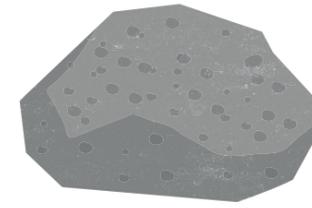


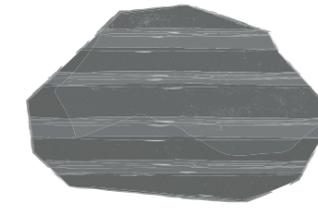
KEY FACTS

-
- The Earth's crust is made up of different rocks.
- Some common rocks include chalk, granite, sandstone, marble and limestone.
- All rocks are made of minerals. Some common minerals include quartz, feldspar, calcites (which make chalk), iron and copper.
- Rocks come in different sizes, from tiny pebbles through to enormous boulders.
- The study of rocks is Geology.
- There are three main types of rocks:
 - **Igneous**
 - **Sedimentary**
 - **Metamorphic**
- Igneous rocks form when magma (molten rock) from an erupting volcano cools and becomes solid. Igneous rocks make up around 90% of the rock in the Earth's crust. An example of an igneous rock is basalt
- Sedimentary rocks form when sediment at the bottom of rivers and oceans builds up over many years. This sediment is compressed into layers by the weight above it. Sedimentary rocks make up around 75% of the rocks on the Earth's surface.
- Metamorphic rocks are formed when igneous or sedimentary rocks are changed over time by heat or pressure.
- Rocks can be identified and classified by their properties: colour, texture, hardness and permeability.
- Dead animals and plants turn into fossils if they are buried by mud or sand for many thousands of years.

TYPES OF ROCK



IGNEOUS



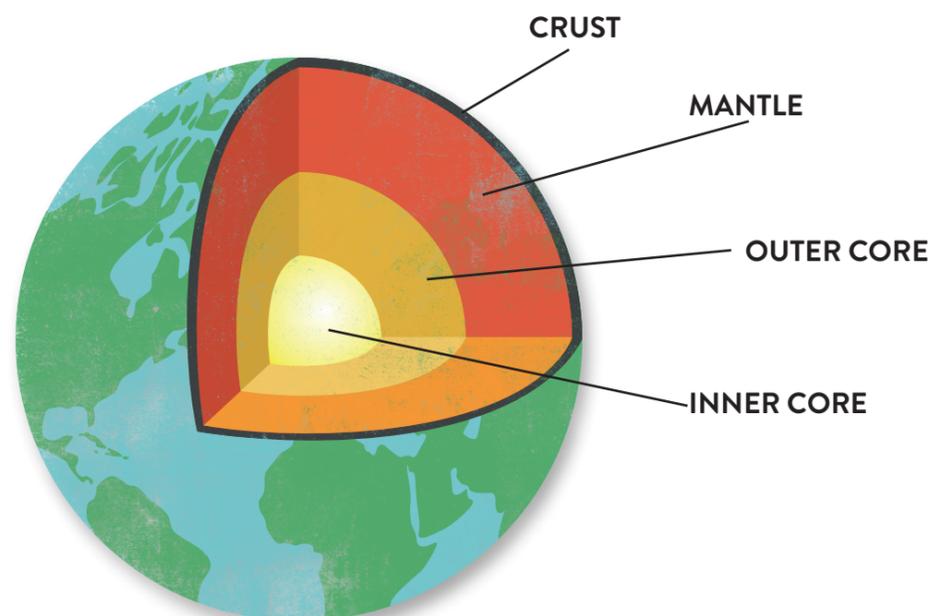
SEDIMENTARY



METAMORPHIC

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THE EARTH'S CORE



WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY



GROUPING



COLLECTING AND RECORDING DATA



PRESENTING FINDINGS



TESTING/EXPERIMENTING

SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE



Mary Anning (21 May 1799 – 9 March 1847) was an English fossil collector and palaeontologist who became known around the world for important finds she made on the South coast of England. For example, she discovered the first Ichthyosaur fossil.

KEY VOCABULARY



-
- Mineral:** a natural substance that makes up rock.
- Crystals:** minerals that join together to make igneous rock.
- Ore:** rock or mineral that contains metal.
- Igneous:** rock formed from magma (molten rock).
- Sedimentary:** rock made from sediment (small pieces of rock and other matter)
- Metamorphic:** rocks formed when igneous or sedimentary rocks are changed by temperature or pressure.
- Crust:** the Earth's Surface
- Mantle:** the thin layer of rock beneath the Earth's surface
- Outer core:** the next layer, made of molten minerals, mostly iron and nickel
- Inner core:** the centre of the Earth: a solid sphere, most probably made of iron and nickel.
- Permeable:** allows water to pass through.
- Impermeable:** doesn't allow water to pass through.
- Fossil:** the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal.
- Geology:** the study of rocks.
- Palaeontology:** the study of prehistoric species