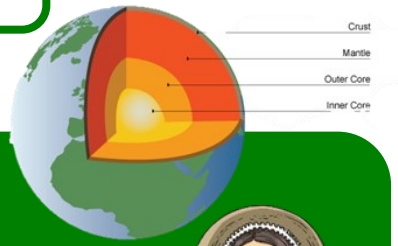
Science - Year 3 - What are the physical properties of rocks, soil and fossils?

The Rivers C of E Academy Trust

Fossilisation process

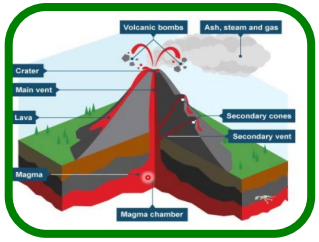
An animal dies, it gets covered with sediments which become rock.	More layers of rock cover it. Only bones, shells and teeth remain.	Over thousands of years, sediment may become a cast fossil. Bones become minerals.	Changes in sea level take place over a long period of time.	After erosion takes place, eventually the fossil is exposed.



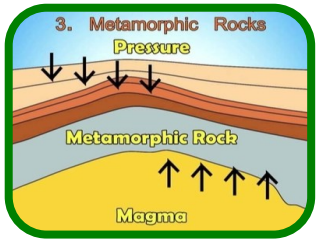
Glossary:

- Natural: Exists in nature and is not made by humans.
- Pressure: Continuous physical force on or against an object.
- Geologist: A scientist who studies the science of the earth and its rocks.
- Petrologist: A scientist who studies rocks.
- Palaeontologist: A scientist who studies fossils.
- Magma: Hot fluid material below the earth's crust.
- Erosion: Rocks are gradually worn away and transported by natural forces (wind and water).
- Rock : Natural solid material.

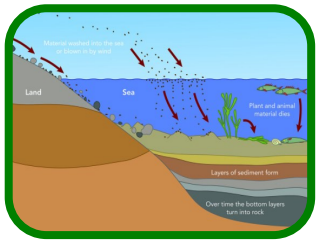
igneous



metamorphic



sedimentary



Sticky Knowledge:

- To name and identify the properties of igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks.
- To know how and why rocks change over time and why this happens.
- To know how fossils are formed.
- To know how soil is made and what it is made from.

Mary Anning

George Cuvier

Working scientifically:

- To know how to set up fair and comparative testing
- To know how to gather, record and present data
- To know how to use results to draw simple conclusions
- To know how to use scientific evidence to answer questions or support findings.