

Y3 Rocks Soils

KS2 Science · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

How does igneous rock form?

Step 1 · Where does it start?

Deep underground, where it is hot enough to melt rock into magma

Step 2 · Where does the magma go?

It may erupt from a volcano, or stay underground

Step 3 · What happens next?

It cools and hardens into igneous rock

Answer: Melted rock (magma or lava) cools and hardens to make igneous rock.

Check: Granite cooled slowly underground; basalt cooled quickly at the surface.

2. Now try one with the steps

Why are most fossils found in sedimentary rock?

Step 1 · How does sedimentary rock form?

Step 2 · What can be trapped in those layers?

Step 3 · What about igneous rock?

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. Name the THREE families of rock.

2. Which rock family forms from cooled magma or lava?

3. Which rock family forms from layers of sand and mud?

4. In which rock family are most fossils found?

5. Is chalk an igneous or a sedimentary rock?

6. What is soil made from?

7. What is the top layer of soil called?

8. What is the solid rock underneath the soil called?

9. Marble is a metamorphic rock made from limestone. What changed the limestone into marble?

10. Why is topsoil darker than subsoil?

11. The topsoil is 30 cm deep and the subsoil is 40 cm deep. How deep is the bedrock?

12. Why do most worms live in the topsoil, not the subsoil?

13. Pumice floats. It formed when frothy lava cooled very fast. Which rock family is it in?

14. Why is soil in one place different from soil in another?

4. Before you hand it in

Fossils can be found in any kind of rock.

Most fossils are found in sedimentary rocks such as chalk.

Soil is just dirt.

Soil = rock pieces + organic matter + air + water, with living things in it.

Rocks never change.

Rocks form and change over millions of years.

All rocks are hard.

Test rocks to compare how hard they are.