

Rocks

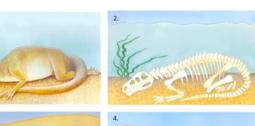


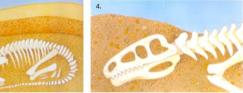
Year 3 Summer Term

Key Learning

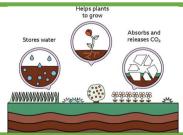
There are three types of naturally occurring rock: Igneous (rocks like granite), metamorphic (rocks like marble) and sedimentary (rocks like chalk).

Fossilisation occurs when an animal dies and its body is covered in sediment which eventually becomes rock. Only hard parts of the body remain, these include bone, teeth and shells. Over thousands of years sediment may enter the mould to make a cast and bones may change to mineral but the shape will stay the same. As sea levels change and





erosion and weathering occur fossils eventually become exposed.



Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things: minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely broken-down rock), air; water; organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals).

Mary Anning was an English fossil collector, dealer, and palaeontologist who became known around the world for the discoveries she made in Jurassic marine fossil beds in the cliffs along the English Channel at Lyme Regis in the county of Dorset in Southwest England.



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.
fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.
erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land.

