

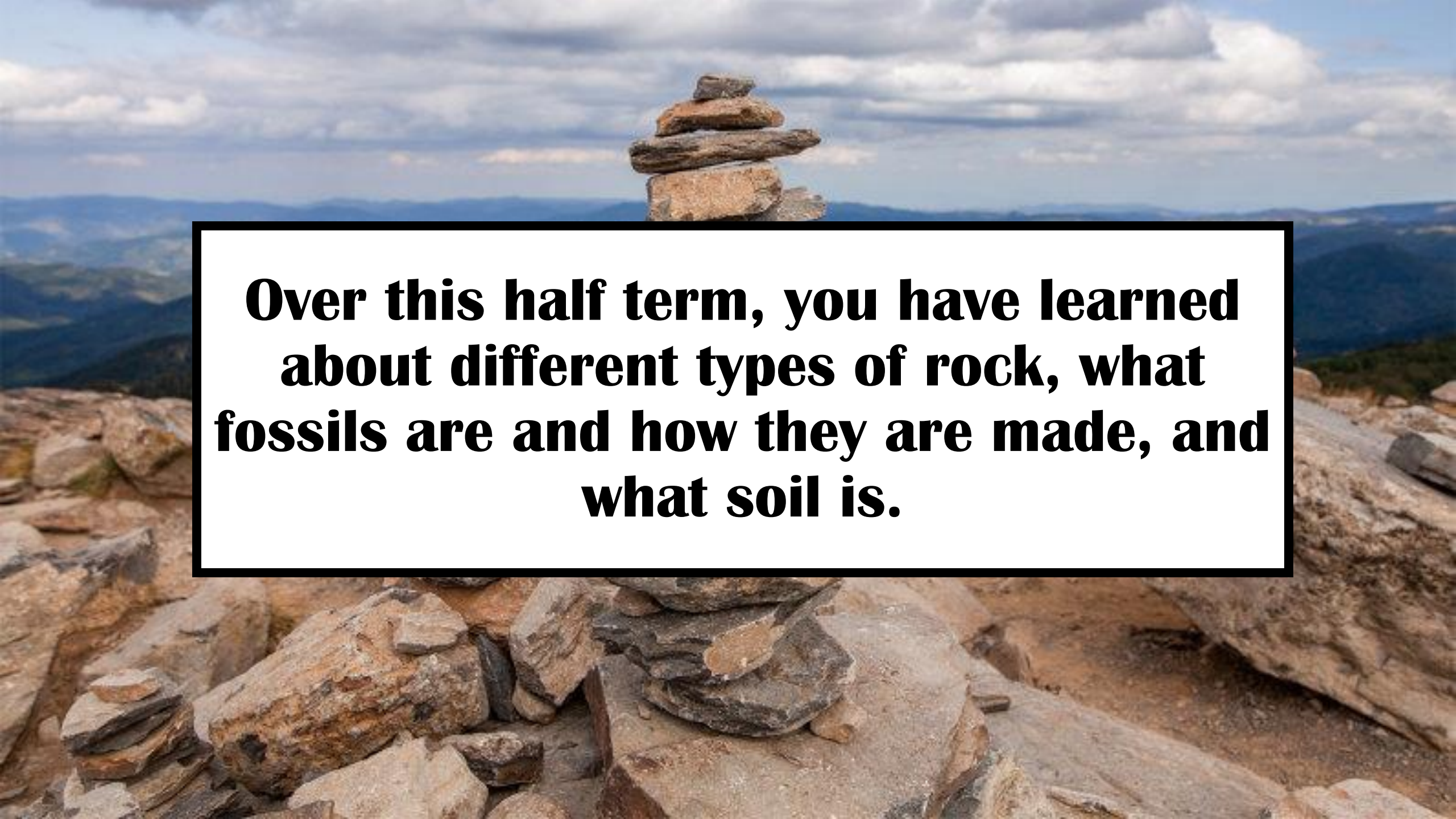
ROCKS



**L.O. I am learning to report my findings
in different ways.**

A stack of five stones is balanced on a rocky mountain peak. The stones are of various sizes and colors, including shades of brown, tan, and grey. The background shows a vast landscape of rolling hills and mountains under a sky filled with soft, white clouds. The foreground is composed of large, light-colored rocks.

