



# Science

## Year 3

## Rocks

# Exciting Books



## Scientific Enquiry



### Fossil formation

Fossils were formed millions of years ago.

- 1 Plants and animals died and sank to the seabed.
- 2 The soft parts decayed away leaving the hard parts.
- 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.



Animal fossil

Plant fossil



sandstone

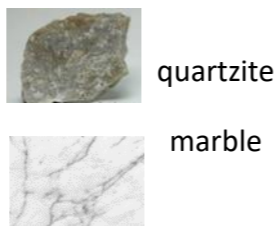
chalk

### Sedimentary

limestone



← Chalk is used for drawing because it is crumbly and soft.



quartzite

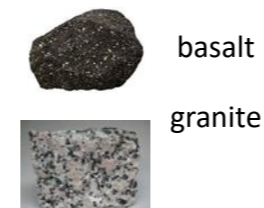
marble

### Metamorphic

slate



← Marble is good for gravestones because it does not rub away.



basalt

granite

### Igneous

pumice



← Granite is good for worktops because it is hard and does not absorb water.

## Sticky Knowledge

## Aspirational Person



**Mary Anning**  
(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.

Portrait of Mary Anning with her dog Tray and the Golden Cap outcrop in the background, Natural History Museum, London.

**Rock** A naturally occurring material made of minerals. They can be different sizes: stones, pebbles, boulders.

**Durability** The ability to withstand pressure or damage.

**Permeable** Allowing liquids to pass through.

**Fossil** The bones or remains of living things are sometimes preserved in rocks as fossils.

**Sediment** Material deposited by water, wind or ice.

**Soil** Ground up rock mixed with plant or animal remains.

**Organic Matter** Matter from a recently alive organism.

**Micro-organisms** Living things too small to be seen by the naked eye.

## Subject Specific Vocabulary