

Knowledge Organiser: LKS2 Science—Rocks

There are three types of naturally occurring rock.

Igneous **Sedimentary** **Metamorphic**

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

Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things:

- minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely broken-down rock);
- air;
- water;
- organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals).

topsoil

subsoil

bedrock

Mary Anning was born on 21st May 1799.
She died on 9th March 1847.

Mary Anning is a significant individual because she was one of the first people to find fossils of prehistoric animals. She was a fossil hunter.

Fossilisation

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, shells and teeth.	Over thousands of years, sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil . Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.	Changes in sea level take place over a long period.	As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.

Caves are formed when water **permeates** through the bedrock and **erodes** some of the rock away. Over thousands of years these caves can become very large.

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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 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.

Global Goal:

Global Goal 13: Climate Action

Deforestation, habitat loss, and agricultural activities disrupts roots that support sediment and soil. These human activities can increase erosion rates 10 to 100 times faster than would naturally be seen.

