

Bomere and the XI Towns Federation Knowledge Organiser—Science

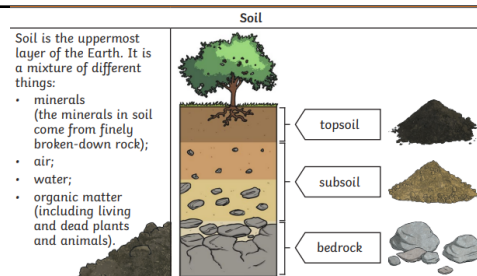
Topic: Science— Rocks, Fossils and Soils

Class/Year Groups: Grinshill

Term: Autumn

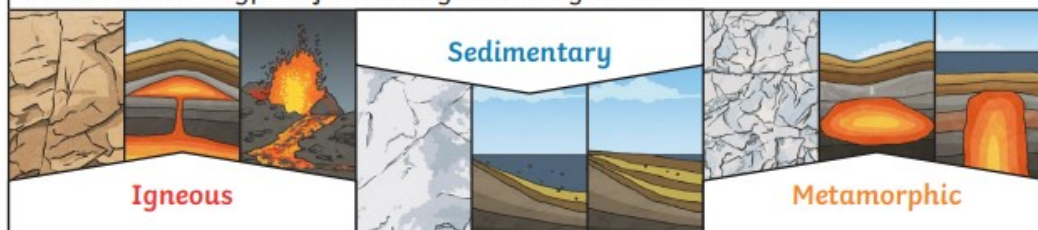
What you already know?

Pupils have not studied rocks in Key Stage 1. They may know about natural phenomena such as volcanos from the news or their own reading.








What you will learn and understand.

There are three types of naturally occurring rock.



Fossilisation

An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock.	More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth.	Over thousands of years, sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil . Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.	Changes in sea level take place over a long period.	As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.
				

Key vocabulary:

Igneous Rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava
Sedimentary Rock	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see the layers of sediment in the rock.
Metamorphic Rock	Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure
Magma	Molten rock that remains underground.
Permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it.
Impermeable	impermeable Does not allow liquids to pass through it.
Palaeontology	The study of fossils.

National Curriculum Objectives:

- To compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties
- To describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock
- To recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

