

Year 3 Knowledge Organiser - Rocks



Rocks

If you dig down anywhere on Earth you will find rock. Rocks can be hard, soft, rough or smooth, depending on what type of rock it is. Different types of rock have different uses.



granite



pumice



sandstone



chalk



marble



gneiss

Key Vocabulary

- granite** – a hard rock with easy to see crystals
- pumice** – a light rock with small holes
- sandstone** – a pale-coloured rock with grains
- chalk** – a soft white rock
- marble** – a white rock with crystals
- gneiss** – a hard rock with layers
- fossil** – the remains or trace of a living thing that lived a long time ago
- rock** – a natural material found on or underneath the Earth's crust
- fossilisation** – the process through which a fossil is formed
- sediment** – small pieces of soil, sand, gravel and small rocks
- soil** – a mixture of small rocks, organic matter and water
- sandy soil** – a soil made up of lots of sand and some clay
- clay soil** – a soil containing lots of clay which becomes sticky when wet
- peat soil** – a soil that contains lots of water and organic matter
- chalky soil** – a soil that contains lots of chalk or limestone
- organic matter** – the remains of dead animals and plant
- nutrients** – substances found in soil which help plants grow

Rocks



Some rocks have **layers**.



Some rocks have **grains**.



Some rocks have **crystals**.

Fossils

A **fossil** is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism. The process through which a fossil is formed is called fossilisation.



Soil



Soil is made up of organic matter, rocks and water.

The different types of soil



clay soil



sandy soil



chalky soil



peat soil