

Get Rocking! Age 7-12



A Volcanic recipe

You will need:
some sand or soil
1/2 cup vinegar

large tub – or do this outside!
3 tablespoons dishwashing liquid
several drops red food coloring
jar/bottle with thin neck
1/2 cup baking soda



Put the baking soda in the jar and add the dishwashing liquid. Place the jar in the middle of the tub. Pile **sand** or **soil** around it to make a volcano shape. Mix the food coloring with the vinegar. Pour this into the jar



It's an eruption!

Real **volcanoes** are not made from bicarbonate of soda and vinegar! However the principle is similar: liquid is being pushed out of a confined space under pressure. **Volcanic rock** such as **lava** from a volcano is very hard rock. It has

It is a liquid as a result of rock melting in the heat and pressure below the Earth's surface.

become liquid as a result of the melting of rocks below the Earth's surface. Volcanic rocks such as **basalt** lava are called **Igneous** rock, formed when melted **minerals** cool down and harden. **Granite** is the most common igneous rock but does not erupt onto the earth's surface like lava - instead it rises upward in the earth and cools before it reaches the surface. It is very hard and where **erosion** has worn away the overlying rocks it can be quarried and used for buildings and for monuments and gravestones. It is a grey or pink colored rock with large **crystals** formed as the rock cooled slowly.



Is there a volcano nearby?

Take a wander around your neighborhood with an adult and look at what the houses are made from. Old houses are the best. It is likely that in order to save money transporting **stone** around the country they were built from stone found not too far away. It is common in Scotland to find that special buildings such as churches, old schools and other public buildings are built from local **sandstone** (usually red

some will have small sandy grains and others larger crystals

or off white) or **granite** (grey or pink). Modern houses are more often built with brick and concrete.

Take a magnifying glass and have a close look at the building stone, some will have small **sandy grains** and others larger **crystals**. Some may have interesting patterns - if you take a rubbing using paper and crayons you may be able to see patterns in the rock - all these clues tell us about how the rock was made.

