

Year 3: Spring 1

Rocks (Strand: Physics)

TYPES OF ROCKS

IGNEOUS		SEDIMENTARY		METAMORPHIC	
					
Granite	Scoria	Sandstone	Limestone	Marble	Slate
					
Pumice	Obsidian	Shale	Conglomerate	Gypsum	Quartzite
					
				Gneiss	

Vocabulary

Chalk
Limestone
Granite
Basalt
Sandstone
Slate
Marble
Sedimentary
Metamorphic
Igneous
Fossil
Minerals
Permeable
Impermeable
Crystals
Layers
Erosion



Minerals



Crystals



Fossil



Erosion

What I already know:

Year 1

- Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.
- Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, water and rock.
- Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.
- Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their physical properties.

Year 2

- Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses
- Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

What I will learn now:

Year 3

- 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.

Key facts

- There are different kinds of rocks and soils
- There are different kinds of soil in our local area
- Different rocks are used for different uses, e.g. gravestones
- Rocks change over time
- Microscopes can be used to identify and classify rocks
- Rocks may have grains, crystals or fossils within them.
- Rocks can change when they are put into water.

What I will learn next:

Year 4

- Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases
- Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C)
- Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.