



Year 3



Rocks

Statutory Requirements:

- Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties
- Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock
- Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter

Working Scientifically:

- Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them
- Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
- Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers
- Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions
- Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables

Key Knowledge:

- Rocks are made of minerals, fragments of older rocks, or fossils.
- Fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.
- Soils are made from rock and other organic matter.
- Igneous rocks are formed when molten rock has cooled. They contain crystals.
- Sedimentary rocks are formed when layers of sediment build up and are compressed.
- Metamorphic rocks are formed by intense pressure and heat.

Key Vocabulary:

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|---------------|----------------|
| ➤ Rock | ➤ Texture |
| ➤ Fossil | ➤ Rough |
| ➤ Soil | ➤ Smooth |
| ➤ Organic | ➤ Layers |
| ➤ Mineral | ➤ Crystals |
| ➤ Igneous | ➤ Sharp |
| ➤ Sedimentary | ➤ Hardness |
| ➤ Metamorphic | ➤ Permeability |

Key Scientists:



Classic

Mary Anning
(1799 – 1847)

English fossil collector and palaeontologist.



Classic

James Hutton
(1726 – 1797)

Scottish chemist known as the father of modern geology.



Contemporary

Alice Roberts (1973 -)

English historian, biologist and anthropologist who studies fossils.