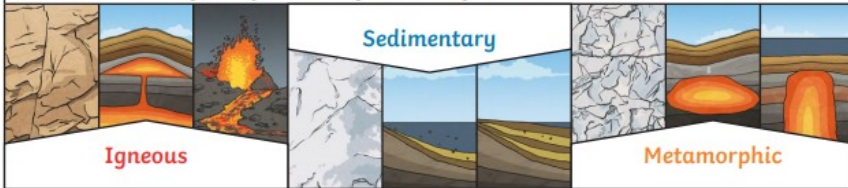


Year 3:

Rocks

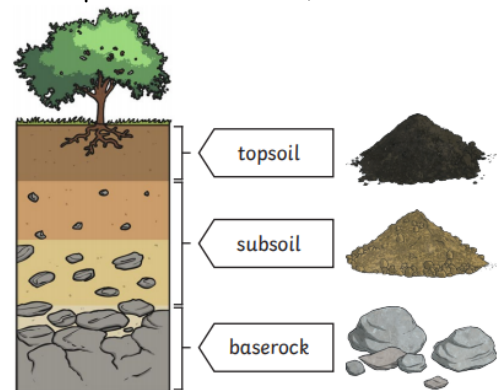
Key Learning

There are three types of naturally occurring rock.



Soil is the uppermost layer of the earth. It is a mixture of different things.

- Minerals
- Air
- Water
- Organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals).



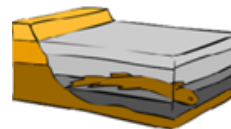
Natural Rocks			Human-Made Rocks
Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic	
Obsidian	Chalk	Marble	Brick
Granite	Sandstone	Quartzite	Concrete
Basalt	Limestone	Slate	Coade Stone



Fish die and then sink to the bottom of the sea.



The fish is covered in layers of sediment which eventually become rock.



The rock is broken either naturally or intentionally and the fossil is discovered.



After millions of years of sediment being compressed and forming new layers of sedimentary rock., the shape of the fish bones will be embedded in the rock.

Key Vocabulary

Igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava.
Sedimentary rock	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 liquids to pass through it.
Impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it.
Fossilisation	The process in which fossils are made.
Paleontology	The study of fossils.
Erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land.