Year 3 Science-Rocks and Soils Knowledge Organiser

Golden Thread: Communication

Objectives and Sticky Knowledge

Previous Knowledge Recap:

I can identify different materials including manmade and natural.

Land Objectives and Sticky Knowledge:

To know different types of rocks	To know properties of rocks	To know the process of fossilisation
*To know that there are Sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous rock. *Look at where you will locate each one. Sedimentary – sea bed. Igneous Rock- form when hot, molten rock crystallizes and solidifies. Metamorphic Rock – started as another rock but then chemically changed.	*Compare and group rocks based on their appearance and physical properties, giving reasons *To know whether rocks are permeable/not permeable, hard/soft, durable, density.	*To know the step by step process of how a fossil is formed. The animal dies, it rots/decomposes and the over years it is compressed into sedimentary rock. *To identify fossils such as from dinosaur, fish etc. *To know what a palaeontologist is *To know that Mary Anning was the first woman palaeontologist.

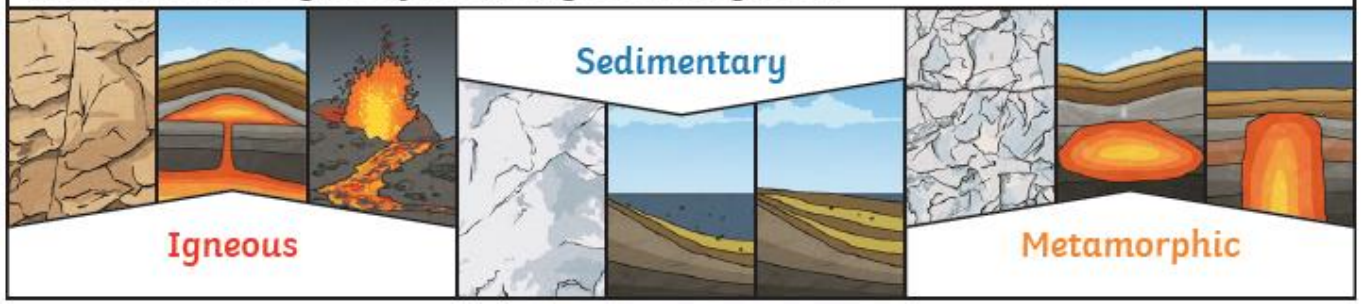
Links with 'Communication' Golden Thread:	Links with CST and CKA Values Crown:

Year 3 Science – Rocks and Soils Knowledge Organiser

Sky Objectives:

1. Ask relevant questions relating to a range of scientific enquiries.
2. Conduct a fair test and explain what happens.
3. Begin to notice patterns and trends in results and explain the potential causes.

There are three types of naturally occurring rock.



Natural Rocks			Human-Made Rocks
Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic	
Obsidian	Chalk	Marble	Brick
Granite	Sandstone	Quartzite	Concrete
Basalt	Limestone	Slate	Coade Stone

Fossilisation

An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock.	More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth.	Over thousands of years, sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil. Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.	Changes in sea level take place over a long period.	As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.