

Science Topic Vocabulary:

Sedimentary rock: Rocks that are formed when sand, mud and pebbles get laid down in layers.

Igneous rock: Rocks that are formed when magma cools and solidifies, it may do this above or below the Earth's surface.

Metamorphic rock: Rocks that are formed when other rocks are affected by great temperatures and pressures.

Fossil: The remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago.

Organic matter: A substance that has come from a recently living organism. It is capable of decay (rotting away).

Permeable: A material that allows liquids or gases to pass through.

Impermeable: Does not allow liquid or gases to pass through it.

Texture: The feel or surface of an object.

Types of Rock



Igneous Rock

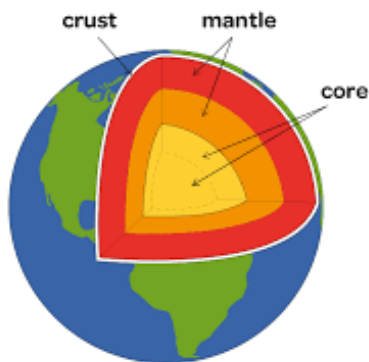


Sedimentary Rock



Metamorphic Rock

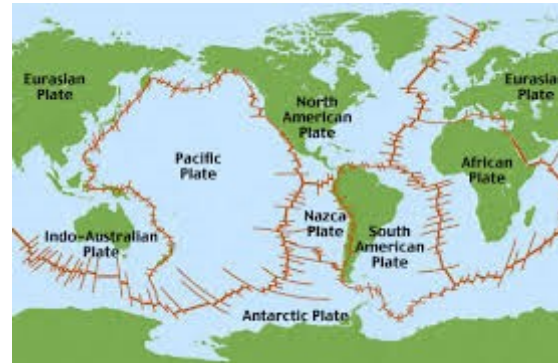
The Layers of the Earth



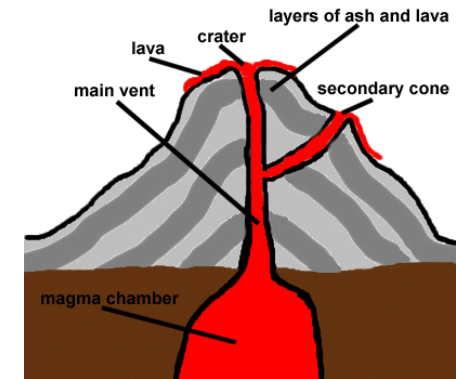
Information from Usborne Children's Encyclopaedia

Tremors

The Tectonic Plates



Cross Section of a Volcano



Geography Topic Vocabulary:

Earthquake: When plates on the Earth's surface move against each other causing a disturbance.

Focus: The location where the earthquake begins underground.

Epicentre: The point on the Earth's surface where the earthquake begins directly above the focus.

Mountain: A landform which is higher and steeper than a hill.

Volcano: A hole in the earth through which molten rock and gas erupt.

Crust: The outer layer of the Earth.

Mantle: The layer underneath the Earth's crust.

Core: The inner most part of the Earth.

Tectonic plate: The earth's outer crust is made up of plates of rock that move.