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Key Vocabulary:



- **Rock** - are made up of different minerals and form the Earth's crust (outer layer).



- **Boulder** - a very large rounded piece of rock.



- **Crystal**- are a special kind of solid material where the molecules fit together in a repeating pattern.



- **Texture**- refers to how something feels, including its appearance and consistency



- **Soil**- is the loose upper layer of the Earth's surface where plants grow. Soil consists of a mix of organic material (decayed plants and animals) and broken bits of rocks and minerals



- **Fossils** are the remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago. Fossils give scientists clues about the past.



- **Marble**- is a metamorphic rock. Marble starts out as limestone rock, which is made of hardened fossils, and then heat and pressure changes it into marble.



- **Chalk** -is a soft, whitish rock. It is a type of limestone. Like other forms of limestone, it is made from animal shells and takes many years to form.



- **Granite**- is a kind of igneous rock, found on Earth but nowhere else in the Solar System. It is formed from hot, molten magma.

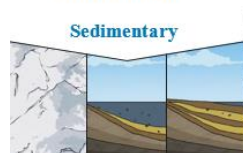
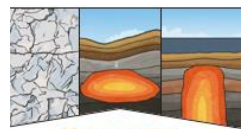
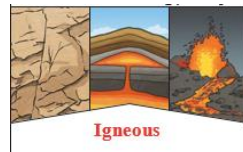


- **Sandstone** -is a sedimentary rock. It is a rock made of compacted sand.



- **Slate** - is a metamorphic rock that forms from mudstone or shale. The mudstone or shale normally contains clay or volcanic ash.

Natural rocks -
There are three types of rock

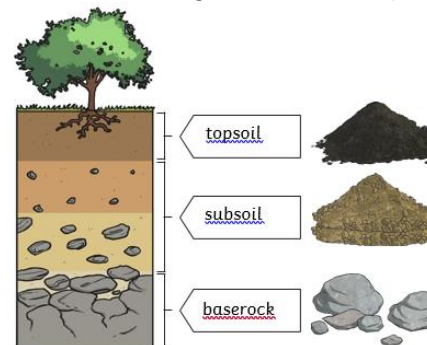


Fossilisation -
When an animal dies, it gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock. More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth.



Soil -
Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things:

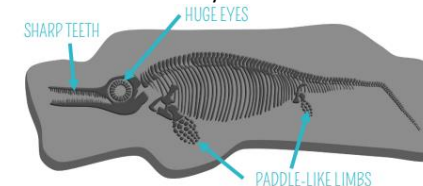
- Minerals (minerals in soil come from finely broken-down rock)
 - Air
 - Water
- Organic matter (including living things and dead animals)



Core 4

Mary Anning -

Mary Anning was a famous fossil hunter and paleontologist from the 19th century. Over the course of her life she made many incredible discoveries in her home town and became famous throughout the scientific world. Mary contributed to paleontology (study of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago through fossils) by discovering the skull of an ancient type of marine reptile called an ichthyosaur.



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SCIENCE – Rocks

Link Big Question: How are fossils formed?

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

Link to previous or current units – Plants and Living things

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Key Facts/ Stats

1. The study of fossils is called Palaeontology. Looking at fossils helps us to find out about the lives of plants and animals which lived millions of years ago.
2. Igneous rock is formed when magma or lava from volcanoes cools.
3. Sedimentary rocks are formed over millions of years when sediments (tiny pieces of rocks and animal skeletons) are pressed together at the bottom of seas and rivers.
4. Metamorphic rocks are formed when other rocks are changed due to heat or pressure.