Rocks Year 3

Key Vocabulary

Appearance

Physical

Properties

Hard/soft

Shiny/dull

Rough/smooth

Absorbent/not absorbent

Rocks

Sedimentary

Igneous

Soil

Fossil

Organic matter

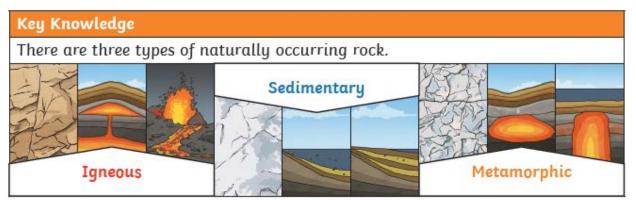
Buildings

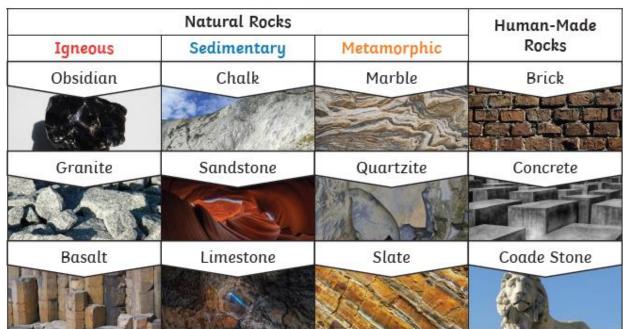
Gravestones

Grains

Crystals

To look at all the planning resources linked to the Rocks unit, click here.





Some words you might use to discuss the properties of a rock:

hard, soft, **permeable**, **impermeable**, durable (meaning resistant to weathering), high density, low density. Density measures how 'bulky' the rock is (how tightly packed the molecules are).

Rocks Year 3

Key Vocabulary

Key Questions:

- 1. Can you name some naturally occurring rocks?
- 2. How is soil formed?
- 3. What are fossils?

Caves are formed when water permeates through the base rock and erodes some of the rock away. Over thousands of years these caves can become very large.



Key Knowledge Soil Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things: minerals (the minerals in soil topsoil come from finely broken-down rock); air; water; subsoil organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals). baserock

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.









