



What lies beneath our feet?

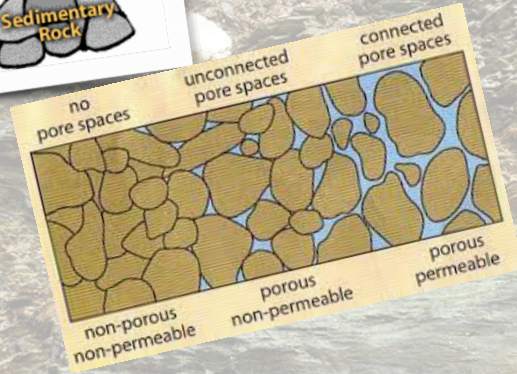
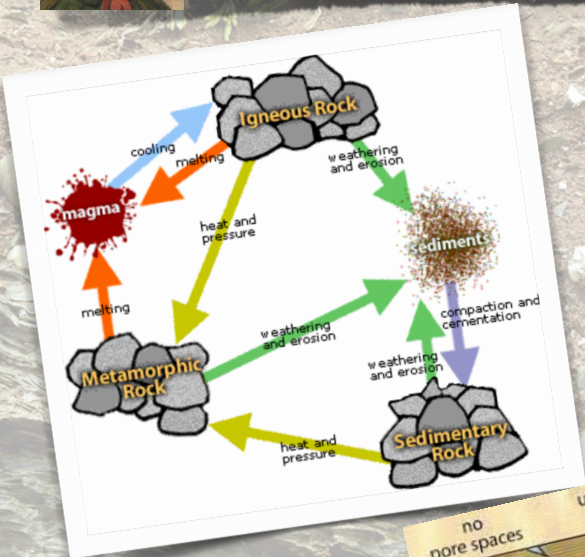



 Key scientist = Mary Anning 
 Mary Anning was an English fossil collector, dealer, and palaeontologist who became known around the world for the discoveries she made in Jurassic marine fossil beds in the cliffs along the English Channel at Lyme Regis in the county of Dorset in Southwest England.




 Key learning

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




Working scientifically focus 


- Observing and measuring
- Setting up tests
- Making predictions




 Key vocabulary

Igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava. e.g Obsidian, granite and basalt.
Metamorphic rock	Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure. E.g. Marble, quartzite and slate.
Sedimentary rock	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. E.g. Chalk, sandstone and limestone.
Magma	Molten rock that 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 or wind e.g. sand.
Permeable	Allows liquid to pass through it.
Impermeable	Does not allow liquid to pass through it.
Fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.
Erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land.

Scientific enquiry types 




Comparative and fair testing



Identifying and classifying



 Ethics

Do significant rock and fossil findings belong to researchers and museums or is it a case of 'finders keepers'?