

Year 3- Rocks and Fossils



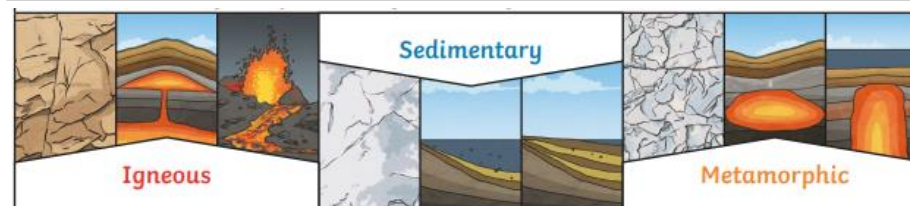
Key Vocabulary

igneous	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	Rocks that have been changed by heat and pressure.
magma	Molten rock that remains underground.
lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava.
permeable	Allows liquid to pass through it.
impermeable	Does not allow liquid to pass through it.
fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.
erosion	When water, ice or wind wears away land.

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.



There are three types of naturally occurring rock.



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.

Soil is the top layer of the Earth. Soil is made from **minerals, water, air and organic matter** (living and dead plants and animals).

