



Knowing More, Remembering More

Remembering previous learning

What are rocks? Rocks come in different shapes, sizes and textures.

What are rocks used for? Rocks can be used to build things, such as walls or buildings.

What is floating? When materials stay at the top of the water.

What is sinking? When materials fall to the bottom of the water.

What is a rock? Rocks are a natural material found on and underneath the Earth's surface.

What is a stone? A stone is a small rock.

What is a pebble? A pebble is a small smooth rock, shaped by water.

In this unit children will:

- Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.

Working Scientifically:

- 3.6 Begin to use scientific equipment to make observations.
- 3.8 Gather and record data in different ways to help answer questions.
- 3.9 Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts, and tables.

Key Learning Steps:

1. Identify rocks
2. Group rocks
3. Test rocks
4. Local rock survey

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

English historian, biologist and anthropologist who studies fossils.

Key Vocabulary:

- granite
- pumice
- sandstone
- chalk
- marble
- gneiss
- crystals
- grains
- layers
- texture
- reaction
- hardness
- float
- sink
- brittle
- weathering

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Knowing more in Y3

Name 5 different types of rock. Granite, pumice, sandstone, chalk, marble and gneiss.

How can rocks be grouped by what they look like? Some rocks have grains, some have crystals, and some have layers.

What are the different properties of rocks? Some are hard, some react with acid, some are brittle, some float and some sink.

