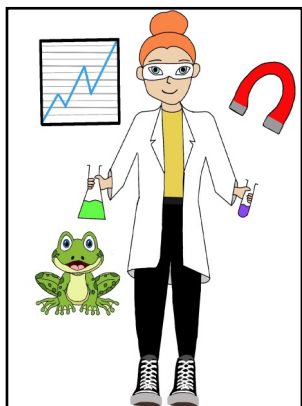




Knowledge Organiser

Year Group:	3	Subject:	Science– Rocks	Term:	Autumn 1
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Enquiry Question

Are all rocks the same?

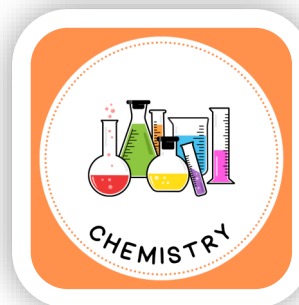
Substantive Knowledge (key facts)

- Rocks can be classified into four categories: sedimentary, Igneous, Metamorphic and Meteorite.
- Each type of rock has different physical properties which means they can be used for purposes.
- A fossil is the preserved remains of something that was once living.
- The process in which fossils are formed is called fossilisation.

What should I already know?

- Soil contains nutrients and these help plants to grow.
- Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses
- Why some materials are used for certain purposes because of their properties
- The meaning of the word **absorb**

Concept

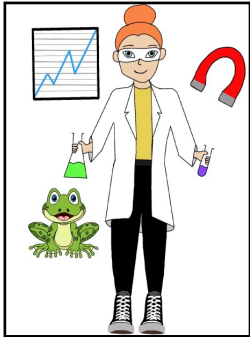


Sequence of learning

1)	Describe and compare different types of rock.
2)	To explore how and why rocks change over time.
3)	To investigate whether rocks let water through them (Permeability).
4)	To understand what fossils are and how they are formed.
5)	To investigate soil.

Scientific skills I am practising

- I can gather, record, classify and present information in a variety of different ways to help me answer questions.
- I can identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.



Knowledge Organiser					
Year Group:	3	Subject:	Science— Rocks	Term:	Autumn 1

Key vocabulary	
Tier 2	Tier 3
Fossils—the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form.	Igneous—Igneous rocks are “fire-born,” meaning that they are formed from the cooling and solidification of molten (melted) rock .
	Metamorphic—Metamorphic rocks form when rocks are subjected to high heat, high pressure, hot mineral-rich fluids or, more commonly, some combination of these factors.
	Sedimentary—Common sedimentary rocks include sandstone, limestone, and shale . These rocks often start as sediments carried in rivers and deposited in lakes and oceans. When buried, the sediments lose water and become cemented to form rock.