KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER Year 3 Science Rocks and Soils

Shirley Manor Primary Academy "Working together to achieve excellence"

Vocabulany

Key Skills

- Compare and group together different kinds of rocks based on their appearance and simple physical properties.
- Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock
- Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

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 rock 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.
Sediment	Natural solid material that is
	moved and dropped off in a
	new place by water or wind,
	e.g. sand.
Fossilisation	The process by which fossils
	are made.
Palaeontology	The study of fossils
Erosion	When water, wind or ice wears
	away land.

Rocks

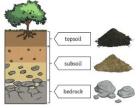
There are three types of naturally occurring rock



Soil

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)



Fossilisation

Step 1 - An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock.

Step 2 - More layers of rock cover it. Only hard part of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth.

Step 3 - Over thousands of years, sediment might enter the mould to make it a **cast fossil**. Bones may change to mineral, but they will stay the same shape.



Step 4 - Changes in sea level take place over a long period of time.

Step 5 - An erosion and weather take place and eventually the fossil becomes exposed.

