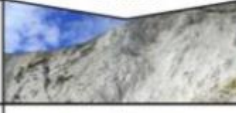

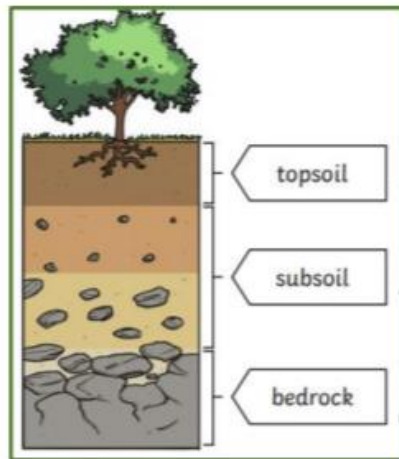




# YEAR 3 - ROCKS

Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic
Obsidian 	Chalk 	Marble 
Granite 	Sandstone 	Quartzite 
Basalt 	Limestone 	Slate 

Related vocabulary	Definition
<b>Fossils</b>	The remains or the minerals left by a prehistoric plant or animal emedded in the rock
<b>Rocks</b>	A rock is a solid made up of a bunch of different minerals
<b>Minerals</b>	Minerals come from broken down rock
<b>Erosion</b>	Water, wind and other natural forces cause rocks and earth to wear away
<b>Soil</b>	Soil is the loose uppere layer of the Earth’s surface where plabts grow. Soil consists of a mix of organic matte, air, water and minerals
<b>Organic matter</b>	Living and dead plants and animals
<b>Permeable</b>	Permeable rocks allow water to pass through
<b>Impermeable</b>	Impereable rocks do not let water pass through
<b>Igneous rock</b>	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava
<b>Sedimentary rocks</b>	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together
<b>Metamorphic rocks</b>	Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure



**Mary Anning**

Mary Anning (1799-1847) was a famous British fossil hunter who found the fossils of many prehistoric animals. Although not trained as a scientist her discoveries changed Science.



**Fossils** give us evidence of what lived on Earth millions of years ago. By studying fossils, scientists can put together how a plant or animal looked. They can identify what the animal ate, where it lived and how it died.