Rock on!



St. Mary's Church of England Primary School and Nursery

Be the BEST you can be



	Key Vocabulary
igneous	Rock formed by the cooling of
	magma.
sedimentary	Rock that has been formed by layers
	of sediment being pressed down hard
	and sticking together.
metamorphic	Rock that started out as igneous or
	sedimentary rock but changed due to
	being exposed to extreme heat or
	pressure.
permeable	Something that allows liquid to pass
	through
impermeable	Something that does not allow liquid
	to pass through
fossilisation	The process of preserving the
	remains, impression or trace of a
	once living thing.
lava	Hot molten or semi-fluid rock erupted
	from a volcano.
sediment	Solid weathered material
erosion	The process of eroding or being
	eroded by wind, water, or other
n	natural agents

Mary Anning was a fossil collector and paleontologist. she made another important discovery – the first ever **Plesiosaur skeleton!**

General Knowledge

Different types of rocks have different properties.

Some rocks are harder, e.g., **granite** is a very hard rock. This makes it a good material for building as it doesn't wear away easily. **Chalk** is a soft rock and wears away easily. This makes it ideal for making chalk sticks to write on blackboards.

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

Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things: minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely brokendown rock), air, water organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals).



