



Runnymede St. Edwards Primary Catholic School

- Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Science

Rocks

Year: 3

Term: Spring 1

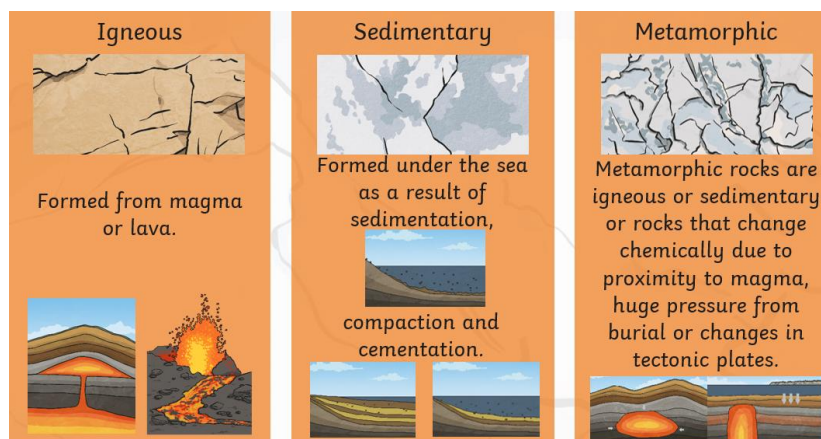
	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary
rocks	A hard, solid material that is made of minerals and is found in nature
igneous rock	Rock formed by the cooling and hardening of hot magma or lava, formed by volcanoes, (e.g. basalt, granite)
sedimentary rock	Rock formed when sediment is pressed together over a long period of time (e.g. shale, limestone, sandstone)
metamorphic rock	Rock formed when any type of rock goes through changes caused by extreme heat and pressure (e.g. marble, slate)
fossil	The remains or impression left by a prehistoric plant or animal which is embedded in rock
mineral	Solid chemical substances that occur naturally
Sediment	Dead animals, plants or pieces of rock that settles to the bottom of a liquid

Mary Anning

Mary Anning was born in 1799. She lived in Lyme Regis in Dorset and loved collecting things on the beach. Later in life, as she learned more about what she had found, she realised that these were fossils. She made many incredible discoveries which made her a famous scientist of the time. Today, she is known as one of the greatest fossil hunters.



Types of rock



Fossils

When an animal or plant dies, it usually decays quickly or can be eaten. However, sometimes an animal's body sinks into thick mud where there is oxygen so the remains don't decay or aren't disturbed. The remains rest here for thousands/millions of years with more mud and pressure on them. Minerals in the mud turn the remains to stone.



Layers of Soil

Half of soil is air and water. In soil you can find sand, small stones, bits of leaves and roots. There are also millions of micro-organisms in the soil which help break down the matter and make the soil healthy and full of life.

Layers of Soil

