

Year 3 Autumn 1 Rocks , Soils and Fossils

Topic Vocabulary I hope to use ...

Permeable

A material that lets water or other liquids pass through it .

impermeable

A material that does **not** let water or other liquids pass through it .

pumice

The name of rocks that are formed when lava or magma cools, hardens, and forms new rocks

Fossil

The preserved remains or trace of a plant or animal that lived a long time ago .

weathering

The process where rocks are broken down into smaller pieces by rain, wind, ice, plants, or changes in temperature

Palaeontologist

A scientist who studies fossils to learn about plants and animals that lived millions of years ago.

More facts I have discovered in my work.

Glossary

Rock is **a natural element found in the ground.**

Magma is molten rock that remains underground

Lava is molten rock that comes out of the ground

Sediment is 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 means something that does not allow liquids to pass through it

Classify means to sort living things or objects into groups based on their features.

Rocks

Types of Rocks

There are 3 types of naturally occurring rocks

Igneous



Rock that has been made by magma or molten rock.

Sedimentary



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 that started out as igneous or sedimentary but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure

Mary Anning

She was a paleontologist
Mary would go to the cliffs at Lyme Regis from a young age.



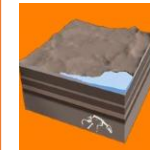
Fossils

Fossils are the remains or impressions of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved

How are fossils formed?



1. Sediment
An animal is buried



2. Layers
More layers settle above

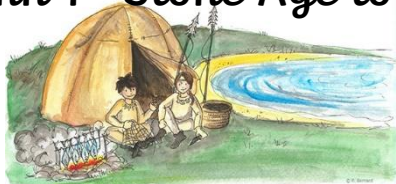


3. Movement
The fossil is pushed closer to the surface



4. Erosion
Erosion wears away the rock layers

Y3 Autumn 1- Stone Age to Iron Age



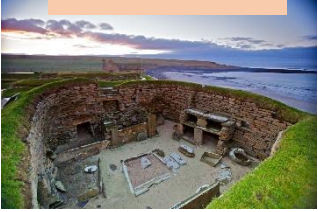
Word	Definition
Prehistory	The time before people wrote things down.
A period of history	A length of time in history with certain features.
Archaeology	The study human history through the excavation of sites.
Era	A long and distinct period of history.
Paleolithic Era	Longest and earliest time period of the Stone Age.
Mesolithic Era	The middle of the Stone Age.
Neolithic Era	The end of the Stone Age.

Concepts:



More facts I have discovered through my research...

Skara Brae



A well preserved Stone Age village from the Neolithic period. It tells us that people lived in groups and what the houses were like.

Changes in Britain from Stone Age to the Iron Age

How can we find out about the prehistoric past?

Sources

Archaeological artefacts



Cave paintings

Archaeological sites

Sources

History books



Museums

The internet



Life in Prehistoric Britain



Homes

Early

People lived in caves or simple shelters. They moved from place to place.



Later

People lived in huts made from straw and mud. They stayed in one place.



Tools



Early

People used simple tools made from stone, usually flint.



Later

People made stronger tools and weapons from bronze and then iron.



Food



Early

People were hunter gatherers, foraging for berries and hunting for meat.



Later

People farmed crops and kept animals instead of just hunting and gathering.



Stone Henge

One of the biggest mysteries, historians are still unsure of its purpose. It does tell us about the advancement of the Stone Age people, who were able to build such a structure.

The longest period was the Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age).

The shortest period was the Iron Age.

The most change happened in the Neolithic (New Stone Age).

Prehistory Timeline

Stone Age

Bronze Age

Iron Age

Palaeolithic

Mesolithic

Neolithic

700,000 BC

10,000 BC

4500 BC

2300 BC

700 BC

AD 43