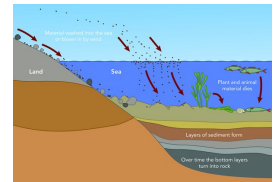


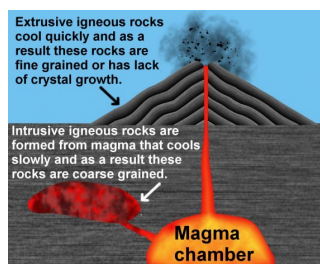
Science		Year 3	
Focus: Rocks			
Age related scientific vocabulary			
Igneous	Rocks formed by the cooling and solidifying of molten materials	Fossil	The remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved.
Sedimentary	Sedimentary rocks are formed from the broken remains of other rocks that become joined together	Soil particles	Minute pieces of matter that make up soil.
Metamorphic	<i>Igneous or sedimentary rock that has changed under the influence of heat & pressure.</i>	Texture	The appearance of a surface.
Permeable	Allowing liquid to pass through it.	Appearance	How a surface of object looks.

Key Knowledge

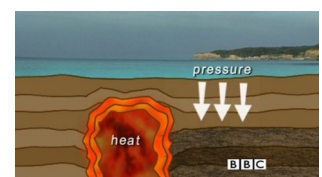
- Sedimentary rock is formed when tiny bits of rock and soil, as well as the bodies of dead creatures, settle at the bottom of the sea to form a layer of sediment. Over millions of years, more and more layers of sediment settle on top and squash it down until it turns into rock. Examples of this are sandstone, chalk, limestone and shale.



- Igneous rock is formed when magma from a volcanic eruption cools. Rock that forms from magma contains crystals. Examples of this are granite, pumice and basalt.



- Metamorphic Rock Metamorphic rock is formed by extreme heat and pressure inside the Earth. Massive heat and pressure can change igneous and sedimentary rocks into a new type of rock. Examples of this are marble and slate.



- A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism. The process by which a fossil is formed is called fossilisation.
- Soil is a mixture of tiny particles of dead and rotting plants and animals, rock, air and water. Soil is made up of different layers: organic layer, topsoil, subsoil & bedrock.