Science Knowledge Organiser
Year 3: Autumn Term

Key Skill: Chemistry - Rocks

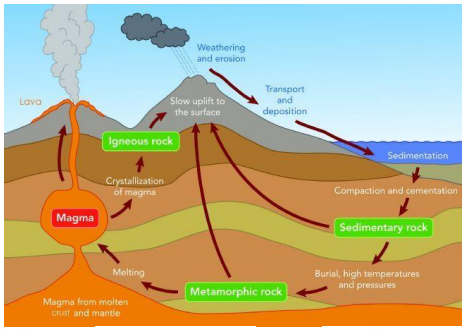
Know how to:

- 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.

Key questions:

- How do scientists group different types of rocks?
- How are fossils formed?
- What is soil and how is it formed?

How scientists group rocks

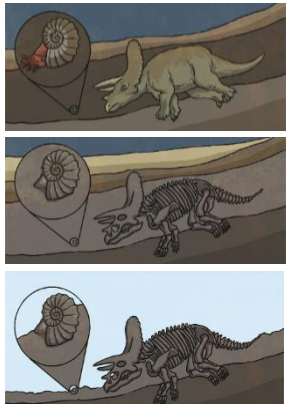


sandstone (sedimentary)

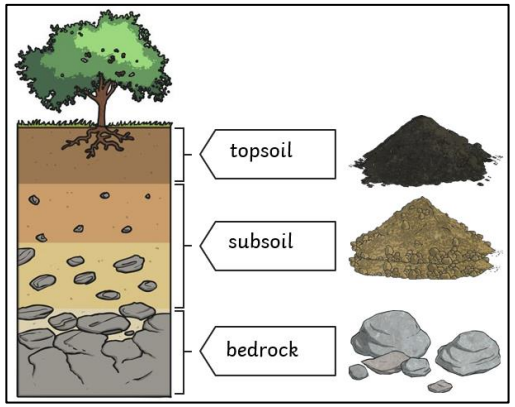
granite (igneous)

slate (metamorphic)

Fossilisation



Soil Profile



Key vocabulary:

sedimentary – Rocks that have been formed from magma or lava. Example: sandstone

igneous – Rocks that has been formed by layers of sediment pressed down. Example: granite

metamorphic – Rocks that started as igneous or sedimentary but changed. Example: slate

fossils – The remains or traces of plants and animals that lived a long time ago.

soil – Soil is a mixture of tiny particles of rock, organic matter (dead plants and animals), air and water.

crystals – Crystals are the regular shapes made by the tiny particles inside the rocks.

boulder – A large size rock.

pebble – A small size rock.