Knowledge Organiser: Rocks

Careers connected to rocks: geologist, archaeologist



Lesson Sequence



Igneous forms when magma becomes solid and crystallises. Extrusive forms on the surface of the earth. Intrusive forms from within.



Sedimentary rocks are formed when layers of sedimentary pile up. Metamorphic begins as a different rock, heats up, has pressure or has fluid applied.



Weathering breaks down or dissolves rocks and sedimentary. Rocks have different purposes depending on their strength, density, spacing and comparative strength.



Water affects rock in different ways. It can get into cracks and freeze, the ice expands and push cracks apart.



Fossils are made when hard parts of bodies are buried and covered by sediment. More and more is laid on top, it becomes compact and turns to rock.



Soil is a mixture of organic and inorganic matter. It is vital to sustaining the ecosystem to grow vegetation.

What is soil made from?

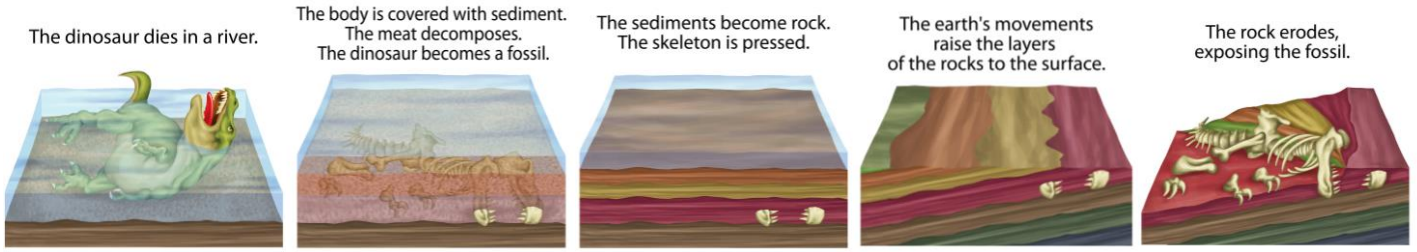


AIR – Oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen
ORGANIC MATTER – Living and dead plants and animals.
WATER – Air and water fill the gaps between particles of soil.
MINERALS – Broken down rock.

chalk	flint	marble	limestone	sandstone	granite
					

Igneous Rock	Metamorphic Rock	Sedimentary Rock
		
Far underground the temperature is so hot, rock melts into a liquid (molten rock). When the liquid is underground, it is called magma and it can cool to form igneous rock.	Metamorphic rocks are formed under the surface of the earth from the change (metamorphosis) that occurs under the intense heat and pressure (squeezing).	These rocks form under the sea. Rocks are broken into small pieces by wind and water (erosion). They settle as mud, sand, minerals and even remains of living things. Over time layers build up and the pressure turns this sediment into rock.

How fossils are formed.



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