

Year 3/4 Science Knowledge Organiser - ROCKS

#If you dig down anywhere on Earth you will find rock. Rocks can be hard, soft, permeable or impermeable, depending on what type of rock it is. Slate, marble, chalk and granite are all different types of rock and all have different uses.

Core Knowledge

- 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.

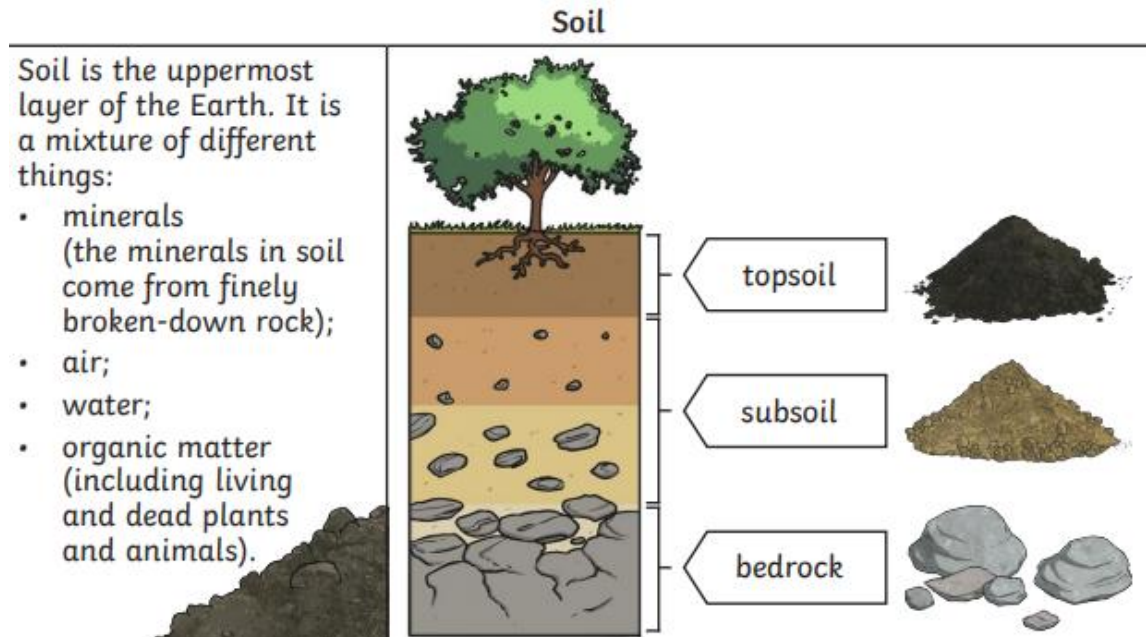
Assessment

Enquiry question: How can rocks be identified and grouped based on their properties?

How are fossils formed?

How has human activity caused soil loss and what is the impact on living things?

Which soil absorbs the most water?



marble



granite



sandstone



basalt



slate



clay



chalk



pumice

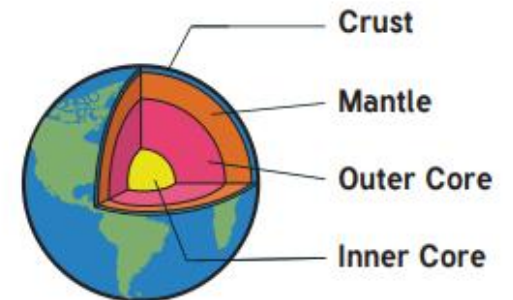


limestone

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Key Vocabulary	
Texture	
Decay	To rot or decompose.
Fossil	The preserved remains of a dead organism.
Geologist	A person who studies rocks.
Igneous Rock	Rock formed from cooled magma.
Impermeable	Doesn't allow liquid to pass through.
fossilisation	
Organic matter	Matter that has come from a recently living organism
Metamorphic rock	Rock formed from changes of heat or pressure.
deforestation	The clearing, or cutting down, of forests.
Mine	To dig into the Earth for rocks and minerals.
Permeable	Allows liquid to pass through.
Rock	Any naturally occurring solid mineral material.
Sedimentary rock	Rock formed by layers of sediment
Soil	Made up of pieces of rock, minerals, decaying plant material, microbes and water.
Weathering	A natural process that slowly breaks apart or changes rock.
Habitat loss	the destruction or alteration of the necessary conditions for plants and animals to survive in a particular place.

Under our feet is a layer of rock. This layer of rock is under every town and city, under fields and forests and even under the sea!



Fossils

A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism. The process by which a fossil is formed is called fossilisation.

