<u>Year 3 – Rocks Knowledge Mat</u>

<u>Glossary</u>		The Rock Cycle	<u>Sticky Facts</u>
rocks	Rocks are made up of grains that are packed together	Rock cycle - The series of changes that rock undergoes over time as it shifts between different types.	Classification of Rocks There are different types of rocks:
mineral	Minerals are sold chemical substances that occur naturally. Examples include diamond and quartz. Each grain that makes up the rock is made from a mineral.		 Metamorphic rocks are formed when other rocks are changed due to heat or pressure. Examples include slate and marble Igneous rock is formed when magma or lava from volcanoes cools. Examples include basalt and granite. Most igneous rock is very hard Sedimentary rocks are formed over millions of years when sediments (tiny pieces of rocks and animal skeletons) are pressed together at the bottom of seas and rivers. Examples include sandstone, coal and chalk. Some sedimentary rocks contain fossils (bones or shells of living things that were buried long are and have
permeable	Allowing water to pass through it. Something that does not allow water to pass through is impermeable		
durable	Something does not wear way easily		
magma	Liquid rock inside a volcano	Menng Barel, high temportants Megana from motion Lards and months	turned to stone)
lava	Liquid rock that flows out of a volcano	How fossils are formed?	
molten rock	A rock that has been reduced through heating	 Most fossils are formed in sedimentary rock. When the organism dies it begins to rot or decompose. If it is buried quickly by fine sediment it can leave an imprint and the bones are covered in mud. Many years pass and the mud turns to rock. Over time the bones change into minerals. The organism is now a fossil. 	 Igneous Rock Sedimentary Rock Metamorphic Rock Why is soil important? Plants – Nutrients in soil help plants to grow and anchor roots in the ground Atmosphere – Soil releases gases such as carbon dioxide into the air Living organisms – Many animals, fungi and bacteria live in soil Nutrient cycles – Soil is important in recycling nutrients Water – Soil helps to filter and clean water
fossils	The remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock		
soil	Soil is a mixture of tiny particles of rocks, organic, matter from animals and plants as well as air and water		
erosion	The process of transporting and wearing away rocks or soil as loose articles that are moved by water, wind, ice or gravity.		