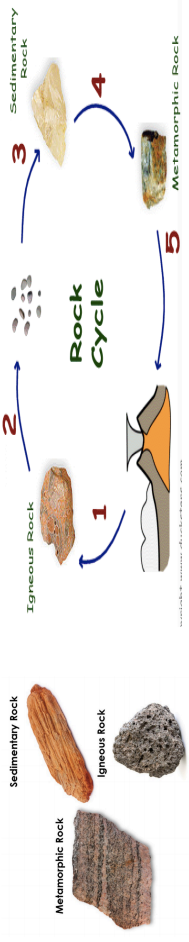
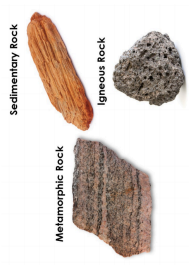
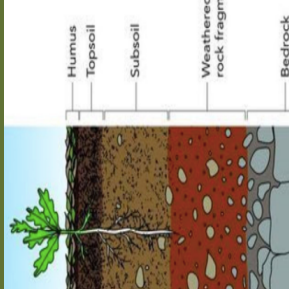


Year 3: Rocks Learning Organiser

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Types of rocks				
fossil	A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism.	<div>There are three different types of natural rocks:</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>Natural Rocks Sedimentary Chalk Sandstone Limestone</div> <div>Metamorphic Marble Quartzite Slate</div> <div>Igneous Obsidian Granite Basalt</div> <div>Man-made Rocks Brick Concrete Coarse Stone</div>				
soil	Soil consists of a mix of organic material (decayed plants and animals) and broken bits of rocks and minerals.					
crystals	Crystals are a special kind of solid material where the molecules fit together in a repeating pattern.					
sedimentary	Sedimentary rocks are made when sand, mud and pebbles get laid down in layers. Over time, these layers are squashed under more and more layers.					
metamorphic	When a rock experiences heat and pressure, it becomes a metamorphic rock. All metamorphic rocks start as another type of rock.					
igneous	Igneous rock is formed when magma cools and solidifies. It may do this above or below the Earth's surface.					
organic matter	Organic matter is matter that has come from a recently living organism. It is capable of decaying.					
magma	Molten rock that remains underground.					
lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava.					
permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it.					
non-permeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it.					
		Soil and fossilisation				
		<div>Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely broken down rocks)airwaterorganic matter (including living and dead plants and animals) is known as humus <div></div>				
		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.				