Cutaway: If you didn't manage to complete the fossil lesson when you were learning at home, please complete that now.

A stack of five rocks is balanced on a rocky mountain peak. The rocks are of various sizes and colors, including shades of brown, tan, and grey. The background shows a vast landscape of rolling hills and mountains under a sky filled with white and grey clouds. The foreground is dominated by large, light-colored rocks.

Over this half term, you have learned about different types of rock, what fossils are and how they are made, and what soil is.

Quick recap...



What is a rock?

A rock is a hard material made up of one or more minerals. Rocks are naturally occurring and not man-made, although they can be shaped by humans and used for different purposes.

Types of Rock

All rocks can be classified as either sedimentary, igneous or metamorphic, depending on how they were formed.

Quick recap...

What is a fossil?

A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead animal or plant.

How are fossils made?

After an animal dies, the soft parts of its body decompose leaving the hard parts, like the skeleton, behind. This becomes buried by small particles of rock called sediment.

As more layers of sediment build up on top, the sediment around the skeleton begins to compact and turn to rock. The bones then start to be dissolved by water seeping through the rock. Minerals in the water replace the bone, leaving a rock replica of the original bone called a fossil.

Quick recap...

What is soil?

Soil is a mixture of tiny particles of rock, dead plants and animals, air and water.

Types of Soil

- > Sandy soil is pale coloured and has large particles. These create lots of small air gaps. Water drains through them easily so it usually feels dry.**
- > Clay soil is usually sticky and has small particles. They contain very few air gaps and water does not drain through it easily.**
- > With medium sized particles, silt soils hold on to enough water to allow for good plant growth while draining enough to avoid waterlogging.**
- > Loam is a mixture of different types of soil (approximately equal amounts of sand and silt, and a little clay).**

A stack of five stones is balanced on a rocky mountain peak. The stones are of various sizes and colors, ranging from light tan to dark grey. The background shows a vast landscape of rolling hills and mountains under a sky filled with soft, white clouds. The overall scene is serene and majestic.

Your job today is to present your findings from this half term.

There are many different ways to present your findings and you need to decide the best way for you.

What different ways can you think of?



Verbal presentation

Leaflet



Poster

Digital presentation



Lab report

Sample Lab Report

Abstract

Modern scientific papers typically begin with a short abstract summarizing the entire project. This sample lab report includes all the elements present in a modern scientific paper, organised in a fashion appropriate for introductory astronomy lab reports.

Introduction

This sample lab report illustrates a suitable form for writing a scientific paper. The introduction presents a basic statement of the problem to be solved. It may be to test a hypothesis, explore some phenomenon or test new experimental techniques. The report "hypothesis" is that it is possible to illustrate how to write a lab report. The report begins with a **Title** giving a succinct, one-line identification of the project, the **Author** or **Authors** actually responsible for the report and the author's **Affiliation**, which in this case will include the course and lab section. For Astronomy labs, each student must write his or her own report. The body of the report should include an **Introduction**, a description of the **Procedure** (or **Measurements or Observations**), an **Analysis** (or **Results**) section, a section describing the **Error Analysis** and a **Discussion** or **Conclusions** section. There may also be an **Acknowledgements** paragraph, mentioning people who may have provided data or other help for the project. In most scientific papers there will be a list of **References** that may have been used in the preparation of the report. Finally, for Astronomy lab reports, the original **Data** pages should be attached to the report.

Procedure

The body of the report should begin with a systematic discussion of the project. The equipment should be described, and each observational or experimental or computational step should be discussed. A table or figure summarizing the data may be appropriate. It may not be necessary to include all of the data in this section, but the essential data used in the analysis section should be described completely. Figures or sketches of the instrumental setup or other illustrations are likely to be helpful.

