


<b>rock</b>	A naturally occurring material made of minerals or a mixture of different sizes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stones</li> <li>pebbles</li> <li>boulders</li> </ul>	<b>Holly Berry vocabulary</b> PhD student at University of Bristol Holly is a palaeobiologist. She is researching whether fossils are best for		is hard and does not absorb water
<b>fossil</b>	The bones or other remains of living things are sometimes preserved in rocks as fossils.			
<b>soil</b>	Ground up rock mixed with plant and animal remains.			

**Words to describe the appearance of rocks:**





- hard or soft
- texture
- grains
- crystals
- absorb water or not



**Soils**

The property of soils is affected by the:

- type of rock
- size of rock pieces
- amount of organic matter in it.




**Fossil formation**

<b>Peat</b> 	- water-logged - contains partially decomposed plant material - soft and easily compressed
<b>Sandy soil</b> 	- light and dry - lots of air gaps so water drains through quickly
<b>Chalky soil</b> 	- stony and water drains through quickly - found in areas with lots of chalk
<b>Clay soil</b> 	- very sticky when wet - a heavy soil - water does not drain through it quickly



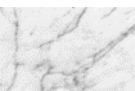
<b>Fossils were formed millions of years ago.</b>	
1 Plants and animals died and sank to the seabed.	<b>Animal fossil</b> 
2 The soft parts decayed away leaving the hard parts.	<b>Plant fossil</b> 
3 The hard parts were covered and squashed by many layers of sand and other materials.	
4 The animal/plant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

**Types of rocks**




**Sedimentary**

<b>sandstone</b> 	<b>limestone</b> 
<b>chalk</b> 	Chalk is used for drawing because it is crumbly and soft.

**Metamorphic**

<b>quartzite</b> 	<b>slate</b> 
<b>marble</b> 	Marble is good for gravestones because it does not rub away.


**Igneous**

<b>basalt</b> 	<b>pumice</b> 
<b>granite</b> 	Granite is good for worktops because it

**Rocks – Year 3**

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**Significant scientists**

<b>Mary Anning</b> (1799-1847) 	Mary Anning was an English palaeontologist and fossil collector. She became known around the world for important finds she made in Jurassic fossil beds in Dorset.
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