KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Rocks

Key Vocabulary

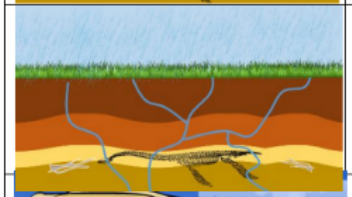
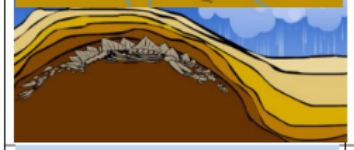
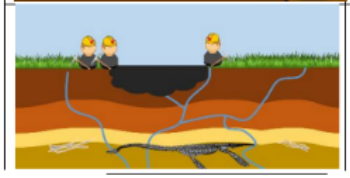
magma	Molten rock that remains under-ground
Lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground
sediment	Natural solid broken down by weathering, erosion and trans-ported by the action of wind, wa-ter or ice
permeable	Allows liquid to pass through
impermeable	Does not allow liquid to pass through
durable	Hard wearing, able to withstand pressure or damage
acidity	The level of acid in substances
Igneous rock	Rock formed from magma or lava e.g. obsidian, granite, basalt
Sedimentary rock	Rock formed by layers of sedi-ment pressed down hard and sticking together. e.g. Chalk, sandstone, limestone
Metamorphic rock	Rock starting as igneous or meta-morphic and changed due to heat or pressure. e.g. Marble, quartz-ite, slate
Anthropic rocks (human made)	Rocks made or modified by hu-mans e.g. brick, concrete

Mary Anning (1799-1847)

English fossil collector who became known around the world for finds she made in Jurassic marine fossil beds located in Lyme Regis. She correctly identified the ichthyosaur when she was 12 years old. She was known as 'Mary Anning, The Fossil Finder'.

Key Facts

The Process of Fossilisation.

	An animal dies. It gets covered in sediment. After a while the animal will rot leaving behind only the bones (skeleton).
	Layers of rock cover the skeleton.
	Over thousands of years pressure forces the sedimentary layers together, turning them into sedimentary rock. Sediment enters the mould to make a cast fossil.
	The water transports tiny pieces of impermeable rock, which are left inside the mould. Over time the whole skeleton or remains will become solid rock- called a cast
	As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed. Scientists called palaeontologists examine bones to find out about animals.