

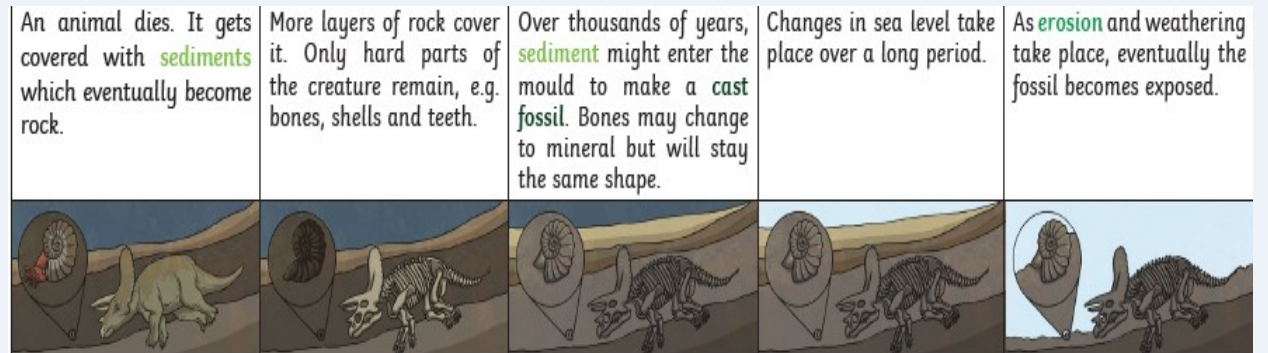
Science Year 3—Autumn 2 : Rocks

Key vocabulary to learn and use in your learning

Word	Definition
metamorphic	A rock that has undergone change due to heat or
igneous	A rock that has solidified from lava or magma.
sedimentary	Rock that has formed from sediment deposited in
permeable	Allowing liquids or gases to pass through.
impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through.
fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.
mineral	An inorganic substance, meaning it doesn't come
particles	A minute portion of matter e.g. a speck of dust.
magma	Molten rock that remains underground.
lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground.



Mary Anning (1799-1847) was a famous English fossil hunter. At the age of 12 she spent months uncovering her first fossil, a marine reptile that swam at the time of the dinosaurs. It was later named Ichthyosaurus (which means fish lizard). Anning was not taken seriously at the time as she was a woman and not from a wealthy family. Today she is remembered as one of the greatest fossil hunters who ever lived.



Key knowledge to know and use

- A fossil is any preserved remains, impression, or trace of any once-living thing from a past geological age. Examples include bones, shells, exoskeletons, stone imprints of animals or microbes, objects preserved in amber, hair, petrified wood, oil, coal, and DNA remnants.
- Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things: Minerals (the minerals in the soil come from finely broken down rock); air; water; organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals.)
- Caves are formed when water permeates through the base rock and erodes some of the rock away. Over thousands of years these caves can become very large.

