
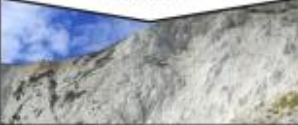







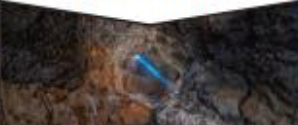




Subject Specific Vocabulary

Rock	A solid made up of a bunch of different grains. There are three major types of rocks: Metamorphic, Igneous, and Sedimentary.
Stone / pebble	Stone - A small piece of rock. Pebble - A smaller, rounded stone
Grains	Rocks are made up of grains (made from a mineral). The grains in a rock can have different colours, shapes and sizes.
Layers	Things being put on top of one another.
Textures	What things are made of and how they feel. Textures can be described as "rough", "smooth", "hard", "soft", "liquid", "solid", "lumpy", "gritty"
Fossil	The remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago.
Soil	The loose upper layer of the Earth's surface where plants grow.

Sticky Knowledge

Rock is a naturally occurring material. There are different types of rock e.g. sandstone, limestone, slate etc. which have different properties. Rocks can be hard or soft. They have different sizes of grain or crystal. They may absorb water. Rocks can be different shapes and sizes (stones, pebbles, boulders). Soils are made up of pieces of ground down rock which may be mixed with plant and animal material (organic matter). The type of rock, size of rock pieces and the amount of organic matter affect the property of the soil. Some rocks contain fossils. Fossils were formed millions of years ago. When plants and animals died, they fell to the seabed. They became covered and squashed by other material. Over time the dissolving animal and plant matter is replaced by minerals from the water.

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

Year 3 – Rocks

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.

(National Curriculum, 2014)








Boulder	A large rock, typically one that has been worn smooth by erosion.
Absorb water	To take in (something, such as water) in a natural or gradual way.
Peat	A brown deposit resembling soil, formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter.
Clay	A stiff, sticky fine-grained earth that can be moulded when wet, and is dried and baked to make bricks, pottery, and ceramics.
Sandy	Covered with sand or containing sand.

School Values

Responsibility - Treating artefacts carefully

Respect — the world around us

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.
				

Websites you could look at if you like this topic:

Fun Kids

<https://www.funkidslive.com/learn/top-10-facts/top-10-facts-about-rocks/>

National History Museum

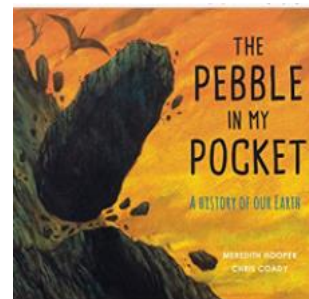
<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/fossils.html>

Kids Britannica

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/fossil/353144>

Books that you could read if you like this topic.

The Pebble in My Pocket: A History of Our Earth -



The Street Beneath My Feet - Charlotte Guillian

