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**Focus Scientist: Florence Bascom** was the first professional female geologist to survey Mount Desert Island. She was a pioneer for women as a geologist and educator in the 1800s.

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| **Question for Learning;****How are rocks formed?*** Rocks are a naturally occurring material made from materials and/or other rocks and organic materials.
* Crystals are shiny pieces in a rock.
* There are 3 groups of rocks: sedimentary, igneous, metamorphic
* Force of nature, such as wind, rain and ice, cause larger rocks to break apart.
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| **Question for Learning;****How can we group rocks?*** Rocks vary in hardness and softness.
* Rock that are hard, impermeable and do not react to acid rain, like granite, are suitable for buildings because the weather won’t wear them away.
* Rocks that are softer, permeable and that do react to acid rain are used because they look nice. For example, marble will wear away over time.
* Chalk can be used to write with because it is soft.
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| **Question for Learning;****How are fossils formed?*** The tiny pieces that wear away become sediment, which goes on to form sedimentary rocks.
* If a living thing becomes buried under a layer of sediment, like mud, sand or volcanic ash, it can become a fossil.
* Human-made objects cannot become fossils.
* Rocks can be worn away by rainwater, rivers and streams, waves, wind, ice, plants and animals.
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| **Question for Learning;****What does a paleontologist do?*** Mary Anning is a whole famous paleontologist.
* The role of a paleontologist is to find fossils and use them to find out about the Earth’s history.
* Fossils can tell us about the types of creatures in different eras: what the environment was like, how living things have changed over time, the climate, how old rocks are, extinction events and animal behaviours.
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| **Question for Learning;****What are some types of soils?*** Soil is formed when rocks are broken down into sediment and mixed with other materials.
* Soil is a mixture of grain of sediment, organic matter, air and water.
* Soil is the top layer of the Earth’s surface.
* Soil types: clay, sand, silt, loan, sandy, peaty.
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| **Question for Learning;****What are the layers in a sedimentation jar?*** Earthworms are soft-bodied invertebrates that live in the soil.
* They benefit the soil by: digging tunnels to let air and water into the soil, dragging organic matter down into the soil, leaving castings, making soil looser and softer.
* Sedimentation can be used to compare the layers of different soils.
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| **Key Words** |
| Clay soil | A soil with lots of clay grains and some organic matter. |
| crystal | A mineral with a shape that makes it shiny.  |
| Fossil | A fossil is an imprint or the remains of a living thing from a long time ago that has turned to rock.  |
| Impermeable | A material that does not let water pass through it.  |
| Acid rain | Rain that has harmful chemicals in it which can change or damage rocks.  |
| absorbency | How well a material can soak up water or liquids.  |

