

Year 3 - Rocks

What type of rock do you think the wise man would have built his house on?

Prior learning

In Year 2, you identified the properties of rocks and where they were used as everyday materials.

Future learning

In Year 5, you will compare more everyday materials, including rocks, based on their properties.

In this unit you will:

- Compare and group together different kinds of rocks based on 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 Scientist: Mary Anning



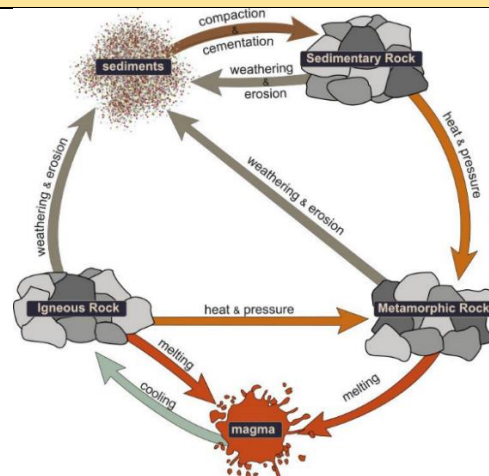
Mary Anning is one of the greatest fossil finders. She grew up in a coastal town in England and as the coastline was eroded away it revealed fossils. Mary went out to collect these fossils and found the skull and body of an ichthyosaur dinosaur.

Science discipline: Chemistry

Chemistry is the study of matter, analysing its structure, properties and behaviour to see what happens when they change in chemical reactions.



Scientific diagram



Vocabulary:

- **Fossil:** The remains or traces of plants and animals that live a long time ago.
- **Layers:** An amount of something that is spread over an area.
- **Porous:** If something is full of tiny holes or openings.
- **Permeable:** A material, which allows water or liquids to flow through.
- **Absorb** to take in, suck, or swallow up.
- **Peat:** A type of soil made of dead plants that have not completely rotted.
- **Igneous:** The rocks are formed when lava or magma cools, hardens, and forms new rocks.
- **Sedimentary:** Made when erosion, or the breaking down of the land around you, takes place.
- **Metamorphic:** Formed when great temperatures and pressures affect other rocks.