



Visit

Clitheroe Castle Museum and Art Gallery

Monday 19 October 2015

Geology exhibition

1. The rocks in the Ribble Valley are 350 million years old.
2. Rocks are made up of a mixture of ingredients. Most of these ingredients are different types of minerals.
3. It took 300 million years for the British Isles to move from the Equator to its present position.
4. Geological time is divided into different periods. Limestone was formed in the Carboniferous Period.
5. The parts of the earth are core, mantle and rocky crust.
6. Corals, brachiopods, bivalves, bryozoans and different crinoids. These drifted down to the ocean floor with other sediments such as sand to form limestone. Limestone is a sedimentary rock.
7. The locally quarried limestone is full of different kinds of crinoids. How many can you see?
8. The rock around Clitheroe has an abundance of fossils and the area is internationally renowned for its diverse population of fossil crinoids (lumps, bumps and creatures).
9. Mountain building occurred around 320 million years ago. Africa collided with Europe. These crustal movements formed Pendle Hill.
10. See how the layers were pushed upwards. The rocks in Lanehead Quarry have been pushed upwards (turn the knob).
11. During the last 2 million years there have been warm climate and interglacial periods. 18,000 years ago there was the last Ice Age. Glaciers from east and west advanced on Clitheroe
12. Ice scrapes along carving up the local landscape leaving polished and scratched rock faces and shaped valleys. It also deposits material from elsewhere to form moraines and drumlins.

The Steward's Gallery

1. What is the theme of the exhibition?
2. What is the name of the artist?
3. Pick up a leaflet about the exhibition.
4. How many works are displayed?
5. How would you describe them?
6. Which do you like best?
7. Enter the competition to win a prize.
8. Make a sketch of the picture you like best
9. What kind of images are there? Drawings, paintings, photographs....?
10. How many witches and wizards can you see?

The Lithophone

1. What rock has been used for the bars?
2. What type of rock is it? Sedimentary, igneous or metamorphic?
3. How many octaves?
4. What other instruments are arranged like this? Piano, Xylophone ...
5. What scale are the 'white notes'? C major.
6. What do you call a scale on the 'black' notes? Pentatonic.
7. Try playing a pattern, a tune or a sound picture
8. In pairs play harmoniously and rhythmically together.
9. Why do the rocks ring? Fine grains of minerals tightly packed together.
10. How are they tuned? Thickness and length.
11. What are sound waves?
12. What is the point where the sound waves cross? Nodal point.