

Key Vocabulary	
igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava .
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.
metamorphic rock	Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure.
magma	Molten rock that remains underground.
lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava .
sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand.
permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it.
impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it.

Key Knowledge

There are three types of naturally occurring rock.


Natural Rocks			Human-Made Rocks
Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic	
Obsidian	Chalk	Marble	Brick
Granite	Sandstone	Quartzite	Concrete
Basalt	Limestone	Slate	Coade Stone

Some words you might use to discuss the properties of a rock:
 hard, soft, **permeable**, **impermeable**, durable (meaning resistant to weathering), high density, low density. Density measures how 'bulky' the rock is (how tightly packed the molecules are).



Key Vocabulary	
fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.
palaeontology	The study of fossils.
erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land.

Caves are formed when water **permeates** through the base rock and **erodes** some of the rock away. Over thousands of years these caves can become very large.

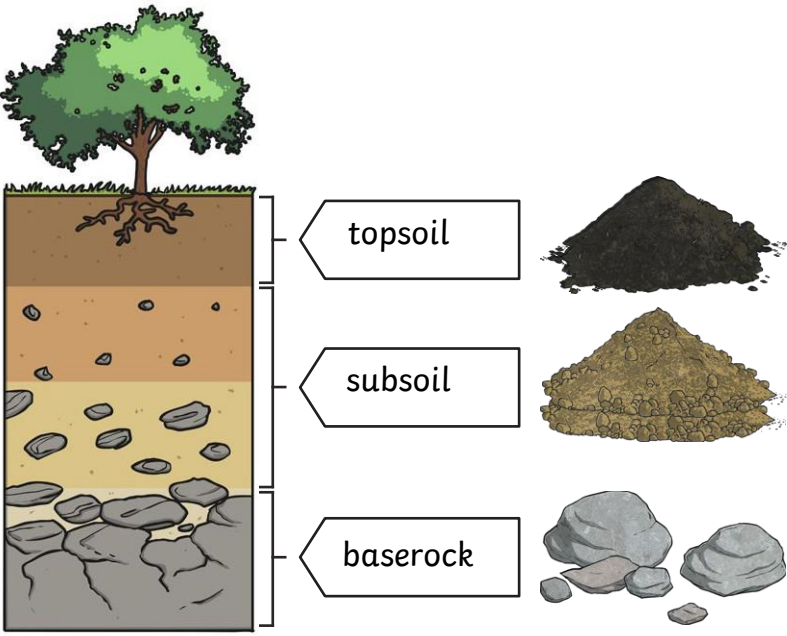


Key Knowledge

Soil






Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things:

- minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely broken-down rock);
- air;
- water;
- organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals).



The diagram shows a cross-section of the ground. At the top is a tree with roots extending into the soil. The soil is divided into three layers: topsoil (dark brown), subsoil (lighter brown), and baserock (grey rocks). To the right of the diagram are three piles of material corresponding to these layers: a pile of dark soil, a pile of lighter soil, and a pile of grey rocks.

Fossilisation

An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock.	More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth.	Over thousands of years, sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil . Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.	Changes in sea level take place over a long period.	As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.
				



Rainforests



Key Facts

- The rainforest give us lots of foods that we enjoy (like chocolate and pineapple).
- Lots of medicines are made from plants from the rainforest.
- Rainforests give us so much oxygen to breathe that they are called the lungs of the Earth.
- The Amazon Rainforest is full of thousands of species of animals and plants.
- In the Amazon rainforest, you might find: jaguars, blue morpho butterflies, sloths, macaws, spider monkeys and toucans.
- There are four layers of the rainforest:
- The Forest Floor is at the bottom and is dark and covered in leaves. Insects and frogs live here with the larger animals like jaguars and ocelots.
- The Understorey is warm and damp. There are bushes and shrubs and this is where smaller animals live, like sloths.
- The canopy is the next layer with smaller trees and is full of branches, is wet but sunny. You will find toucans and monkeys here.
- The top layer is the Emergent layer which is the tops of the tallest trees, Here it is sunny and is home to many birds like the Harpy eagle.

Key vocabulary

Species	A type of animal
Deforestation	Cutting down a large area of trees.
Nomadic	People that live in different places and move around.
Emergent Layer	The tallest trees that get the most sun.
Canopy	The second layer where lots of trees are overlapped.
Understorey	The third layer where it is more open but darker.
Forest Floor	The bottom layer where it is dark and damp.
Habitat	The natural home of a living thing.
Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that rely on each other

Location:
Amazon rainforest,
South America



The Amazon River

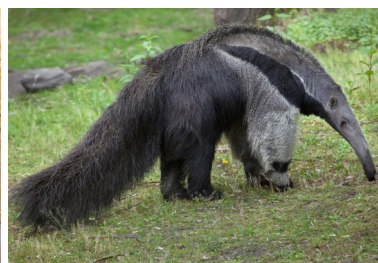
- It starts in the mountains of Peru.
- It runs through nine South-American countries.
- There are animals there that can't be found anywhere else.



Golden Lion Tamarin



Capybara



Giant Anteater

