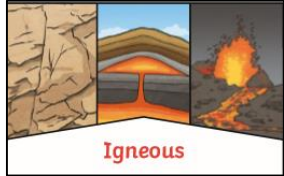
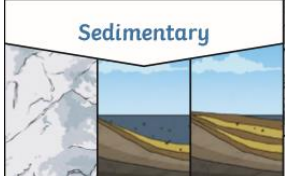
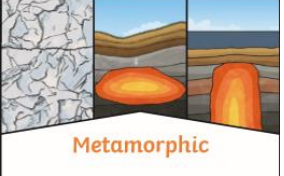




Rivers (Rocks) – Spring Term 2

Year 3 Science

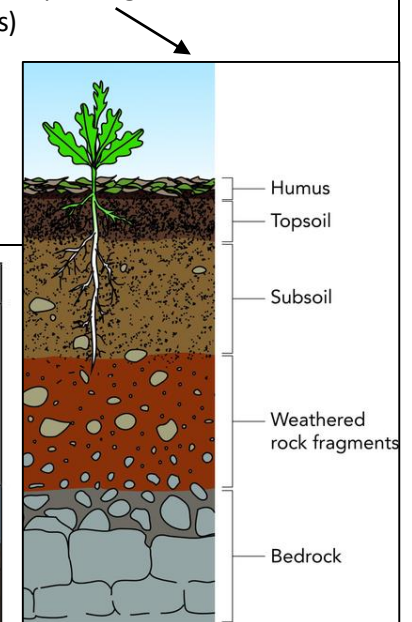
Key vocabulary	Explanation/ definition
Rock	Made up of grains that are packed together.
Mineral	The building blocks of rocks. All rocks are made up of different minerals.
Magma	Molten rock that remains underground.
Lava	Magma that comes out of the ground and is above the Earth's surface.
Pressure	Force that is applied to an object
Molten	When rock is changed into liquid form by heating.
Sediment	Dead animals, plants or pieces of rock that settles to the bottom of a liquid.
Fossil	Fossils are the remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago.

Igneous rocks	Metamorphic rocks	Sedimentary rocks
<p>Igneous rocks are very hard, dark and heavy. They are formed when molten magma from a volcano cools down.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Igneous</p>	<p>Metamorphic rocks are rocks which have been changed over time by pressure or heat. Fossils can be found in metamorphic rocks if plants and animals have been trapped in the rocks.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Metamorphic</p>	<p>Sedimentary rocks are formed by sediment that fall to the bottom of the sea over time. The sediment is compressed (squashed) over a long period of time. Most are likely to include fossils.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Sedimentary</p>

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

Soil

Soil is the loose upper layer of the Earth's surface where plants grow. Soil consists of a mix of organic material (decayed plants and animals) and broken bits of rocks and minerals. Air and water fill the gaps between particles of soil. The minerals in soil come from finely broken down rock. Organic matter includes both living and decaying animals and plants.



Fossilisation

An animal dies. It gets covered with **sediments** which eventually become rock.

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.