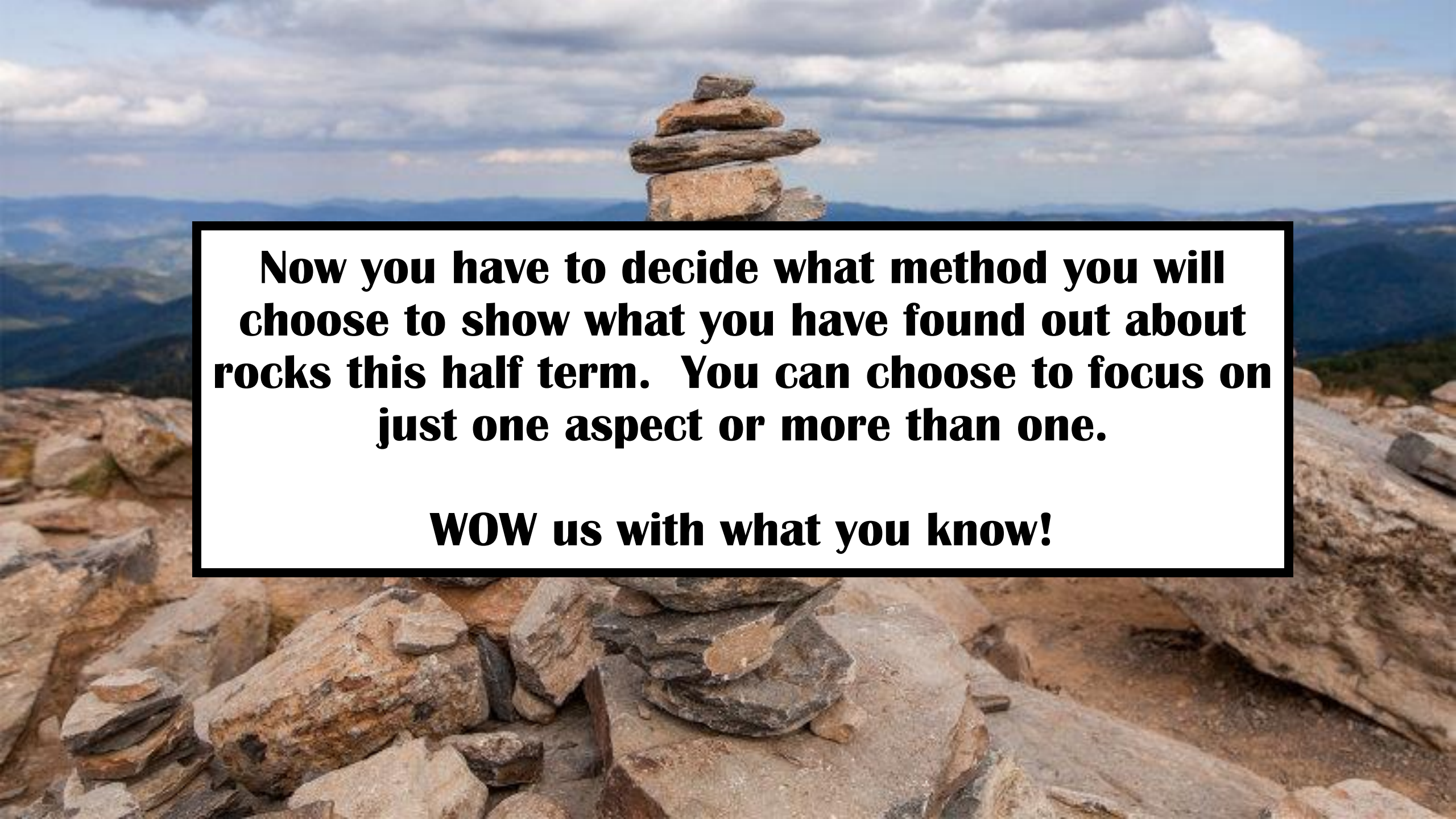
After reading the procedure section, the reader should have a clear idea of what was actually done in the project. The goal of this section is to justify that the hypothesis described in the introduction has really been tested.

Analysis

Usually there will be a computational section or perhaps a discussion that brings together the pieces of the project to derive the final results. The results may be partly in the form

A photograph of a mountain peak with a stack of five stones in the center. The sky is blue with white and grey clouds. The foreground and background consist of rocky terrain and distant mountain ranges.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of each type of presentation?

A stack of five rocks is balanced on a rocky mountain peak. The rocks are of various sizes and colors, including shades of brown, tan, and grey. The background shows a vast landscape of rolling hills and mountains under a sky filled with white and grey clouds. The foreground is a rocky, uneven surface with more stacks of rocks.

Now you have to decide what method you will choose to show what you have found out about rocks this half term. You can choose to focus on just one aspect or more than one.

WOW us with what you know!