

# SCIENCE ACTIVITY:

## Exploring Your Local Rock, like a Geologist

**TIME NEEDED:** 60 mins

**AGE:** Years 3, 4 and 5

### LEARNING OUTCOMES

**Knowledge:** Rock, deep time, geology of the UK

**Skills:** Observation, scientific research, drawing



### MATERIALS:

Rocks from your local area, sketchbooks, pencils, rubbers, coloured pencils.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHILDREN

- Go out into the countryside, look around and get a sample of your local rock. It might be easier to get it on the beach, on a hillside, in a disused quarry or a ploughed field. (Stones picked up from parks, driveways or gardens may not be local rock)
- Explore it scientifically. What clues does it give you about what it once was? Is it soft / hard? Light or heavy? Gritty or smooth? Does it erode easily? Does it absorb water or not? Can you see anything in it?
- Make a sketch of the rock. Add any details and notes.
- Using the knowledge you have gathered, find out what type of rock it is. A simple geological map of the UK is [here](#). Common rocks on the south coast of England are chalk, sandstone and limestone. The Jurassic Coast has many different rocks, do you know why this is? See a map of the Jurassic Coast [here](#).
- Find out how your rock was formed and how old it is. What was it once? An animal? Soil? A plant? Can you imagine what sort of prehistoric world existed where your rock was found? Were there dinosaurs, what plants grew there? What was the climate like? Do a drawing of the scene.
- Online, you can look up imagined scenes of the Cretaceous period, Jurassic period and Triassic period.



## FOLLOW UP

- 1) Find out more about the Jurassic Coast [here](#).
- 2) When you visit new places try to get a rock sample and find out about the geology of that place. More fun activities on rock can be found [here](#).

### Key Message

Science is a continuous process of discovery.  
We use evidence to get facts and form theories, then new facts disprove the old.



EMERALD ANT