





Year 3 Chemistry: Rocks and Fossils

Subject Specific Vocabulary		How are fossils formed?	Knowledge about rocks
rock	A solid mineral material.	When plants and animals die, they fall to the seabed.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> There are different types of rock e.g. sandstone, limestone, slate etc. which have different properties.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rocks can be compared based on their appearance and properties.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If a rock is permeable, this means it allows water to pass through it. Rocks that are impermeable do not allow water to pass through them.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Weathering breaks down rocks on the surface of the Earth. Rocks can be weathered by water, wind and freezing temperatures.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A fossil is the preserved remains of a plant or animal. The process of a fossil being formed is called fossilisation.</p>
igneous	Igneous rock is magma that has cooled and hardened.	They became covered and squashed by other material.	
metamorphic	Metamorphic rocks are changed by heat and pressure deep underground.	Over time the bones from the animal and plant matter is replaced by minerals from the water.	
sedimentary	Broken parts of rock are squashed together to form sedimentary rock.		
permeable	Allowing liquid or gas to pass through it.		
		Who was Mary Anning?	
weathering	The process of being worn away.	Mary Anning was a famous fossil hunter and collector. She found and identified many pre-historic fossils from the time of the dinosaurs.	
body fossil	Body fossils are plant and animal remains like leaves, teeth, shells and bones.		
trace fossil	Trace fossils are evidence left behind by animals, things like footprints, burrows and even poo.		