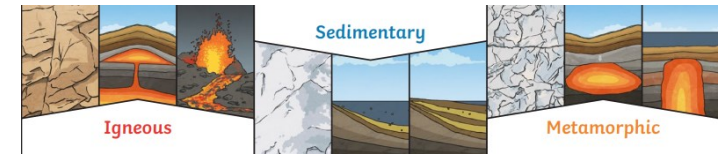


Big Question: How are rocks and soils formed?



Key Objectives:

1. Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties
2. Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock
3. Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.


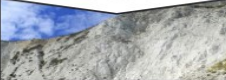









What I will know, understand and do:

1. Identify naturally occurring rocks and explore their uses.
2. Group rocks according to their characteristics
3. Plan, carry out and evaluate experiments to compare rocks.
4. Identify rocks that are used for particular purposes.
5. Explore soil and how it is formed.
6. Explore what fossils are and how they are formed.
7. Identify fossilised remains.

Important subject

Vocabulary I will learn:

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.

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