

# Science - Rocks

Lower Juniors

Spring 2



FIT Curriculum Links

WORLD WORKOUT - to understand the different types of rocks in the world, how soil varies and the process of fossilisation.

## Expert Vocabulary

igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from lava or magma.
sedimentary rock	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard. You can see the sediment in the rocks.
metamorphic rock	Rocks that start out as igneous and sedimentary rocks but change due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure.
lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground.
sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind for example sand.
erosion	When wind, water or ice wears the land away.

## Very Important Pieces/People

Mary Anning (1799–1847)

Grew up on the south coast in Lyme Regis.



Mary was taught by her Dad to fossil hunt and set up a side business selling her finds.

Made many significant scientific discoveries

William Smith

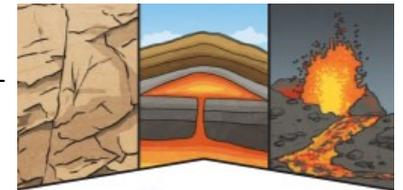
(1769–1839)

William Smith was a geologist. He was nicknamed 'Strata' because he spent so long looking at the layers of rock that he had found whilst working.



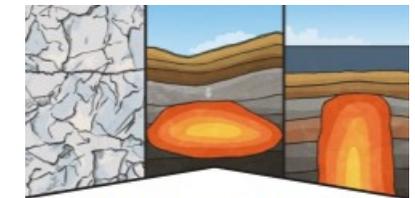
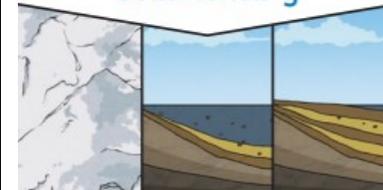
## Key Information

There are 3 types of naturally occurring rock.



Igneous

Sedimentary



Metamorphic

### Caves:

Caves are formed when water permeates through the bedrock and erodes some of the rock away. Over thousands of years these caves can become



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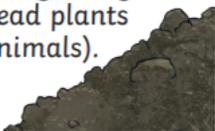
WORLD WORKOUT - to understand the different types of rocks in the world, how soil varies and the process of fossilisation.

## Expert Vocabulary

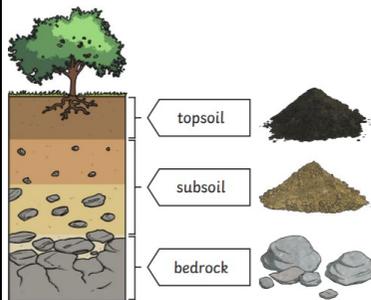
<i>fossilisation</i>	The process by which fossils are made.
<i>palaeontology</i>	The study of fossils.
<i>permeable</i>	Allows liquid to pass through it.
<i>non-permeable</i>	Does not allow liquid to pass through it.

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).



### Soil.



## Key Information

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

## Key Information

### 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.

