

Old Heath Community Primary School: Year 3 Science Knowledge Organiser for 'rocks'

| Key Vocabulary | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Igneous rock | 1st rock formation. Rock that has been formed from magma or lava cooling. |
| Sedimentary rock | 2nd formation. Rocks formed by layers of sediment being pressed down. |
| Metamorphic rock | 3rd formation. Rock that started as igneous or sedimentary but changed due extreme heat or pressure. |
| Sediment | Natural pieces of solid material that has moved or dropped off. |
| Magma | Molten rock that is underground |
| Lava | Molten rock that comes out of the ground |
| Permeable | Allows liquid to pass through |
| Impermeable | Does not allow liquid to pass through |
| Density | How tightly packed an object is |
| Durable | Resistant to weathering |

| Natural Rocks | | | Human-Made Rocks |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| Igneous | Sedimentary | Metamorphic | |
| Obsidian | Chalk | Marble | Brick |
| | | | |
| Granite | Sandstone | Quartzite | Concrete |
| | | | |

| Types of Soil | |
|------------------------|---|
| Sandy Soil | Light and dry soil, lots of air gaps so water will drain through it quickly. |
| Peat | Water logged, soft and contains bits of decomposed plant material. |
| Chalky soil | Stony, has lots of air gaps so water drains through quickly and is found in areas with lots |
| Clay soil | Very sticky when wet, heavy, water does not drain through it quickly. |

Fossil Formation

Plants and animals die and fall to the sea bed.



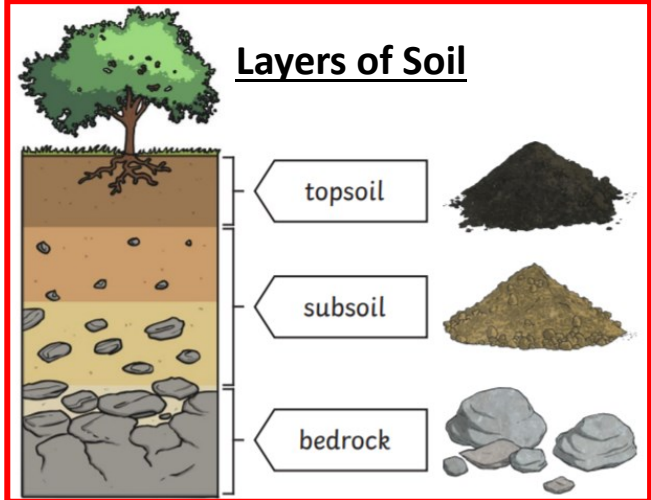
The soft flesh parts rot away and leave just the hard parts such as bone and teeth.



These hard parts are covered and gradually squashed by layers of sand and sediment.



The animal/plant matter dissolves and is replaced by minerals, leaving a replica of the original bone called a fossil.



Significant Scientist: Mary Anning (1799-1847)

A fossil collector famous for her palaeontologist finds in Jurassic fossil beds in Dorset.

