



# Big Question

## What can rocks tell us about our past?

### Key Vocabulary

**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 starts out as igneous or sedimentary but has 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.

**Sediment:** Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand.

**Permeable:** Allows liquid to pass through

**Impermeable:** Does not allow liquid to pass through.

**Fossils:** The remains of a once-living organism that has been preserved as rock.

**Erosion:** When water, wind or ice wears away land.

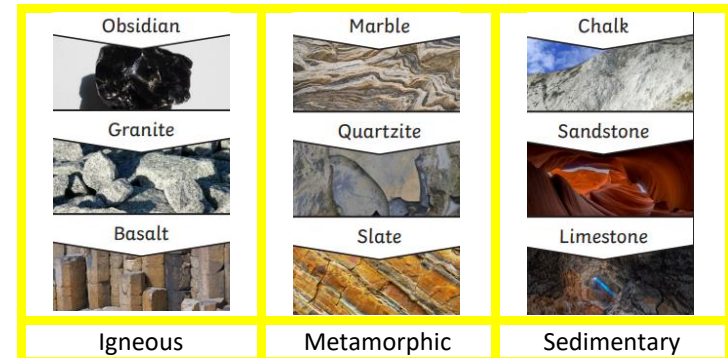
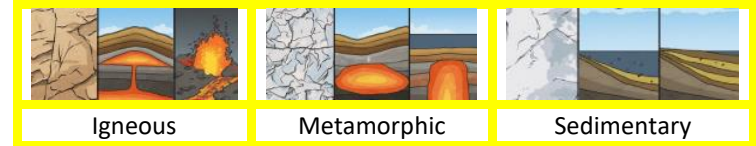
### Science knowledge that will help me on my journey:

- Soils are made from tiny pieces of eroded rock, air and organic matter.
- There are a variety of naturally occurring soils, including clay, sand and silt.



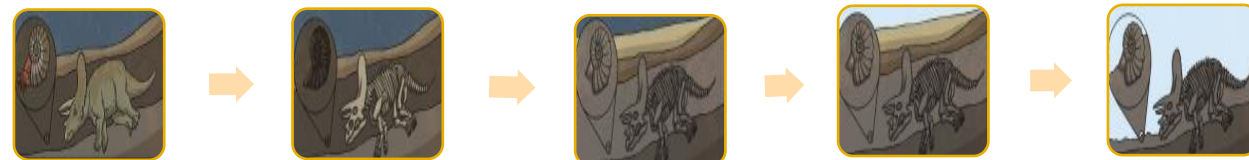
### Science knowledge that will help me on my journey:

- There are three different types of rocks



### Science knowledge that will help me on my journey:

- Fossils are formed over millions of years. Scientists can use fossils to find out what life was like on Earth in prehistoric times.



An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock.

More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain (e.g. bones, shell)/

Over thousands of years, sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil.

Changes in sea level take place over a long period.

As erosion and weathering takes place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.

As a scientist, by the end of our topic, I will know that:	Date
<p>There are three different rock types: sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks form from mud, sand and particles that have been squashed together over a long time to form rock. Examples include sandstone and limestone. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They usually contain visible crystals. Examples include pumice and granite. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard. Examples include slate and marble.</p>	
<p>Results are information that has been discovered as part of an investigation. A conclusion is the answer to a question that uses the evidence collected.</p>	
<p>Fossils form over millions of years and are the remains of a once-living organism, preserved as rock. Scientists can use fossils to find out what life on Earth was like in prehistoric times. Fossils form when a living thing dies in a watery environment. The body gets covered by mud and sand and the soft tissues rot away. Over time, the ground hardens to form sedimentary rock and the skeletal or shell remains turn to rock.</p>	
<p>Soils are made from tiny pieces of eroded rock, air and organic matter. There are a variety of naturally occurring soils, including clay, sand and silt. Different areas have different soil types.</p>	
<p>An observation involves looking closely at objects, materials and living things, which can be compared and grouped according to their features.</p>	