Knowledge Organiser

Year 3 Autumn Term – Who were the first farmers?

Strand: Science – Rocks

What should I already know?

- Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.
- Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.
- Compare and groups a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their physical properties.

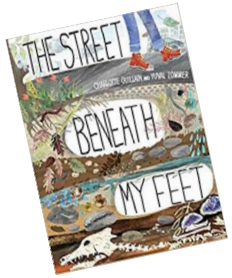
Key Vocabulary

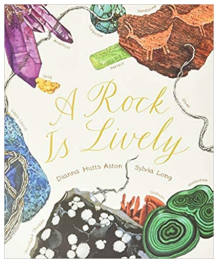
rock, stone, pebble, boulder, grain, crystals, layers, hard, soft, texture, absorb water, soil, fossil, marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate, soil, peat, sandy, chalk, clay, minerals, vitamins, fossils, rock, igneous, metamorphic, sedimentary, sediment, soil

Resources to help me with my learning!

- Rocks, soil and fossils — BBC Bitesize

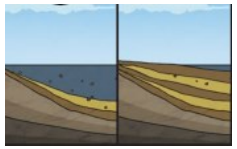
www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9bbkqt



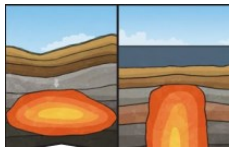


What will I know by the end of this unit?

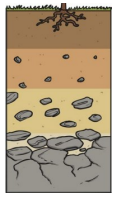
Igneous: When molten magma cools, igneous rocks are formed. This either cools and forms rocks under the earth's surface, or flows out of erupting volcanoes as lava and may mix with other minerals. Examples include granite, pumice and basalt. This type of rock is strong, hard-wearing and non-porous.



Sedimentary: Sometimes, little pieces of rocks that have been weathered can be found at the bottom of lakes, seas and rivers This is called sediment. Over millions of years, layers of this sediment builds up forming sedimentary rocks. Examples include limestone and chalk. Sedimentary rocks are porous and can easily be worn down .



Metamorphic: When some igneous and sedimentary rocks are heated and squeezed (pressured), they form metamorphic rocks. Examples include slate and marble. Metamorphic rocks are strong.



Soil is made from pieces of rock, minerals, decaying plants and water. When rock is broken down into small grains, soil is formed. There are layers of soil: above the soil is leaf litter and recently decaying plants. As the soil becomes deeper, the rock grains become larger until bedrock is reached.

Some rocks contain **Fossils.** Fossils are the remains of prehistoric life. They are usually formed when a living thing (plant or animal) dies and the body is covered up or buried by sediment over tens of thousands of years. Some fossils are formed when the tough bones and teeth of animals or the woody part of plants are preserved. Other fossils are made from imprints in surrounding sedimentary rocks such as footprints or imprints from shells. Fossils tell us about the Earth and about life that existed millions of years ago.