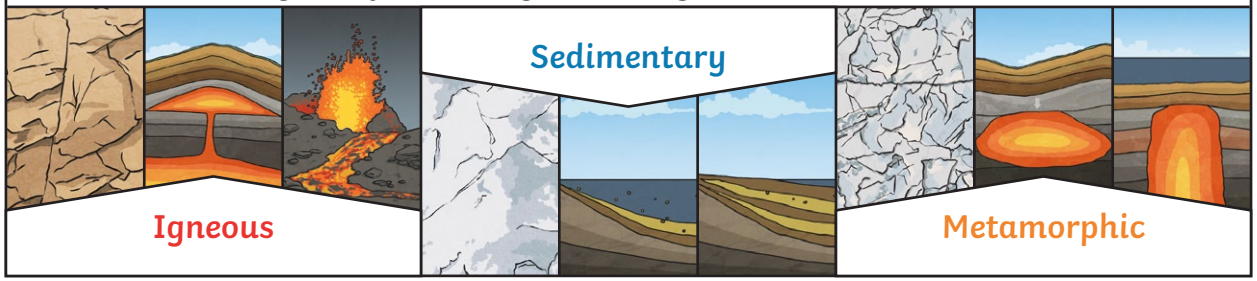
## Key Vocabulary

| | |
|---|---|
| **igneous rock** | Rock that has been formed from **magma** or **lava**. |
| **sedimentary rock** | 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** | Rock that started out as **igneous** or **sedimentary rock** but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure. |
| **magma** | Molten rock that remains underground. |
| **lava** | Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called **lava**. |
| **sediment** | Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand. |
| **permeable** | Allows liquids to pass through it. |
| **impermeable** | Does not allow liquids to pass through it. |

## Key Knowledge

There are three types of naturally occurring rock.




| Natural Rocks | | | Human-Made Rocks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Igneous | Sedimentary | Metamorphic | |
| Obsidian | Chalk | Marble | Brick |
| Granite | Sandstone | Quartzite | Concrete |
| Basalt | Limestone | Slate | Coade Stone |

Some words you might use to discuss the properties of a rock:

hard, soft, **permeable**, **impermeable**, durable (meaning resistant to weathering), high density, low density. Density measures how 'bulky' the rock is (how tightly packed the molecules are).

To look at all the planning resources linked to the Rocks unit, click here.

## Key Vocabulary

| | |
|---|---|
| **fossilisation** | The process by which fossils are made. |
| **palaeontology** | The study of fossils. |
| **erosion** | When water, wind or ice wears away land. |

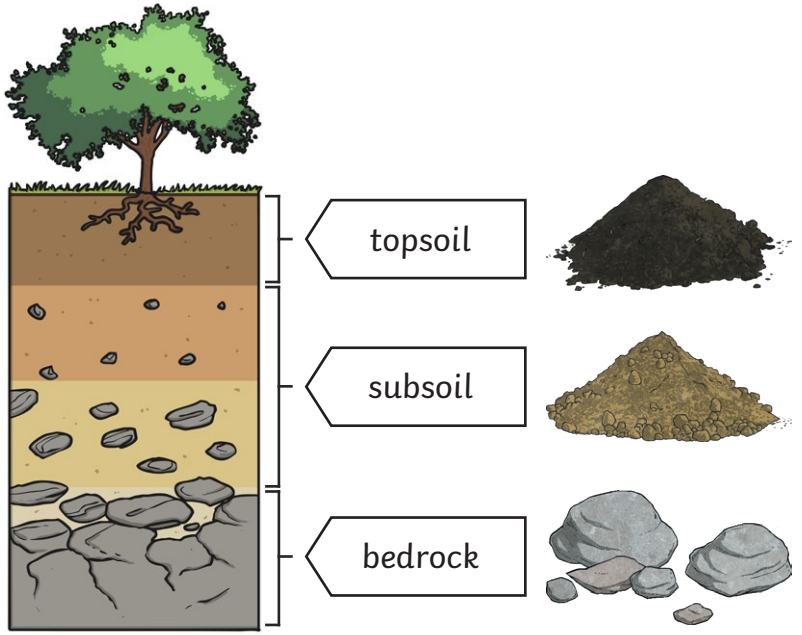
Caves are formed when water **permeates** through the bedrock and **erodes** some of the rock away. Over thousands of years these caves can become very large.

## Key Knowledge

### Soil

Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things:

- minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely broken-down rock);
- air;
- water;
- organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals).




## Fossilisation

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| An animal dies. It gets covered with **sediments** which eventually become rock. | More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth. | Over thousands of years, **sediment** might enter the mould to make a **cast fossil**. Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape. | Changes in sea level take place over a long period. | As **erosion** and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed. |

| Key Vocabulary | |
|---|---|
| life processes | These are the things that all living things do. They move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste and get their energy from food. |
| living | Things that are living have all the life processes. |
| dead | Things that are dead were once living. They did have all the life processes but don't now. |
| never living | Things made out of metal, plastic or rock were never living. They never had the life processes. |
| food chain | A food chain shows how each animal gets its food. Food chains are one of the ways that living things depend on each other to stay alive. |
| food sources | This is the place a living thing's food comes from. |

## Key Knowledge


living


dead


never living

Food chains. The arrows mean 'is eaten by'.

To look at all the planning resources linked to the Living Things and Their Habitats unit, click here.

| Key Vocabulary | |
|---|---|
| **habitat** | A **habitat** is the natural place something lives. A **habitat** provides **living** things with everything they need to **survive** such as food, shelter and water. |
| **microhabitat** | A **microhabitat** is a very small **habitat** in places like under a rock, under leaves or on a branch. Minibeasts live in **microhabitats**. The **microhabitats** have everything they need to **survive**. |
| **depend** | Many **living** things in a **habitat depend** on each other. This means they need each other for different things. |
| **survive** | This means to stay alive. |

## Key Knowledge

Examples of **habitats**:


woodland


urban


coastal


rainforest


arctic


desert


ocean


river


mountain

Examples of **microhabitats**:


short grass


flowers


inside rotting wood


under leaves


in and on soil