

## What Is Soil Made of? Note-taking Guide - Answer Key

silt. clay, absorb, grains, essential, consumed, fungi, particles, gravel, life, humus, roots, components, space, plants, bottom, equal, color, combinations. soil profile, lightest, support, transparent, sandy, separate

All <u>life</u> on Earth depends on soil. Plants grow <u>roots</u> in the soil. They also <u>absorb</u> water and minerals from the soil that help them grow.

Soil is made of <u>particles</u> of broken-down rock.

Rock particles can be in the form of sand, <u>silt</u>, and clay. These are called soil <u>components</u>.

Sand is made up of particles of rock that are smaller than gravel, and rough to the touch.

Silt is even smaller than sand and its grains can be seen only through a microscope.

<u>Clay</u> is made up of particles that are too small to see, even through a microscope.

Decaying plant and animal matter in soil is called <u>humus</u>, which is another important soil component.

Humus slowly gets consumed by organisms called decomposers.

Decomposers break down humus into <u>essential</u> nutrients that are then mixed with the soil. This makes <u>space</u> for air and water to enter the soil. <u>Fungi</u>, bacteria, insects, mites, and worms are examples of decomposers.

Soil <u>color</u> depends on the color of the rock that it comes from.

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If soil has more sand than silt or clay, it is known as <u>sandy</u> soil. Sandy soil is not great for most plants to grow in, because it can't <u>support</u> the roots of most plants.

Soil that contains relatively <u>equal</u> amounts of sand, silt, and clay is called loamy soil. It's great to grow <u>plants</u> in and also makes a good home for ants.

In this way, different combinations of sand, silt, and clay result in different types of soil.

You can study the soil in your garden, with a quick test, called <u>soil profile</u>. Fill a <u>transparent</u> container with water, and mix a spoonful of the soil sample in it.

After a minute, the soil sample will <u>separate</u> into its constituents, with sand—the heaviest—right at the <u>bottom</u>, followed by silt and clay. Humus being the <u>lightest</u>, floats on the surface.

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