Science	KS2: Year 3

What do rocks and fossils tell us about the Earth?

What I already know:

- Be able to identify different materials and describe their properties
- Be able to sort materials depending on their form, size or texture.
- Be able to understand the correct scientific language used around describing materials and their properties.

New knowledge:

- Some rocks are natural, and some are human-made.
- There are three types of natural rock: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.
- Sedimentary rocks are formed on the bottom of the ocean.
- Different types of rocks have different properties.
- Soil is the upper layer of the earth and is made up of rocks and organic matter.
- Fossils are formed when the remains of living things are trapped within rock.
- Fossils are most often found in sedimentary rock.
- Palaeontologists use fossils to find out about the past.
- Mary Anning was a pioneering palaeontologist and fossil collector.

Enquiry questions:

- What are the different types of rock?
- How are some rocks formed in the ocean?
- What properties do rocks have?
- How are fossils formed?
- What is soil made from?
- Who was Mary Anning and what did she discover?

Scientific skills:

- Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.
- Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.
- Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.
- Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.
- Comparing and grouping together different kinds of rocks according to their appearance and simple physical properties.

Vocabulary:

fossil 	The remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock.
minerals	Naturally occurring substances found in the Earth. Most minerals have a crystal structure. Quartz and gold are minerals.
organic matter	Natural material that has come from a recently living organism (like a plant or animal).
palaeontology	The study of fossils.
rock 	A solid material made up of one or more type of mineral.
sediment 	A natural material carried to a new place by wind or water. It is made up of minerals, plants and tiny pieces of rock.
soil 	The upper layer of earth, in which plants grow.

There are three types of naturally occurring **rock**.