



WHO?

Mary Anning

Year 1 & 2  
Materials


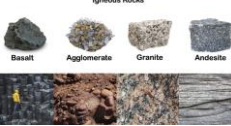
Chemistry




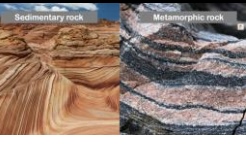
## Vocabulary

<b>igneous rocks</b>	Rocks made from solidified lava.	<b>sedimentary rocks</b>	Rocks made from layers of sediment (sand, mud etc) that has been subjected to heat and pressure
<b>magma</b>	Hot liquid rock below the surface of the Earth	<b>weathering</b>	The wearing away of rocks which are broken down into smaller pieces
<b>marble</b>	A type of metamorphic rock	<b>fossil</b>	The imprint of a prehistoric plant or animal, embedding into rock
<b>metamorphic rocks</b>	Rocks that have changed from igneous or sedimentary through heat and pressure	<b>fragments</b>	Small pieces of something



## WHAT?

1.  



- **Igneous** rocks is one of the 3 main types of rock. It forms when hot, **molten rock solidifies** after **cooling**.
- This can occur in **volcanoes** on the surface of the Earth or while the melted rock still remains within the Earth's crust.
- **Granite** is hard and has crystal inside it
- **Pumice** has holes in it because it was cooled quickly.

2.  



- **Sedimentary** rocks are formed when **layers** of sand, bones, pebbles etc settle down for a long time. Over **millions** of years, the layers build up and the **pressure** makes sedimentary rock e.g. **chalk** and **limestone**.
- **Metamorphic** rocks start as **igneous or sedimentary** and change through **heat and pressure** e.g. **marble** and **slate**.

3.  



- **Weathering** is when rock is **broken down** into **smaller pieces** because of the **environment**.
- Rain, wind, pollution, plants and animals can all cause weathering.
- **Softer rocks** e.g. **limestone** and **chalk** are **more likely** to be affected by weathering.

4.  

- **Flowing water** can **erode** (break down) rocks which is why **pebbles** on the beach are **smooth**.
- Flowing water can also **carry other rocks** which **collide** with each other, causing them to **chip** and **become smaller**.
- **Engineers** and **architects** need to know how water affects rock so they can choose the right **materials** for their outdoor structures (buildings, bridges).

5.  

- When a living thing dies, its bones and teeth can become **fossilised**. **Sediment** (sand and mud) covers the **skeleton**, causing **pressure and heat**. This turns the sediment to **rock**. After the **bones** have **rotted** away, the rock is left over – this is the **fossil**.
- **Fossils** are **NOT** bones.

6.  

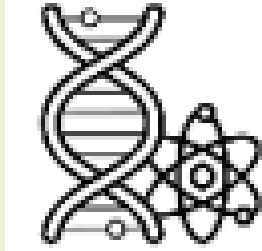
- There are different types of **soil** based on **colour**, **thickness** and **wetness**. Gardens can have different types of soil, which affects what types of **plants** can grow.
- Soil is made of **fragments** of **rock** and **plants** that have died.
- **Weather** can affect the soil. **Cooler environments** have richer soil that contains **more nutrients**.

## Helpful links

Mary Anning: Fossil Hunter!



What is chemistry?



Where is the best place to find fossils?



Weathering and erosion!

