boulder

pebble

grain

crystal

texture

soft

hard

# Y3 Science: Rocks

absorbency

soil

igneous

sedimentary

metamorphic

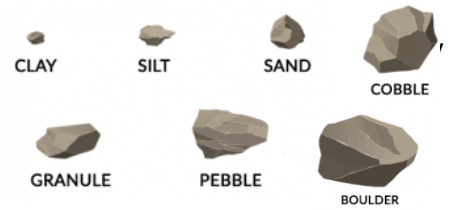
clay

fossil

# Science- Rocks: Y3 Topic Vocabulary

| Subject Specific Vocabulary | |
|---|---|
| **rocks** | A naturally occurring material formed of different grains/crystals, fused together over a long period of time. |
| **grain/crystals** | Minerals or sediment particles (tiny pieces) that make up all rocks. |
| **boulder** | A very large rock; too heavy to be picked up by a person. |
| **texture** | How something feels. The texture of a rock is depends on the size, shape and arrangement of the grains or crystals. |
| **absorbency** | Some types of rock can absorb water. This means they soak it up. |
| **soil** | The upper layer of the earth in which plants grow. It is made up of clay, rock particles and organic material (compost). |
| **fossil** | The remains or impression of a prehistoric animal or plant, found in rock. |
| **metamorphic** | Rocks that formed through the application of extreme heat. For example, slate. |
| **sedimentary** | Rocks formed when the broken remains of other rocks are forced together. For example, limestone. |
| **igneous** | Rocks formed when magma or lava from a volcano cools and becomes solid. For example, granite. |

## Relevant Pictures



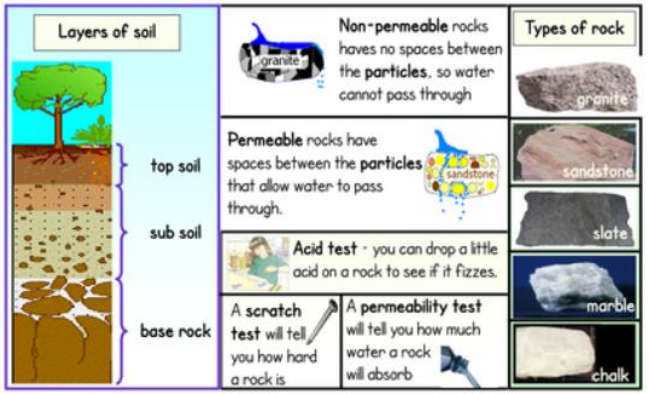


Many fossils are found on the South-west coast of England.

## Exciting Books/Websites

- https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9bbkqt
- https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/rock-cycle-bd29

## Other information




## What I've learnt already

Y2:

- I know and can explain why some materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard are particularly suited to specific purposes.

Y1:

- I can identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock
- I can describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials
- I know why and how the properties of materials make them particularly useful for specific purposes (for example, stone is a hard, heavy and durable material so is useful for construction of buildings).

## Key Knowledge

- Rock is a naturally occurring material.
- There are different types of rock (such as sandstone, limestone and slate) which have different properties.
- Rocks can be hard or soft and have different sizes of grain or crystal.
- Rocks can be different sizes and shapes and some absorb water.
- Fossils are formed over time; after an animal dies, the soft parts of its body decompose leaving the hard parts, like the skeleton, behind. This becomes buried by small particles of rock called sediment. As more layers of sediment build up on top, the sediment around the skeleton begins to compact and turn to rock.
- Soils are made from rocks and organic matter