Chemistry: Rocks



What should I already know?

- How to identify and describe the properties of a range of everyday materials.
- How to group a variety of materials.

Igneous Rocks







Granite

Basalt

Obsidian

Magma is molten rock beneath the surface of the earth. When magma cools and solidifies at or near the surface, it creates igneous rock.

Sedimentary Rocks







Conglomerate

Mudstone

Limestone

As bits of minerals settle into layers over thousands of years, the weight of water and the layers of sediment above press down and cement the minerals into sedimentary rock.

Metamorphic Rocks







Chaiss

Schist

Slate

When sedimentary or igneous rocks are subjected to extreme pressure and heat, their mineral structures transform, resulting in metamorphic rock.

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What am I going to learn?

- To compare and group different kinds of rocks based on their appearance and simple physical properties.
- How fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rocks.
- That soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

Vocabulary			
Sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in new places by water or wind e.g. sand.		
Erosion	When wind, water or ice wears away land.		
Fossils	The remains of animals or plants that lived long ago. They give scientist clues about the past.		
Fossilisation	The process by which fossils are formed.		
Palaeontology	The study of fossils.		

Enquiry	Observing changes	Pattern	Fair
Types	over time	Seeking	Testing
	ldentifying,	Research	Problem
	Grouping and		Solving
	Classifying		Joivany

Working

Scientifically







investigations



Record and report data



I will observe rocks and explore how and why they might have changed over time.

and classify

I will identify and classify rocks.

I will investigate what happens when rocks are rubbed together or what changes occur when they are in water and report on my findings.

I will explore different soils and identify similarities and differences between them.