

Key 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 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 is called lava .
sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand.
permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it.
impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it.

Key Knowledge





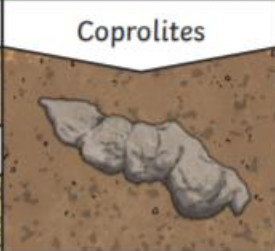

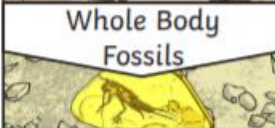
There are three types of naturally occurring rock.

The diagram illustrates the formation of three rock types. **Igneous** rocks form from magma or lava. **Sedimentary** rocks form from layers of sediment. **Metamorphic** rocks form from existing rocks under heat and pressure.

Natural Rocks			Human-Made Rocks
Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic	
Obsidian	Chalk	Marble	Brick
Granite	Sandstone	Quartzite	Concrete
Basalt	Limestone	Slate	Coade Stone

Some words you might use to discuss the properties of a rock:

hard, soft, **permeable**, **impermeable**, durable (meaning resistant to weathering), high density, low density. Density measures how 'bulky' the rock is (how tightly packed the molecules are).

Key Vocabulary		Key Knowledge			
mould fossil	Mould fossils form when all the parts (including the bones) have decayed and all that is left is the mould of the animal. (It's the space where the living things once was.)	Types of Fossils			Soil Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely broken-down rock); air; water; organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals).
cast fossil	Cast fossils form from mould fossils as the mould fossil is filled up with sediment – so they are not made up of the original matter of the animal or plant.	Body Fossils The remains of animal or plants	Trace Fossils Show animal activity	Chemical Fossils Matter containing carbon	
fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.	Mould Fossils 	Trackways 	Fossil Fuels 	
palaeontology	The study of fossils.	Cast Fossils 	Coprolites 		
erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land.	Replacement Fossils 			
		Whole Body Fossils 			

Fossilisation				
An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock.	More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth.	Over thousands of years, sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil. Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.	Changes in sea level take place over a long period.	As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.
