

What are we learning about?

In this unit children will recognise that below the surface of Earth is rock which they may not be able to see. They will understand that over time rocks have been broken down to form smaller rocks, pebbles, stones and eventually soils. They will recognise that there are different rocks and different soils which have different properties and appearances. Children will identify, name and describe different rocks. They will compare and group different rocks and soils based on appearance and properties, e.g. hardness, and they will examine the soil in their local area. They will consider the impact of worms in making soils. Children will also describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when living things have been trapped in rock. They will have the opportunity to make a model fossil and look at the work of early palaeontologists, such as Mary Anning.

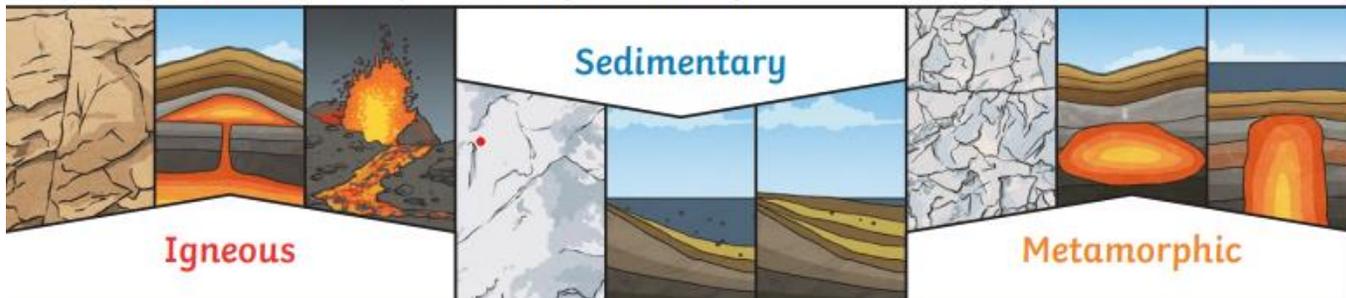
What can I do at home?

Go on to BBC Bitesize (follow the QR code) and see some amazing facts which tell you more about rocks and soils.



Sticky Knowledge

There are three types of naturally occurring rock.



Significant People/ Places



Mary Anning was an English fossil collector, dealer, and palaeontologist who became known around the world for the discoveries she made in Jurassic marine fossil beds in the cliffs along the English Channel at Lyme Regis in the county of Dorset in Southwest England.

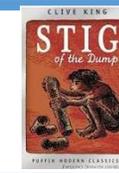
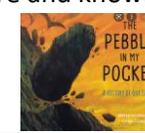


The Jurassic Coast is 95 miles of coastline that stretches from East Devon to Dorset, and fossils are kind of a big deal here. Such a big deal in fact that it was made England's first World Heritage Site in 2001. These limestone cliffs (including the Durdle Door arch) are made up of layers of sedimentary rock and they're brimming with fossils. Amateur paleontologists are free to collect the loose fossils that would otherwise be destroyed by the sea, although it is prohibited to chisel them out of the rocks.

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.

Texts we are reading for pleasure and knowledge:



Prior Knowledge – what do I already know about rocks and soil?

Questions

Start of Topic

End of Topic

1. Who is Mary Anning?

2. Can you name the main three different types of rock?

3. Name a type of rock ie Limestone.

4. How are fossils formed?

5. What is soil made from?