

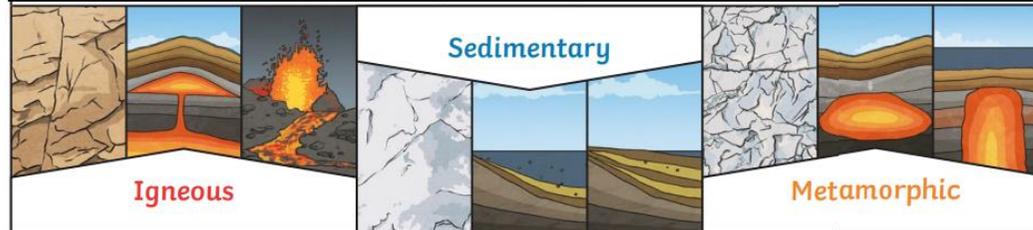


Creeping through Caves: Rocks

Useful Vocabulary

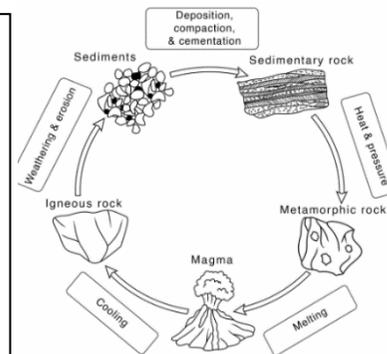
Igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava.
Metamorphic rock	Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure.
Sedimentary rock	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see the layers of sediment in the rock.
Sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand
Fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.
Erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land.
Lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava
Magma	Molten rock that remains underground
Mineral	A solid substances that occur natural.
Permeable	Allows liquid to pass through.
Organic matter	A material that has come from a recently living organism.

Natural types of rock



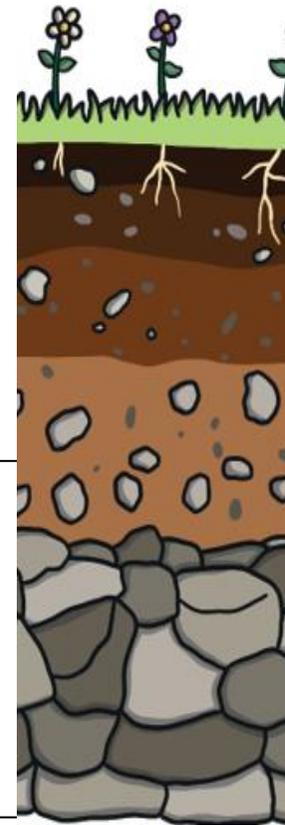
The rock cycle

Rocks undergo process which can change the type of rock. Each rock will vary in colour, harness, acidity, permeability, and mineral composition.



Soil

This is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things: minerals, water and organic matter.



Fossilisation

	An animal dies. Some parts of the body decay and, usually, only the skeleton is left.	The skeleton is covered with sand, earth, rock or seabed before the bones can disappear.	Over a very long time, the bones break down and leave a space in the earth, like an empty mould.	Minerals slowly fill the space in layers, in the exact shape of the bones.	Under lots of pressure, the new minerals harden into rock.	The earth is eroded away by the weather or the sea. The rock fossil is exposed and discovered.	