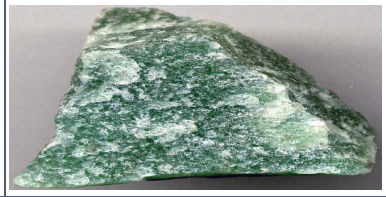
Ospreys Science Spring 2020

Where do rocks come from and are they all the same?

Key Knowledge		
There are three types of naturally occurring rock.		
Igneous	**Sedimentary**	**Metamorphic**
		
Obsidian	**Chalk**	**Marble**
		
Granite	**Sandstone**	**Quartzite**
		
Basalt	**Limestone**	**Slate**

An animal dies and gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock. More layers of rock cover it. Only the hard part of the animal remains, e.g. bones, shell and teeth. Over thousands of years the bones turn to mineral but stay the same shape.

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.
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.
Sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind.
Permeable	Allows liquid to pass through it.
Impermeable	Does not allow liquid 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.

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