



Earth, Rocks and Soil

Natural Rocks

Igneous	Sedimentary
Obsidian 	Chalk
Granite 	Sandstone
Basalt 	Limestone

Metamorphic
Marble
Quartzite
Slate

Man Made Rocks

Brick 	Concrete
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Fossilisation Process

	An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock.
	More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth.
	Over thousands of years sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil. Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.
	Changes in sea level take place over a long period of time.
	As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.

Mary Anning

Mary Anning was an English fossil collector, dealer and palaeontologist. She became known around the world for important finds she made in Jurassic marine fossil beds in the cliff at Lyme Regis. You can see her discoveries at the Natural History Museum.



Key Vocabulary

Igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava
Sedimentary rock	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see the layers of sediment in the rock
Metamorphic rock	Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changes due to being exposed to extreme heat and pressure
magma	Molten rock which remains underground
lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground
sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water and wind, e.g. sand
permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it
impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it
fossil	The remains or impression of an animal or plant in a rock