



Fossils and Soils

Key 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



- **skeleton** – a collection of bones



- **shell** – a hard covering on the outside of an animal's body



Key vocabulary

- **soil** – a mixture of small rocks, organic matter and water



- **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 matter



- **chalky soil** – a soil that contains lots of chalk or limestone



- **organic matter** – the remains of dead animals and plants

Factual 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.



Factual knowledge

- 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.

