

Year 3: Rocks and Soils Autumn | Year B

What should I already know? I know the names, properties and uses of some materials; I know that materials can be changed by bending, squashing, stretching and twisting; I can link some rocks to their uses

Key Vocabulary		I am learning to...
Rock Soil Permeable Impermeable Durable Sedimentary Igneous Metamorphic Chalk Granite Sandstone Limestone Slate Weathering Fossil Fossilisation Decompose Erosion Variable Fair test	Naturally occurring solid material made of one or more minerals. The upper layer of the earth's surface that supports growth. A material which allows gases or liquids to flow through. A material which does not allow gases or liquids to flow through. Being able to withstand wear and damage; strong. Rocks formed from sediment grains deposited by water, wind or ice. Rocks formed when magma or lava from volcanoes cools. Rocks that result from high heat and pressure of pre-existing rocks. A type of soft, whitish rock limestone. The most common igneous rock in the Earth's crust. A sedimentary rock made of sand grains cemented together. A sedimentary rock made up of bits of animal shells. A metamorphic bluish grey rock that splits into thin layers The breaking down or dissolving of rocks on the surface of the Earth Imprints of long dead plants and animals found in rocks. The process by which a fossil is formed. The process where animals or plants begin to break down. Weathering away of the earth's surface by wind, ice and rain. Something that can be changed or measured in an experiment An investigation where only one variable is changed and the results are recorded, while keeping all other things the same.	- Describe different rocks and explain their function. - Explain why certain rocks are used for certain purposes. - Plan an investigation into which rock is best for a kitchen floor. - Investigate what rock is best for a kitchen floor (recording results and making a conclusion). - Observe and describe fossils and explain the fossilisation process - Understand what happens to rocks over time and how soil is formed.
Scientific diagrams		Key misconceptions
		Bricks are not a type of rock. Children learn they are made of rock materials but are man-made through presentation.
Key scientists		Key skills - working scientifically
Dr Anjana Khatwa is an earth scientist who used to work at the Jurassic Coast World Heritage site, but now works at Wessex Museums where she helps people learn about rocks and fossils.		Asking questions, designing a fair test, investigating and answering questions, observing, reporting and drawing conclusions.
		What will I be learning next?
		That living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.