

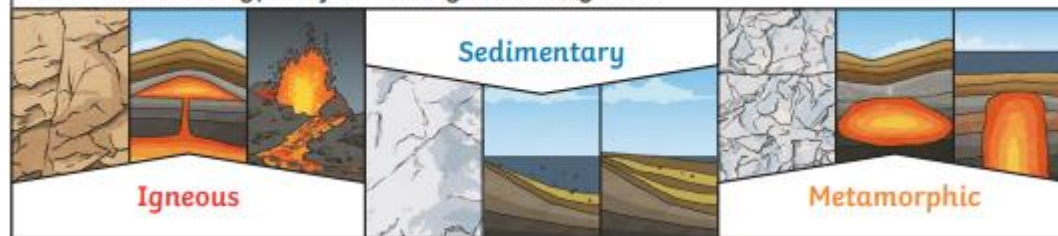


Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
rocks	Made up of grains that are packed together
mineral	Solid chemical substances that occur naturally. Each grain that makes up the rock is made from a mineral.
sediment	Tiny pieces of rock, dead animals and plants which settle at the bottom of rivers and oceans
permeable	Allows water to pass through it
impermeable	Does not allow water to pass through it
durable	Does not wear away easily
magma	Liquid rock inside a volcano
lava	Hot (700 to 1200 °C) liquid rock that flows out of a volcano. It glows red hot to white hot when it flows.
molten rock	Rock that has been reduced to liquid through heating.
fossils	The remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock
soil	A mixture of tiny particles of rocks, organic matter from animals and plants, as well as air and water

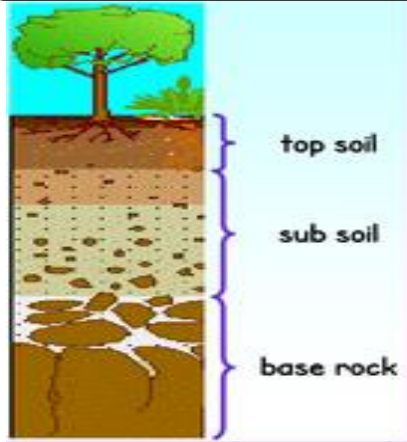
Classifying Rocks

There are three types of naturally occurring rock.



Man made	Natural		
	sedimentary	igneous	metamorphic
Man-made rocks are often used for buildings and structures.	Tend to be grainy in texture and may contain fossils e.g. sandstone, flint, chalk and limestone	Dark and heavy. Tend to have interlocking grains giving the rock a crystalline appearance e.g. granite	Hard rocks that can be damaged by acid. Often has a crystalline appearance e.g. marble, slate
Examples: Concrete and bricks	Formed by layers of sediment that has been deposited (laid down) over time. The sediment is compressed (squashed together) and eventually becomes solid layers of rock.	Formed when molten magma from a volcano cools down.	Formed when other rocks are changed due to heat or pressure

Layers of soil



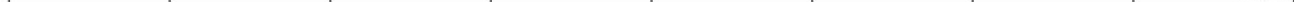
Soil:

Half of soil is air and water. The water is in the soil and the air is in the gaps between the soil. Things you might find in soil: sand, small stones, bits of leaf, insect wings, root, and ants, etc. Contained within the soil are millions of micro-organisms which help break down the matter and make the soil healthy and full of life.

Key Facts about Fossils

Fossils:

When an animal or plant dies, it usually decays quickly or is eaten. Sometimes however, an animal's body sinks into thick mud where there is no oxygen, so the remains do not decay and are not disturbed. The remains rest here for thousands/millions of years with more mud and pressure on them. Minerals in the mud turn the remains to stone.

	An animal dies. Some parts of the body decay and, usually, only the skeleton is left.	The skeleton is covered with sand, earth, rock or seabed before the bones can disappear.	Over a very long time, the bones break down and leave a space in the earth, like an empty mould.	Minerals slowly fill the space in layers, in the exact shape of the bones.	Under lots of pressure, the new minerals harden into rock.	The earth is eroded away by the weather or the sea. The rock fossil is exposed and discovered.	
							

Extending your learning:

Visit the Science Museum
Visit the Natural History Museum



Knowledge Organiser Revision Schedule

Here is the revision schedule for this half term's knowledge organiser. Please help your child to learn the specified section each week.

Week	Knowledge Organiser Section to Learn
Week 1 –	
Week 2 – 9 th January	Read the definitions for rocks, minerals, sediment and permeable.
Week 3 – 16 th January	Read the definitions for, impermeable, durable magma and lava.
Week 4 – 23 rd January	Read the definitions for molten rock, fossils and soil.
Week 5 – 30 th January	Look at the section on classifying rocks.
Week 6 – 6 th February	Look at the sections on soil and fossils.