

## Did you know?

The world's oldest rocks are found in the Nuvvuagittung greenstone belt, in Canada.

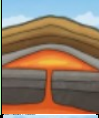

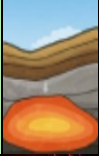
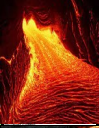






# Rocks and Soil

## Year 3 Autumn Term



## Key Vocabulary

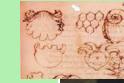
igneous rock		This is rock that has been formed from magma or lava.
sedimentary rock		This is rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed together.
metamorphic rock		This is rock that started as igneous or sedimentary rock, but changed because of heat and pressure.
magma		Molten rock that remains underground.
lava		Magma that comes out of the ground.
sediment		Natural solid material that is moved to another place by water or wind, like sand.
Permeable and impermeable		Something is permeable if it lets liquid pass through it, and it is impermeable if it does not let water pass through it.
Fossilization and paleontology		The process by which fossils are made.
erosion		When water, wind or ice wears away land.

## Significant People

### Mary Anning (1799-1847)



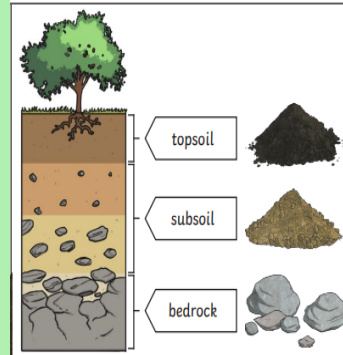
Mary was an English fossil collector and palaeontologist who found fossils from the Jurassic period in the cliffs along the



### Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519)



One of the world's most famous early scientists, Leonardo studied fossils and early rock formations, as well as other parts of the



## Soil

Soil is the uppermost layer of the earth. It is made of different things, such as minerals, air, water and inorganic matter. The minerals come from broken down rock. Inorganic matter includes dead leaves and dead animals.

## Erosion and caves



Caves form when water permeates through the bedrock and erodes some of the rock. Stalagmites and stalactites form from water dripping down into the cave and hardening.

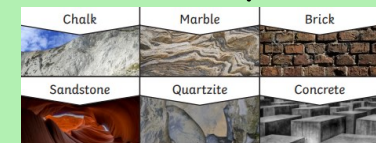
## Did you know?

The largest fossil so far belongs to the Titanosaur, discovered in Argentina. Just one of its smaller legs bones is longer than an adult.

## Fossilisation

When ancient animals died they often became covered in sediment. Layers of sediment became rock, and over thousands of years more and more sediment would cover the bones until they were buried underground. The ancient bones changed to minerals but stay the same shape. Eventually, due to changes in sea level and erosion, the once buried fossil is ready to be found again.

## Natural and artificial rocks



Not all rocks form naturally. Some are made by people, for different purposes. Can you tell which of these are natural and which are artificial?

*"Science is an integral part of culture. It's one of the glories of the human intellectual tradition." Stephen Jay Gould, paleobiologist.*

**Significant People**

Who were the key figures that shaped the world in this period?

**Community**

How has this historical period affected our local area?

**Equality & Justice**

How were different groups of people treated during this time?

**Environmental Responsibility**

What legacy did this period leave behind and how are we preserving it?