Vocabulary	
Fossil	The remains or trace of a living thing that lived a long time ago.
Rock	A natural material found on or underneath the Earth's crust.
Fossilisation	The process through which a fossil is formed.
Sandy soil	A soil made up of lots of sand and some clay
Clay soil	A soil containing lots of clay which becomes sticky when wet
Peat soil	A soil that contains lots of water and organic
Chalky soil	A soil that contains lots of chalk or limestone
Organic matter	The remains of dead animals and plants
Deforestation	The removal of large areas of trees or plants
Absorb	To take in water
Filter paper	A piece of equipment that is used to separate materials
Filter Funnel	A piece of equipment that allows liquids such as water to enter the measuring cylinder

Fossils and Soils

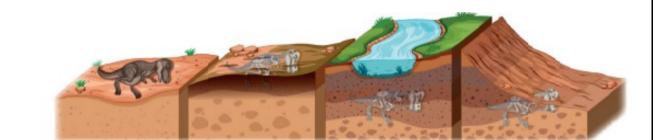
Key knowledge

- A fossil is the remains or trace of a living thing that lived a long time ago.
- Both animals and plants can become fossils.
- Older fossils are found deeper underground.
- Fossils are usually formed from the shells or bones of living things.
- Animal footprints and tracks can also form fossils.

- Fossilisation is the process that explains how a fossil is formed.
- Fossilisation is a rare process that only occurs under certain conditions.
- When an animal dies, the soft parts of its body break down, leaving behind the hard parts such as the skeleton.
- The process of fossilisation takes thousands of years.







- Organic matter is the remains of dead plants and animals.
- Soils are made from rocks, organic matter and water.
- There are different types of soil including sandy, chalk, clay and peat soil.
- These soils have different properties.

- Many living things need soil to survive.
- Soils can act as a habitat for many small animals.
- Soils provide nutrients for plants.
- Soils can also prevent flooding, as they absorb water.









