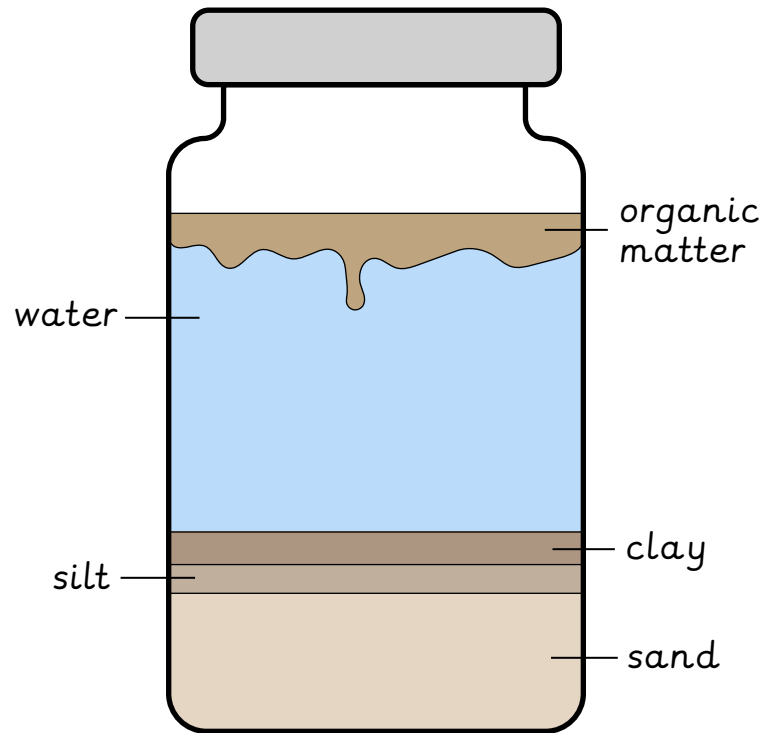


**Rocks** are formed in different ways and from different mixtures of minerals, other rocks and **organic materials**. This means their appearance and physical properties can vary.

Drainage rate is how quickly water passes through a soil.



Soil can be separated using sedimentation (mixing with water).



**Peaty soil**

- Consists of mainly organic matter.
- Medium drainage.

**Clay soil**

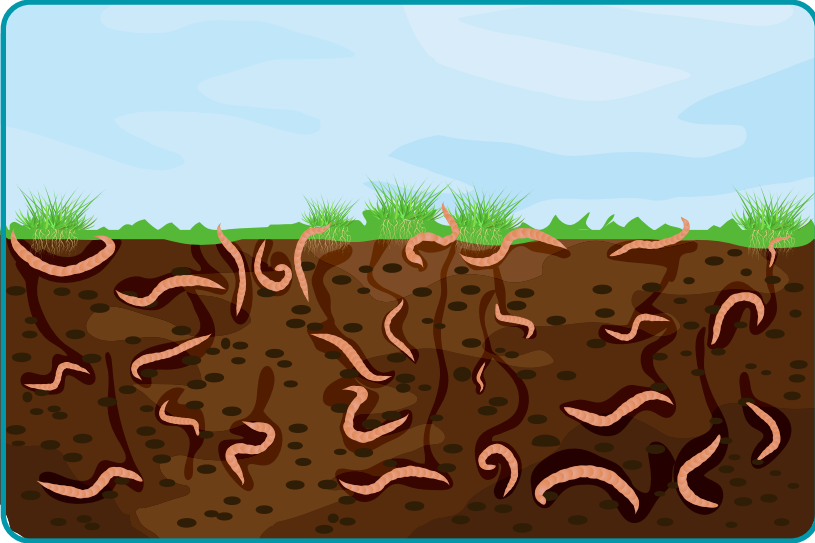
- Consists of mainly clay grains.
- Drains slowly.

**Loam soil**

- Consists of even amounts of sand, clay, silt and organic matter.
- Medium drainage.

**Sandy soil**

- Consists of mainly sand grains.
- Drains quickly.

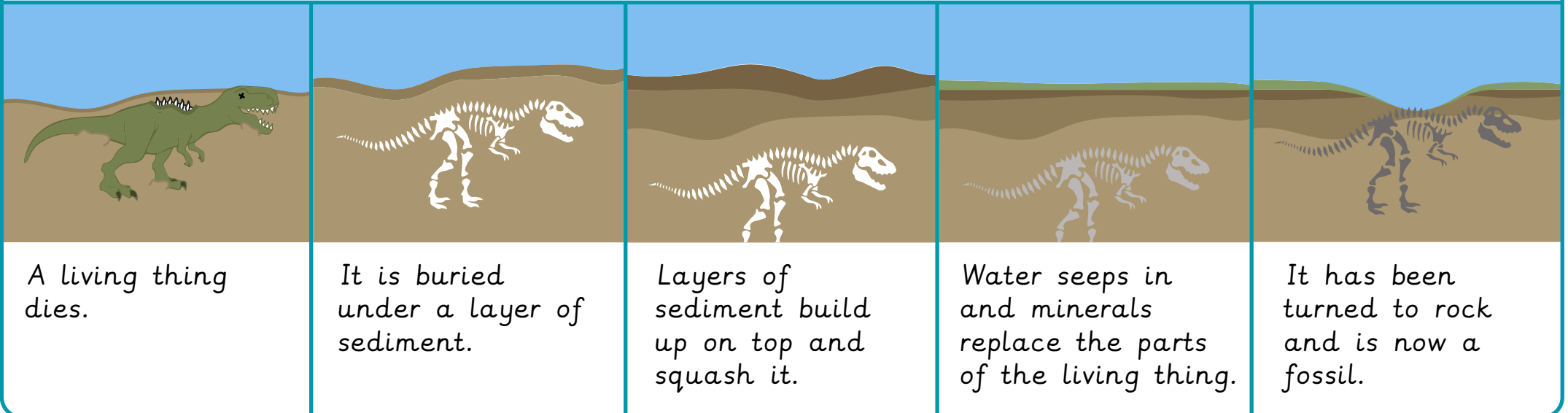







Rock can be broken down into small pieces called **sediment** by forces of nature like wind, rain, rivers, animals and plants.

Soil is made from **grains** of sediment, organic matter, water and air. Soil contains different sized grains of sediment:

- Clay (smallest).
- Silt (medium).
- Sand (largest).

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



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