

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.



marble



granite



sandstone



basalt



slate



clay



chalk



pumice



limestone

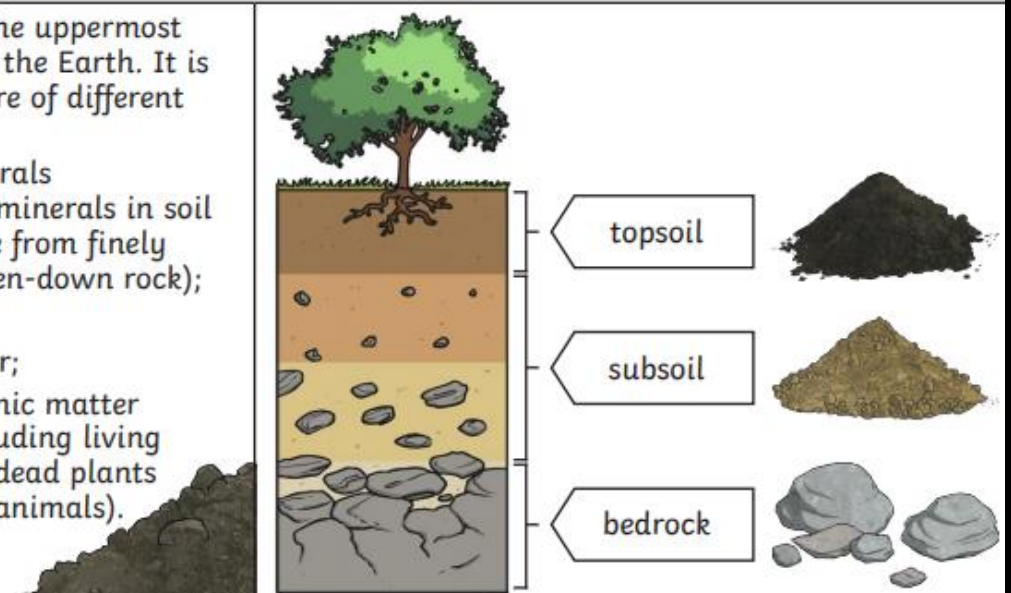
Assessment

- Children will be able to give examples of natural and human-made rocks.
- They will be able to group rocks by their properties and identify simple similarities and differences.
- Children will be able to explain the difference between a bone and a fossil.
- They will be able to explain, using simple scientific language, how soil is formed.
- They will make and record observations accurately

Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things:

- minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely broken-down rock);
- air;
- water;
- organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals).

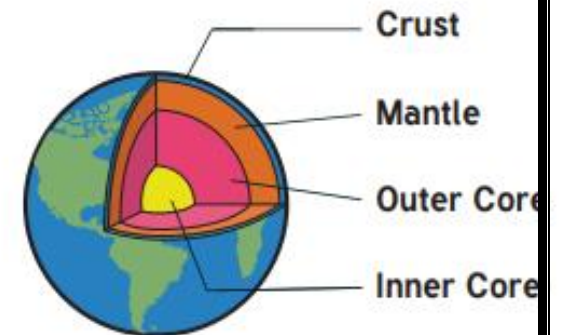
Soil



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Key Vocabulary	
Crust	The outer layer of the Earth.
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.
Inner core	The very centre of the Earth
Mantle	The part of the Earth between the crust and the core
Metamorphic rock	Rock formed from changes of heat or pressure.
Microbe	A small living thing.
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.

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.

