



What I should already know:

Soil contains nutrients which help plants to grow

Some materials are used for certain purposes because of their properties

By the end of this unit I will know:

Some types of rocks and their physical features

The variety of ways rocks are used in the local environment and suggest why they are suitable for that purpose

How rocks are affected by weathering over time

The hardness and permeability of different kinds of rocks

The link between soils of different types and the rocks from which they are partly made

The absorbency of different soils

How a fossil is made

YEAR 3: Rock Detectives

Science: Chemistry



Working Scientifically

Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions



Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.

Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.

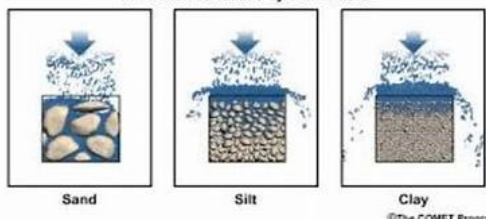
Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.

Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.

Vocabulary

Ammonite	Fossilised shell of an extinct sea mollusc that lived 240 to 65 million years ago
Chalk	A white, soft earthy limestone formed from the skeletal remains of sea creatures
Clay (soil)	Fine-grained material that is found as soil or rock
Fossil	The remains or impression of an animal or plant that lived millions of years ago turned in to stone
Granite	A very, hard, granular, igneous rock often used as a building stone
Igneous	Rocks that are formed by volcanic action or intense heat
Limestone	A sedimentary rock, composed mainly of calcium carbonate and is used as a building material and in the making of cement
Loam (soil)	Soil made up of clay, sand and decaying plant or animal material
Marble	A metamorphic rock consisting of carbonate minerals
Metamorphic	Rocks that have had their original structure changed by pressure and heat
Pumice	A very light and porous volcanic rock formed when a gas-rich froth of glassy lava solidifies rapidly
Sandstone	A sedimentary rock consisting of sand or quartz grains cemented together
Sandy (soil)	A soil containing more than 85% sand-sized particles
Sedimentary	Rocks that have been formed from sediment deposited by water or air
Soil	The upper layer of earth in which plants grow, which consists of a mixture of organic remains, clay and rock particles
Weathering	Changes to rock, land or buildings as a result of the weather

Infiltration Variations by Soil Texture



Investigation:

Are all rocks waterproof?

How do rocks change over time?

Why do some soils hold water?

Weathering of Rocks

