

Key vocabulary		Key Knowledge	Five Key Facts!
<p><b>fossilisation</b> – the process by which fossils are made</p> <p><b>igneous rock</b> - Rock that has been formed from magma or lava</p> <p><b>impermeable</b> – does not allow water to pass through it</p> <p><b>lava</b> - molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava</p> <p><b>magma</b> – molten rock that remains underground</p> <p><b>metamorphic rock</b> - Rock that has been exposed to extreme heat or pressure.</p>	<p><b>palaeontology</b> – the study of fossils</p> <p><b>permeable</b> – allows liquids to pass through it</p> <p><b>sediment</b> - Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand</p> <p><b>sedimentary rock</b> - formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see the layers.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brick and concrete are man-made rocks</li> <li>• Caves are formed when water permeates through the bedrock and erodes some of the rock away</li> <li>• Sedimentary rocks fizz when they come into contact with acid (eg vinegar)</li> <li>• Many interesting fossils were discovered by a woman called Mary Anning in Victorian times</li> <li>• Many rocks are as old as the earth, but new rock is being formed all the time – every time a volcano erupts!</li> </ul>

## How fossils are formed

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