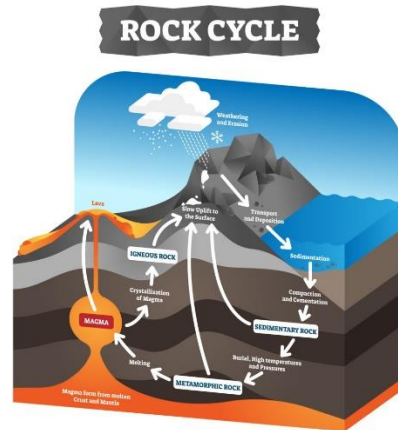




# Year 3 - Spring 1 + 2 - Rocks



## Key Facts

Soil is a mixture of **minerals** and **organic material** that covers much of the Earth's surface.

**Minerals** are bits of rock and **organic material** is the remains of living things that have died.

Soil has small spaces that hold water and air.

Caves are formed when water **permeates** through the **bedrock** and **erodes** some of the rock away.

Over thousands of years these caves can become very large.

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

## 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.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>Magma</b>	Molten rock that remains underground.	<b>Igneous rock</b>	Rock that has been formed from magma/lava that has cooled.
<b>Lava</b>	Molten rock that comes out of the ground.	<b>Sedimentary rock</b>	Rock that has been formed from sediment.
<b>Sediment</b>	Solid material that is broken into smaller pieces. Sediment can include sand, mud, pebbles, minerals and plants.	<b>Metamorphic rock</b>	Rock that has changed structure due to pressure and heat.
<b>Erosion</b>	When water, wind, ice or rocks wear something away.	<b>Permeable</b>	Allows liquid to pass through it.
<b>Deposit</b>	When material is dropped and left somewhere else.	<b>Impermeable</b>	Does not allow liquid to pass through it.

