

Rocks & Soils- Year 3

Key Vocabulary

Absorb-soak up or take in.

Decaying- gradually being destroyed by a natural process.

Grain- A grain of something such as sand or salt is a tiny hard piece of it.

igneous rocks- that are formed by volcanic action or intense heat.

Magma-molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth

Man-made- things are created by people

Metamorphic-rocks that have had their original structure changed by pressure and heat.

Mineral- something that is formed naturally in rocks and in the earth.

Molten- Molten rock, metal, or glass has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid

Natural-things that exist in nature and are not made by people.

Permeable- if a substance is permeable, something such as water or gas can pass through it or soak into it.

Porous-Something that is porous has many small holes in it, which water and air can pass through

Prehistoric-the time in history before any information was written down.

Properties- the qualities or features that belong to something and make it recognisable

Rock-a solid mass made up of minerals. Rock forms much of the earth's outer layer, including cliffs and mountains

Sediment-solid material that settles at the bottom of a liquid, especially earth and pieces of rock that have been carried along and then left somewhere by water, ice, or wind.

Soil-the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow

Volcano-a mountain from which hot melted rock, gas, steam, and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst.

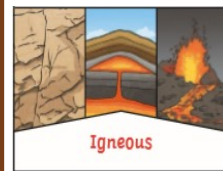
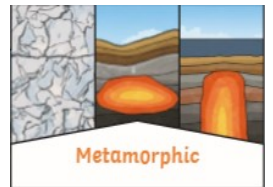
Weathered-affected by the weather

Key Learning

- To compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their simple, physical properties.
- To relate the simple physical properties of some rocks to their formation (igneous or sedimentary).
- To describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within sedimentary rock.

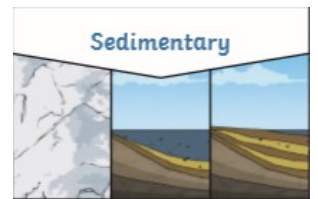
Different Types of Rock

Metamorphic rocks are formed when other rocks are changed due to heat or pressure. Examples include slate and marble.



Igneous rock is formed when magma or lava from volcanoes cools. Examples include basalt and granite. Most igneous rock is very hard.

Sedimentary rocks are formed over millions of years when sediments (tiny pieces of rocks and animal skeletons) are pressed together at



Did you Know??

Fossils are the remains of prehistoric life.



- They are usually formed when a living thing (plant or animal) dies and the body is covered up or buried by sediment over tens of thousands of years.

Some fossils are formed when the tough bones and teeth in animals, and the woody part of plants are preserved .

Fossils tell us about the Earth and about life that existed hundreds of thousands and millions of years ago.