

Rocks Year 3

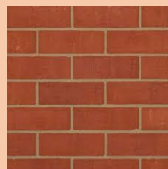
Key Vocabulary	
Igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava.
Sedimentary	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see the layers of sediment in the rock.
Metamorphic rock	Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure.
Magma	Molten rock that remains underground.
Lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava.
Sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind e.g. sand.
Permeable	Allows liquid to pass through it.
Impermeable	Does not allow liquid to pass through it.

There are three types of naturally occurring rock.

Igneous
Sedimentary
Metamorphic

Human-made rocks:

Brick



Concrete



Caode Stone



Natural rocks

Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic
Obsidian 	Chalk 	Marble
Granite 	Sandstone 	Quartzite
Basalt 	Limestone 	Slate

Some words you might use to discuss the properties of a rock:

Hard, soft, permeable, impermeable, durable (meaning resistant to weathering), high density, low density. Density measures how 'bulky' the rock is (how tightly packed the molecules are).

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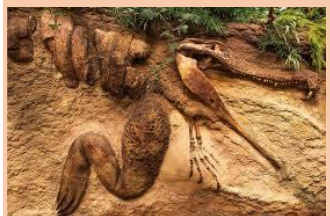
Key Vocabulary	
Fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.
Palaeontology	The study of fossils
Erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land.

Caves are formed when water permeates through the base rock and erodes some of the rock away. Over thousands of years these caves can become very large.

Soil	
<p>Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things:</p> <p>Minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely broken-down rock);</p> <p>Air;</p> <p>Water;</p> <p>Organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals).</p>	<p>Soil Layers on Earth</p>

Fossilisation

An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock.



More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain e.g. bones, shells and teeth.



Over thousands of years, sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil. Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.



Changes in sea level take place over a long period.



As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.

