Key Vocabulary - Rocks

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 has been formed from extreme **heat** and/or **pressure**.
magma	Molten rock that remains underground.
lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground is.
permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it.
impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it.
top soil	Plants can grow in this dark part of the soil, it is full of nutrients.
sub soil	Made up of clay, sand and smaller pieces of rock.
base rock	The lowest layer of soil – made of large rocks.

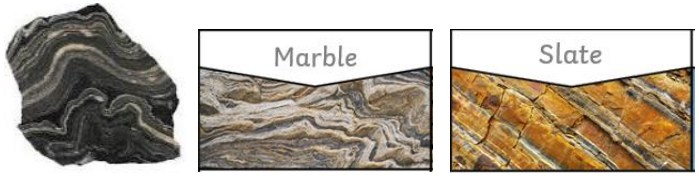
Objectives

- To compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.
- To describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.
- To recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

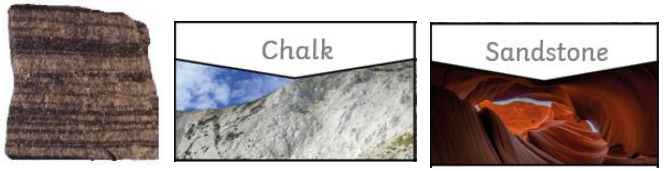
Rock Examples

Igneous Rock (melted and cooled)

Metamorphic Rock (heat and pressure)



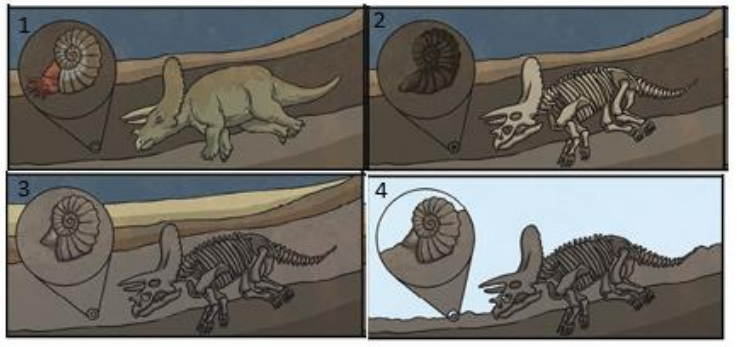
Sedimentary Rock (small pieces)



Key Vocabulary - Fossils

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 thing once was.)
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.
fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.
palaeontology	The study of fossils.

Fossilisation



Significant People

Mary Anning – Born 1799, Mary Anning found the first fossils of prehistoric animals. She found them in the Jurassic Marine fossil beds and Lyme Regis. Her work influenced scientific thinking about the history of the Earth and prehistoric life.