

## Vocabulary

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

