




Year 3 Rocks

Key vocabulary	
Chalk	A type of soft white rock.
Decay	The state or process of rotting
Erosion	The gradual destruction of something.
Fossil	The preserved remains of a prehistoric organism
Granite	A very hard rock used in building
Igneous rock	Formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.
Magma	Hot molten rock that collects in chambers beneath the Earth's crust.
Marble	A type of very hard rock which feels cold to touch and which shines when it is cut and polished.
Metamorphic rock	It has been changed by extreme heat and pressure.
Peat	Is decaying plant material, which is found under the ground in some cool, wet regions.
Permeable	Allowing liquids or gases to pass through it.
Preserved	Kept from injury, destruction or decay.
Sandstone	A type of rock which contains a lot of sand. It is often used for building houses and walls
Sedimentary rock	Made up of layers that have formed through sediment, transported by water (rivers, lakes, and oceans), ice (glaciers), and wind.
Slate	A dark-grey rock that can be easily split into thin layers. Slate is often used for covering roofs.
Soil	The substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow.

Key Knowledge	
Preceding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock is a material that is hard. It makes it good for building.
Current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock is a naturally occurring material and they can be different shapes and sizes (stones, pebbles, boulders). Rocks can be hard or soft, a very small fragment or an entire cliff face and they have different sizes of grain or crystal. There are different types of rock e.g. sandstone, limestone, slate etc. which have different properties. 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 piece and the amount of organic matter affect the property of the soil. Some rocks contain fossils.

Scientific Enquiry	
Comparative Tests	<p>Which soil absorbs the most water?</p> 
Research	<p>Who was Mary Anning and what did she discover?</p> 
Observing over time	<p>How does tumbling change a rock over time?</p> 
Fair Testing	<p>How does adding different amounts of sand to soil affect how quickly water drains through it?</p> 