




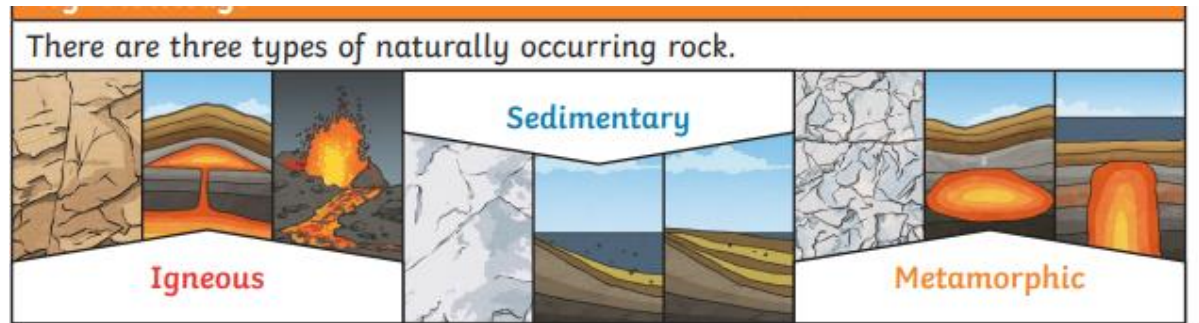







ROCKS AND FOSSILS – WOODPECKER CLASS

Key Vocabulary	
Igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava.
Sedimentary rock	Rock that has been formed from 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 sedimentary or igneous but changed due 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. Sand for example.
permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it.
impermeable	Does not allow liquid to pass through it.
Palaeontology	The study of fossils.

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



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

Links to previous learning:

- Disaster – volcanoes and earthquakes
- William Smith a famous geologist