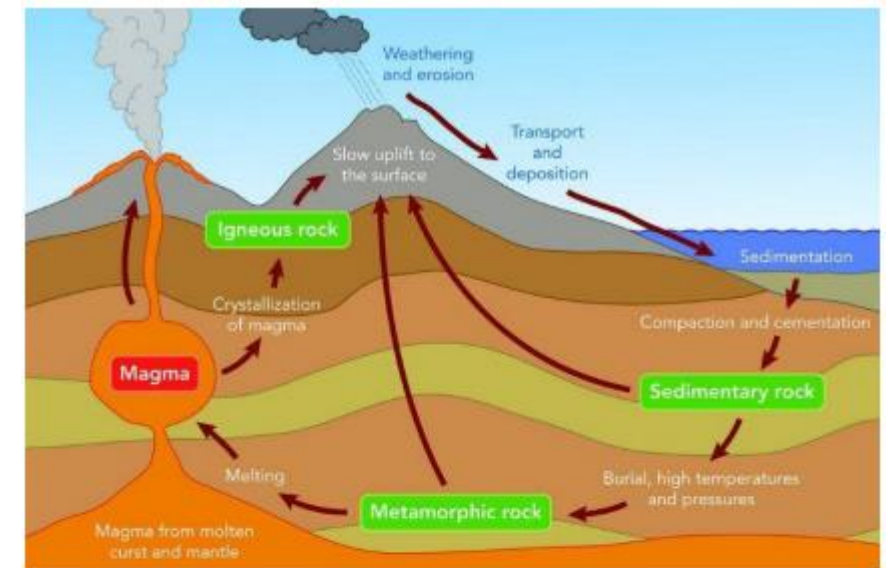


Year 5 Science - Rocks

1	Chemical Weathering	The breaking down of rocks by chemicals that react with their minerals
2	Classification	To group things together based on their observed similarities
3	Fossil	The preserved remains, or traces of remains, of ancient plants and animals, which is at least 10,000 years old.
4	Igneous rock	Rocks formed from magma or lava that has cooled and solidified.
5	Metamorphic rock	A type of rock formed when sedimentary or igneous rock is put under intense heat and pressure over a long period of time.
6	Minerals	Natural chemical substances that do not come from animals or plants. Minerals are the building blocks of rocks.
7	Physical Weathering	The breaking down of rocks because of physical processes such as temperature change and the effects of wind or water.
8	Porous	Something that allows water to pass through it.
9	Rocks	Rocks are solid at room temperature. They are made of grains that fit together. Each grain in a piece of rock is made from minerals.
10	Sedimentary rock	Rocks that are formed when small fragments of rock and soil form layers and are compressed over a long period of time.
11	Soil	A mixture of organic matter, minerals, gases, liquids, and organisms.



The Rock Cycle explains how and where rocks are made.

- Igneous rocks can become sedimentary rocks when they break down into small fragments that become sediment.
- Igneous and sedimentary rock can become metamorphic rock if they are heated and put under great pressure.

There are 4 main processes involved in soil formation:

Additions 	Losses
Translocations 	Transformations

Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic
Obsidian	Chalk	Marble
Granite	Limestone	Gneiss
Pumice	Sandstone	Quartzite
Basalt	Shale	Slate