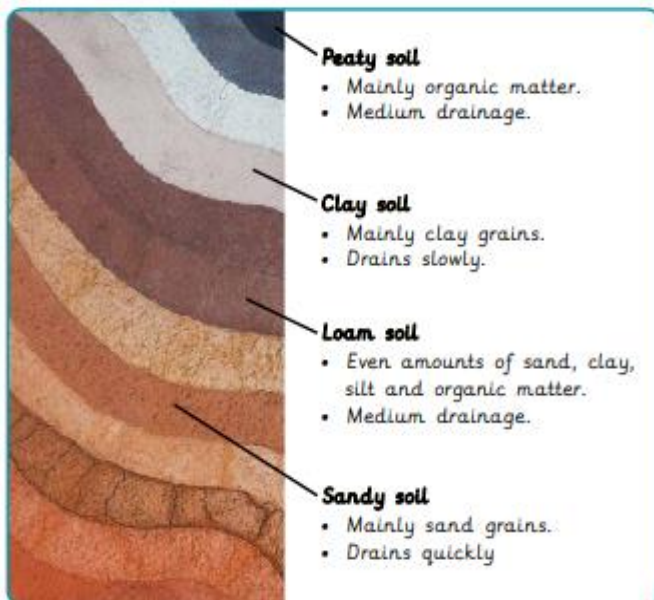


The Street Beneath My Feet Knowledge Organiser

Key knowledge

- Rocks are formed in different ways and from different mixtures of minerals, other rocks and organic materials. This means their appearance and physical properties can vary.
- Drainage is how quickly water passes through a soil.
- Rock can be broken down into small pieces called sediment by forces of nature like wind, rain, river, animals and plants.
- Soil is made from grains of sediment, organic matter, water and air. Soil contains different sized grains of sediment such as clay, silt and sand.

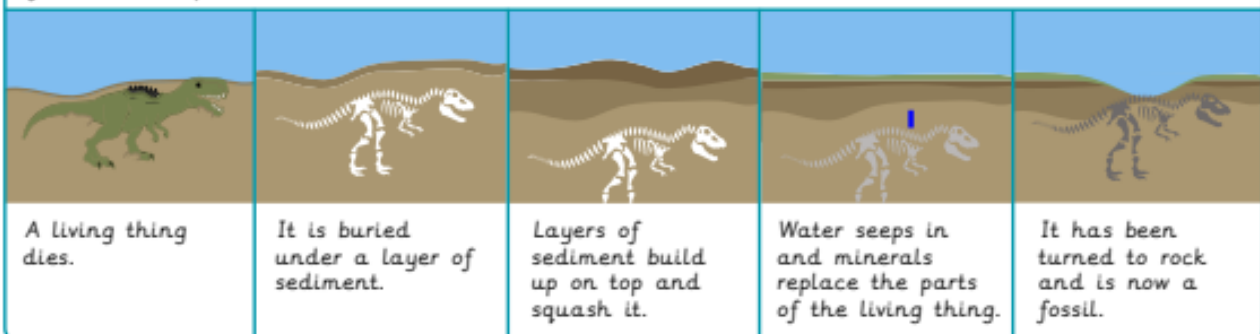
Types of soil



Types of rock

Rock type	Appearance	Physical properties
granite	 crystals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impermeable • no reaction to acid • hard
marble	 crystals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impermeable • reacts to acid • medium
chalk	 no crystals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permeable • reacts to acid • soft
slate	 no crystals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impermeable • some react to acid • medium
sandstone	 no crystals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permeable • some react to acid • soft

A paleontologist is a scientist who studies fossils. Fossils can tell us about the living things from Earth's past.



Key Vocabulary

absorbency	How well a material can soak up water or liquids.
acid rain	Rain that has harmful chemicals in it which can change or damage rocks.
bone	Hard structure that makes up the skeleton.
clay	A very small grain of sediment.
clay soil	A soil with lots of clay grains and some organic matter.
crystal	A mineral with a shape that makes it shiny.
earthworm	A worm that lives in the soil.
era	A large span of time in Earth's history.
fossil	A fossil is an imprint or the remains of a living thing from a long time ago that has turned to rock.
grain	A very small piece of a rock.
impermeable	A material that does not let water pass through it.
igneous rock	A rock formed when molten rock (magma or lava) cools.
imprint	A mark or shape that something has left behind, like a footprint in the mud.
lava	Molten rock that is above ground.
loam soil	A soil with an even mixture of sand, clay, silt and organic matter.
magma	Molten rock that is below ground.
metamorphic rock	A rock formed when other rocks are heated and squashed.
mineral	The tiny bits that make up rocks.
molten rock	Liquid rock.
palaeontologist	A scientist who studies fossils to learn about living things from the past.
peaty soil	A soil with lots of organic matter.
permeable	A material that lets water go into it.
sediment	Tiny bits of rock, soil and plants that settle to the bottom of water.
sedimentary rock	Rock made from layers of sediment squashed together.
silt	A medium-sized grain of sediment.

BIG Questions

Are all rocks the same?

How do rocks form?

What is soil made from?

How are fossils formed?

How do fossils help us to understand our world?

What's beneath our feet?

Our class book

