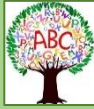


Science - Year 3 - Chemistry

Rocks



Key Vocabulary



igneous rock
 sedimentary rock
 metamorphic rock
 magma
 sediment
 permeable
 impermeable
 fossilisation
 palaeontology
 erosion

Science GOLDEN WORDS:

prediction
 measurements
 conclusion
 explain
 classify

Our 'rocks & soils' knowledge journey:
**this is the first time children will meet this topic.*

Key Facts



- There are three types of naturally occurring rock.
- Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.
- Sedimentary rocks are formed by sediment (including minerals, small pieces of plants and organic matter) that is compressed over a long period of time.
- Metamorphic rock has been changed over time by extreme pressure or heat.
- Caves are formed when water permeates through the base rock and erode some of the rock away.
- Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth.
- Soil is a mixture of different things including: minerals, air, water and organic matter (such as living and dead plants and animals).

Natural Rocks

Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic
Obsidian	Chalk	Marble
Granite	Sandstone	Quartzite
Basalt	Limestone	Slate

Human-made Rocks

Brick
Concrete
Coade Stone

Fossilisation

An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which over time become rock.	More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain.	Over thousands of years, sediment enters the mould to make a cast fossil .	Changes in sea level take place over a long period.	As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.

Working Scientifically:

- Ask relevant questions.
- Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.
- Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple, scientific ideas and processes.
- Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.