

ROCKS

Knowledge Organiser



Year 3, Summer 1: Rocks
Science Strand: Biology
Whole School Topic:

Key Vocabulary

Fossil	the bones or other remains/impressions of living things embedded in a rock
Rock	a naturally occurring material made up of grains that are packed together.
Soil	ground up rock mixed with plant and animal remains

Scientific Enquiry Approaches that we will use this term:



What will I know about rocks by the end of this topic?

- Rock is a naturally occurring material.
- There are different types of rock which have different properties.
- Rocks can be different shapes and sizes.

TYPES OF ROCK

Sedimentary	Examples: sandstone, limestone, chalk
Metamorphic	Examples: slate, marble
Igneous	Examples: pumice, granite

sandstone



limestone



chalk



Did you know that chalk is used for drawing because it is soft and crumbly?

marble



slate



pumice



Did you know that marble is good for gravestones because it does not rub away?

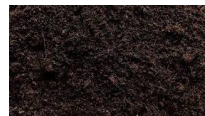
granite



Did you know that granite is good for worktops because it is hard and does not absorb water?

What will I know about soil by the end of this topic?

- Soils are made up of pieces of ground down rock which may be mixed with plant and animals matter.
- The type of rock, size of rock pieces and the amount of organic matter affect the property of the soil.



Peat:

- Waterlogged
- Contains partially decomposed plant material
- Soft and easily compressed



Sandy Soil:

- Light and dry
- Lots of air gaps so water drains through quickly



Chalky Soil:

- Stony
- Water drains through quickly



Clay Soil:

- Very sticky when wet, heavy soil
- Water does not drain through quickly

What will I know about fossils by the end of this topic?

- Some rocks contain fossils.
- Fossils were formed millions of years ago.

How are fossils formed?

Plants and animals die and sank to the seabed.



The soft parts decayed leaving the hard parts.



The hard parts were covered and squashed by other material.

The animal/plant matter dissolves and is replaced by minerals, leaving a replica of the original bone called a fossil.