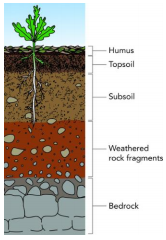
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key vocabulary** | |
| **rock** | A naturally occurring material made of minerals. They can be different sizes:   * stones * pebbles * boulders |
| **fossil** | The bones or other remains of living things are sometimes preserved in rocks as fossils. |
| **soil** | Ground up rock mixed with plant and animal remains. |
| **minerals** | solid chemical substances that occur naturally |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Peat** | **Chalky soil** |
| **Types of soil** | |
| **Sandy soil** | **Clay soil** |



**Rocks – Year 3**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Significant scientists** | |
| **Mary Anning**  *(1799-1847)* | Mary Anning was an English palaeontologist and fossil collecter. She became known around the world for important finds she made in Jurassic fossil beds in Dorset. |

**Fossil formation**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Fossils were formed millions of years ago.** | |
| **1** Plants and animals died and sank to the seabed. | **Animal fossil**    **Plant fossil** |
| **2** The soft parts decayed away leaving the hard parts. |
| **3** The hard parts were covered and squashed by many layers of sand and other materials. |
| **4** The animal/plant matter dissolves and is replaced by minerals, leaving a replica of the original bone called a fossil. |

**Types of rocks**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sedimentary** | |
| **sandstone** | **limestone** |
| **chalk** | Chalk is used for drawing because it is crumbly and soft. |
| **Metamorphic** | |
| **quartzite** | **slate** |
| **marble** | Marble is good for gravestones because it does not rub away. |
| **Igneous** | |
| **basalt** | **pumice** |
| **granite** | Granite is good for worktops because it is hard and does not absorb water. |

