Broadmayne First School

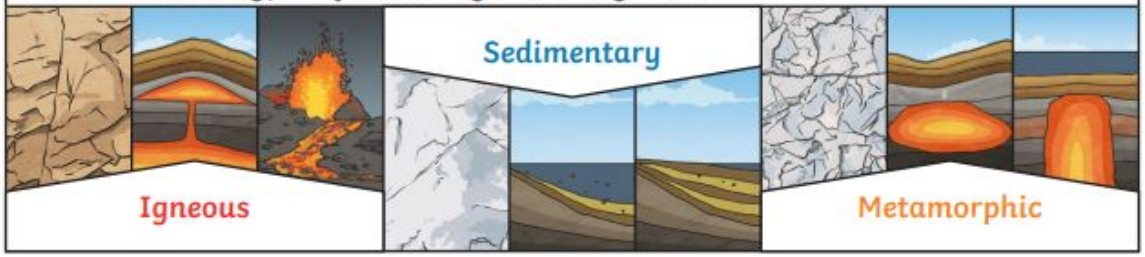
Rocks and Soils

Year 3 Summer Term

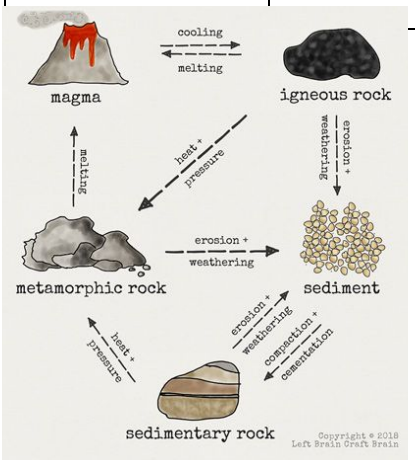
Key Vocabulary	
magma	Molten rock that stays underground.
lava	Molten rock comes out of the ground.
sediment	Natural solid material that is moved or dropped off in a different place eg sand
permeable	Allows liquid to pass through it.
impermeable	Does not allow liquid to pass through it.
fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.
Paleontology	The study of fossils.
erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land.

Key Knowledge

There are three types of naturally occurring rock.

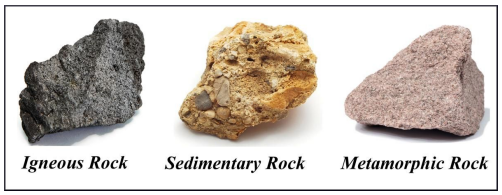


Rock that has been formed from **magma** or **lava**.	Rock that has been formed by layers of **sediment** being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see the layers of sediment.	Rock that started out as **igneous** or **sedimentary** rock and was changed by extreme heat and/or pressure.
pumice obsidian basalt granite	chalk sandstone limestone conglomerate	marble slate gneiss quartzite



The Rock Cycle

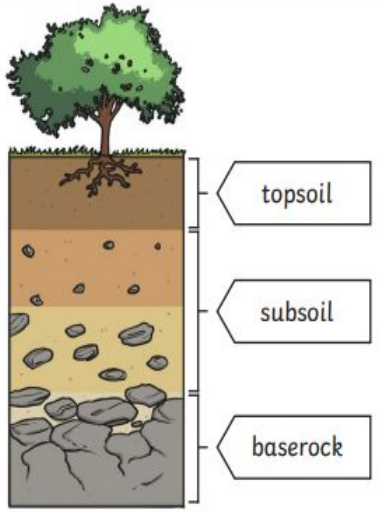
Rocks are constantly being moved and changed. This is called the rock cycle. It isn't a quick process but over millions of years rocks are transformed from one type to another.



Soil

Soil is the uppermost layer of earth. It is a mixture of -

- minerals
- air
- water
- organic matter (including living and dead animals and plants.



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 such as bones, shells and teeth,	Over 1000s 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 of time.	As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil will become exposed.