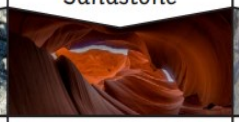
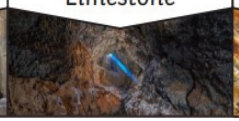
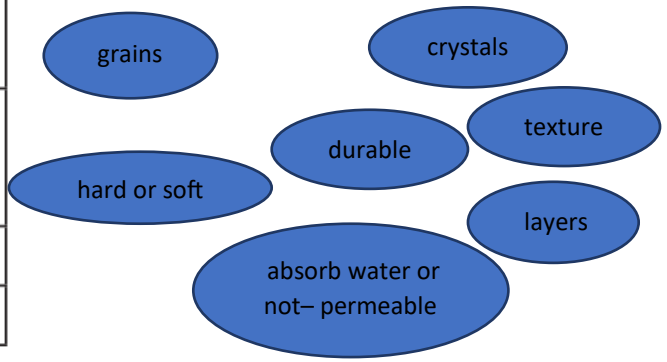
Year 3– Rocks.

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.
permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it.
impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it.

Natural Rocks		
Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic
Obsidian 	Chalk 	Marble 
Granite 	Sandstone 	Quartzite 
Basalt 	Limestone 	Slate 

Words to describe the appearance of rocks:



Soils

The property of soils is affected by the:
- type of rock
- size of rock pieces
- amount of organic matter in it.

Peat 	- water-logged - contains partially de-composed plant material - soft and easily com-pressed
Sandy soil 	- light and dry - lots of air gaps so water drains through quickly
Chalky soil 	- stony and water drains through quickly - found in areas with lots of chalk
Clay soil 	- very sticky when wet - a heavy soil - water does not drain through it quickly

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.