

Year 3 and 4 – Rocks and Fossils

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Key Knowledge There are three types of naturally occurring rock. Sedimentary Igneous

	F. V. Pay	
Sedimentary		
sandstone	limestone	
chalk	Chalk is used for	
DAY SELECTION	drawing because it is	
	crumbly and soft.	
Metar	norphic	
quartzite	slate	
marble	Marble is good for	
	gravestones because	
广告第二	it does not rub away.	
lgn	eous	
basalt	pumice	
granite	Granite is good for	
	worktops because it	
	is hard and does not	
36200	absorb water.	

C	1	CT AN	
		Metamorphic	
		Soils	
The p	The property of soils is affected by the:		
II :	type of rocl		
II I	size of rock piecesamount of organic matter in it.		
ا∟_`		organic matter in it.	
	Peat	- water-logged	
		- contains partially	
		decomposed plant material	
		- soft and easily compressed	
Sa	andy soil	- light and dry	
	Section 1	- lots of air gaps so water	
	1000	drains through quickly	
Ch	alky soil	- stony and water drains	
1		through quickly	
35		- found in areas with lots of	
	44	chalk	
	lay soil	- very sticky when wet	
		- a heavy soil	
		- water does not drain	
		through it quickly	

	igneous
	sedime rock
	metam rock
terial ressed	magma
ter	lava
ins ots of	sedime
	permea
	imperm

Fossils were formed ago.	d millions of years		
1 Plants and animals died and sank to the seabed.	2 The soft parts decayed away leaving the hard parts.	3 The hard parts were covered and squashed by many layers of sand and other materials.	4 The animal/plant matter dissolves and is replaced by minerals, leaving a replica of the original bone called a fossil.

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 is called lava.	
sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand.	
permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it.	
impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it.	

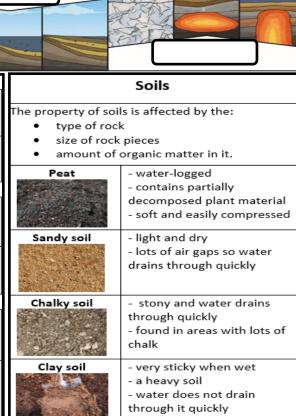
fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.
palaeontology	The study of fossils.
erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land.

Year 3 and 4 - Rocks and Fossils

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Key Knowledge There are three types of naturally occurring rock.

Sedimentary		
sandstone	limestone	
chalk	Chalk is used for	
A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	drawing because it is	
	crumbly and soft.	
Metamorphic		
quartzite	slate	
marble	Marble is good for	
1	gravestones because	
广告第二	it does not rub away.	
lgr	neous	
basalt	pumice	
granite	Granite is good for	
	worktops because it	
	is hard and does not	
	absorb water.	



Fossils were forme ago.	d millions of years		
1 Plants and ani-	2 The soft parts	3 The hard parts were cov-	4 The animal/plant matter dis-
mals died and	decayed away	ered and squashed by	solves and is replaced by miner-
sank to the sea-	leaving the hard	many layers of sand and	als, leaving a replica of the origi-
bed.	parts.	other materials.	nal bone called a fossil.

H	(ey vocabulary
igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from
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
magma	Molten rock that remains
lava	Molten rock that comes out is called lava.
	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand.
permeable	liquids to pass through it.
impermeable	liquids to pass through it.

fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.
palaeontology	The study of
	When water, wind or ice wears away land.