

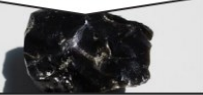
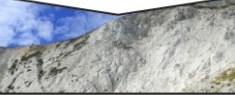










Mill Hill Primary School
Rocks and Soils Knowledge Organiser

Overview

The topic will focus on the different types of rocks and soils.

Learning will focus on: the different types of rocks and how they are formed, how fossils are formed and the contribution of Mary Anning to the field of palaeontology, and understanding how soil is formed

Skills a good scientist will use are: Exploration, Analysis, Questioning, Prediction and Observation

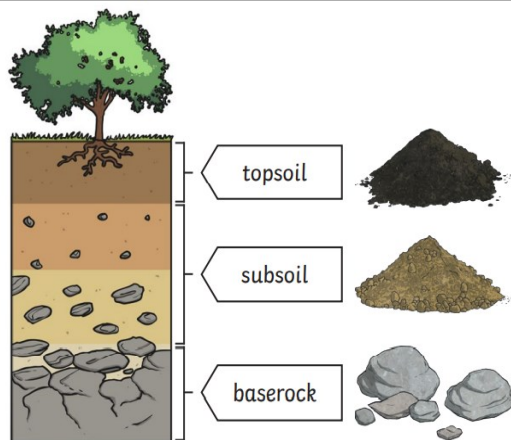
Natural Rocks			Human-Made Rocks
Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic	
Obsidian 	Chalk 	Marble 	Brick 
Granite 	Sandstone 	Quartzite 	Concrete 
Basalt 	Limestone 	Slate 	Coade Stone 

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Igneous rock	Rock that has been formed by 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.
Fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.
Palaeontology	The study of fossils.
Erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land.

Soil

Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things:

- minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely broken-down rock);
- air;
- water;
- organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals).



Fossilisation

An animal dies. It gets covered with **sediments**. 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.



Local links:

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