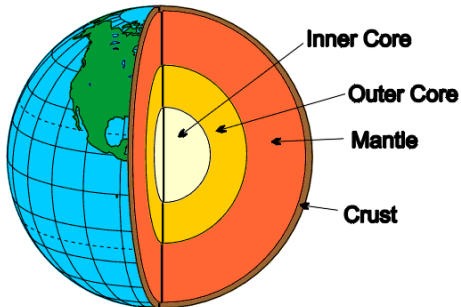


# Y3 We Will Rock You



## Key Learning Objectives:

- Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock
- Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties

## How you can help at home:

- Look at different rocks and fossils that the children may have at home and help them to describe them in terms of colour and permeability.
- Talk about how we use different rocks in everyday life e.g. slate for roofs, marble for worktops, sandstone for houses.

## Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
fossils	Fossils are the remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago. Most fossils are found in earth that once lay underwater.
sedimentary	<b>Sedimentary</b> rocks are formed by <b>sediment</b> that is deposited over time, usually as layers at the bottom of lakes and oceans. This <b>sediment</b> can include minerals, small pieces of organic matter.
igneous	<b>Igneous</b> rocks are a word used for rocks that have formed by the cooling and hardening of molten lava or magma.
metamorphic	<b>Metamorphic</b> rocks are formed when other rocks are affected by great temperatures and pressures. They do not melt, but the chemicals they contain may change their forms, or crystal shapes.
properties	A <b>property</b> is a way of describing how something looks; it's an attribute or characteristic e.g. size, texture, and colour.
permeable	A material (like rock) that allows liquid to flow through it
Mohs scale	Used to describe the hardness of minerals.
crystals	Crystals are a special kind of solid material where the molecules fit together in a repeating pattern