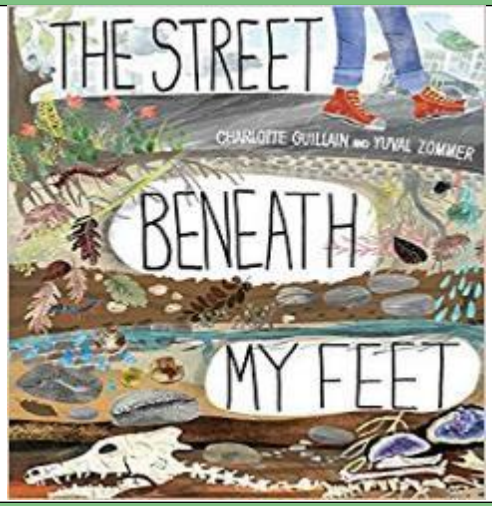
Year 3: How are rocks formed?

Subject Specific Vocabulary

fossil	A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism.
soil	Soil consists of a mix of organic material (decayed plants and animals) and broken bits of rocks and minerals.
crystals	Crystals are a special kind of solid material where the molecules fit together in a repeating pattern.
sedimentary	Sedimentary rocks are made when sand, mud and pebbles get laid down in layers. Over time, these layers are squashed under more and more layers.
metamorphic	When a rock experiences heat and pressure, it becomes a metamorphic rock. All metamorphic rocks start as another type of rock.
igneous	Igneous rock is formed when magma cools and solidifies. It may do this above or below the Earth's surface.
magnetic pole	Either of two areas on the earth's surface, one near the geographic north pole and one near the geographic south pole, where the Earth's magnetic fields are strongest.
organic matter	Organic matter is matter that has come from a recently living organism. It is capable of decaying.
attract and repel	A magnetic field is the area around the magnet where it can attract or repel things. When you bring two magnets together they will either attract or repel.

Interesting Book



Important facts to know by the end of the rocks and magnets topic:

- Know how fossils are formed.
- Know what soil is.
- Know that magnets attract some objects but not others.
- Know the difference between igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.
- Predict whether two magnets will attract or repeal each other.
- Know that magnets have two poles.
- Group together different rocks according to different attributes.

Sticky Knowledge about our rocks and magnets

- ❑ Rocks have been used by humans for millions of years, from early tools and weapons through to construction materials for modern buildings.
- ❑ Sediment deposited over time, often as layers at the bottom of lakes and oceans, forms sedimentary rocks.
- ❑ Extreme pressure and heat over time forms metamorphic rocks. Examples are marble and slate.
- ❑ When magma cools and solidifies it forms igneous rock. Examples are granite and pumice.
- ❑ The Earth is a very big magnet. Its North and South poles are highly magnetic.
- ❑ A magnet always has north and south poles. Cutting a magnet in half makes two magnets, each with two poles.
- ❑ Magnets only attract certain types of metals, other materials such as glass, plastic and wood aren't attracted.