

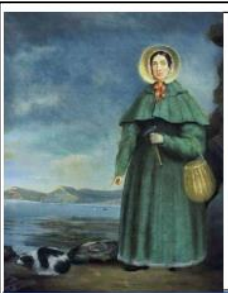
All Saints CE Primary School and Nursery

Year 3 Science

Spring 1 : Rocks and Soils

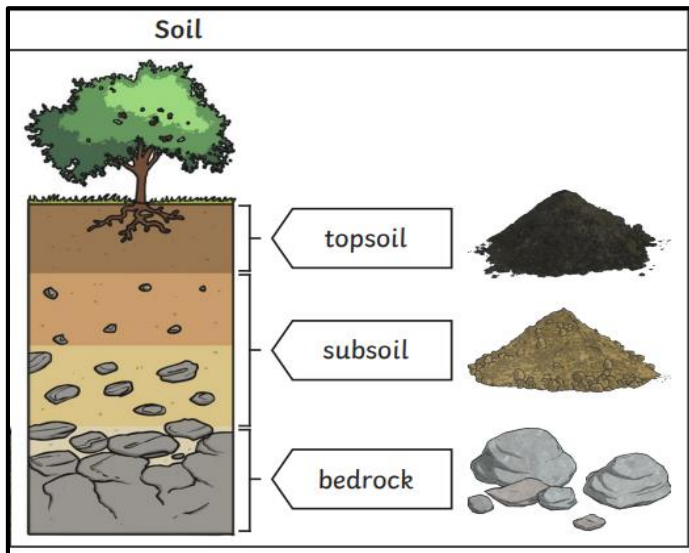
Mary Anning (1799-1847)

English fossil collector who became known around the world for finds she made in Jurassic marine fossil beds located in Lyme Regis. She correctly identified the ichthyosaur when she was 12 years old. She was known as 'Mary Anning, The Fossil Finder'.



Our Questions

- What do rocks look like on the inside?
- How can rocks be classified and grouped?
- Which is the hardest rock?
- Who is Mary Anning?
- How are fossils formed?
- How are soils similar and different?

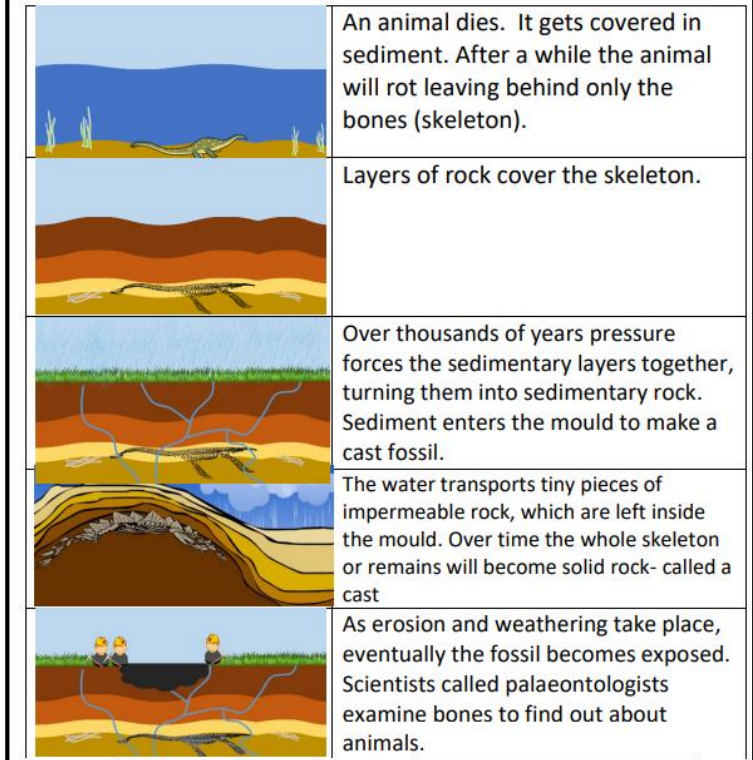


What is soil made from?



- AIR** – Oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen
- ORGANIC MATTER** – Living and dead plants and animals.
- WATER** – Air and water fill the gaps between particles of soil.
- MINERALS** – Broken down rock.

The Process of Fossilisation.



Igneous Rock	Metamorphic Rock	Sedimentary Rock
Far underground the temperature is so hot, rock melts into a liquid (molten rock). When the liquid is underground, it is called magma and it can cool to form igneous rock.	Metamorphic rocks are formed under the surface of the earth from the change (metamorphosis) that occurs under the intense heat and pressure (squeezing).	These rocks form under the sea. Rocks are broken into small pieces by wind and water (erosion). They settle as mud, sand, minerals and even remains of living things. Over time layers build up and the pressure turns this sediment into rock.

VOCABULARY

Magma- molten rock that remains underground.

Lava- Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava.

Sediment- Natural solid material that is broken down by processes of weathering, erosion and transported by the action of wind, water or ice or by the force of gravity acting on it.

Permeable- Allows liquid to pass through.

Impermeable- Does not allow liquids to pass through.

Durable- withstand pressure, damage or hard wearing.

Acidity- the level of acid in substances.