

Tydd St. Mary Church of England School Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

Rock – A hard solid materials that is made of minerals and is found in nature 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

Metamorphic – Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary 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

Permeable – Allows liquids to pass through it

Impermeable – Does not allow liquids to pass through it

Durable – Resistant to weathering

Fossilisation – The process by which fossils are made

Palaeontology – The study of fossils **Erosion** – When water, wind or ice wears away land

Fossil – The remains of a plant or animal that turned to stone over a long period of time

Key Information

- There are 3 types of naturally occurring rock Igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic
- Rock can also be man-made, for example; concrete and brick
- Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things; minerals, air, water and organic matter. There are layers of soil; Bedrock, subsoil and top soil
- Mary Anning was famous for discovering and collecting fossils
- Fossils are formed when a living thing dies and is buried, soft tissue decomposes and sediment build up and hardens to form rock.

Enquiry Skills

In this unit the pupils will:

Explore rocks and compare group them using their similarities and differences

Use a microscope to identify and explain a rocks properties

Research what fossils have been discovered

Investigate what happens when rocks are rubbed together or placed in some water

