

# Year 3



~Golden Thread of Reading~

Science Reading Spine  
Rocks and Soils



## Rocks and Soils

Key Vocabulary			



Pre existing knowledge

- Soil contains nutrients and these help plants to grow.
- The meaning of the word absorb.
- Magma is molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the Earth.
- Why some materials are used for certain purposes because of their properties.

Key Vocabulary	
Igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from 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.
Sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, eg sand.
Permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it.
Impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it.

Hard

Soft

Permeable

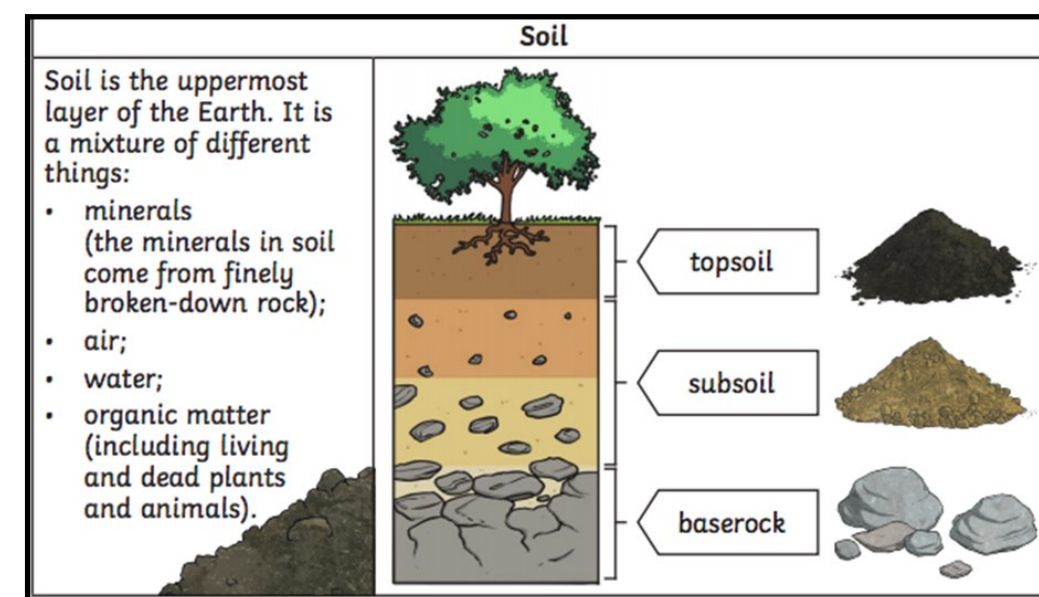
Impermeable

Durable

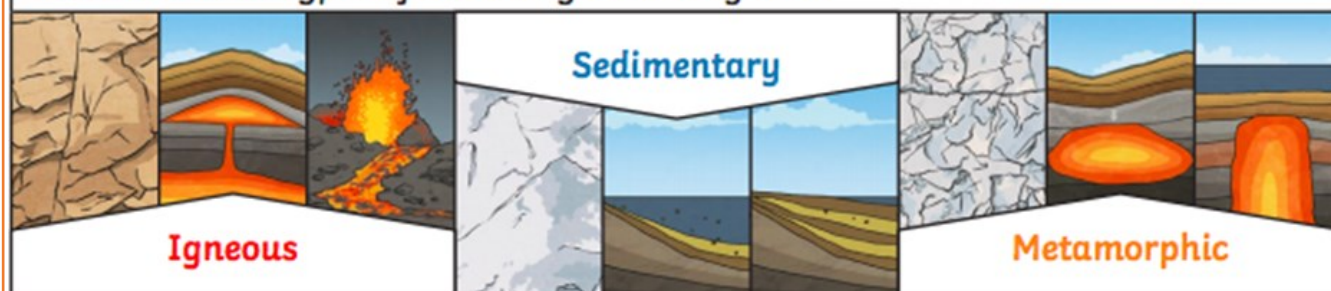
High density

Key Vocabulary	
Fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.
Paleontology	The study of fossils.
Erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land.

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



There are three types of naturally occurring rock.



Fossilisation				
An animal dies. It gets covered with <b>sediments</b> 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, <b>sediment</b> might enter the mould to make a <b>cast fossil</b> . Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.	Changes in sea level take place over a long period.	As <b>erosion</b> and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.