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.