


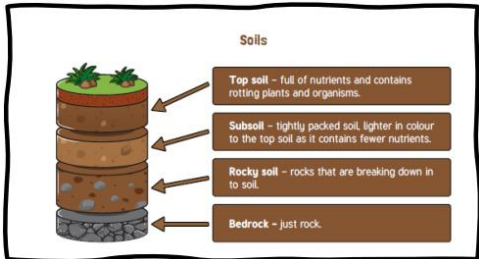


















Key Facts	Diagram/Investigations										
<p>Name 3 different sorts of rocks – igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic</p> <p>Igneous rocks is formed by molten larva cooling down</p> <p>Sedimentary rock is formed by layers of mud and smaller rock being compressed</p> <p>Metamorphic rock is formed by sedimentary rock being heated</p> <p>Know the stages of fossilisation</p> <p>Carry out investigation into the properties of rocks</p> <p>Can carry out investigation into soil absorbency</p> <p>Can suggest ways to make a fair test</p> <p>Know how to collect data and present in a table</p> <p>Know how to make conclusions based on evidence</p>	<p>Types of Rock - There are three main types of rocks</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>IGNEOUS</th><th>METAMORPHIC</th><th>SEDIMENTARY</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>For underground the temperature is so hot, rock melts into a liquid (molten rock). When the liquid is underground it is called magma and it can cool to form igneous rock.</td><td>Metamorphic rocks are formed under the surface of the earth from the change (metamorphosis) that occurs under the intense heat and pressure (squeezing).</td><td>These rocks form under the sea. Rocks are broken into small pieces by wind and water (erosion). They settle as mud, sand, minerals and even remains of living things. Over time layers build up and the pressure turns this sediment into rock.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> 	IGNEOUS	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY	For underground the temperature is so hot, rock melts into a liquid (molten rock). When the liquid is underground it is called magma and it can cool to form igneous rock.	Metamorphic rocks are formed under the surface of the earth from the change (metamorphosis) that occurs under the intense heat and pressure (squeezing).	These rocks form under the sea. Rocks are broken into small pieces by wind and water (erosion). They settle as mud, sand, minerals and even remains of living things. Over time layers build up and the pressure turns this sediment into rock.				<p>Rock Recognition!</p>   <p>What is soil made from?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  AIR - Oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen etc.  ORGANIC MATTER - Living and dead plants and animals.  WATER - Air and water fill the gaps between particles of soil.  MINERALS - From broken down rock. <p>Fossils</p> <p>This is the remains or the impression left by a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock.</p> 
IGNEOUS	METAMORPHIC	SEDIMENTARY									
For underground the temperature is so hot, rock melts into a liquid (molten rock). When the liquid is underground it is called magma and it can cool to form igneous rock.	Metamorphic rocks are formed under the surface of the earth from the change (metamorphosis) that occurs under the intense heat and pressure (squeezing).	These rocks form under the sea. Rocks are broken into small pieces by wind and water (erosion). They settle as mud, sand, minerals and even remains of living things. Over time layers build up and the pressure turns this sediment into rock.									
											
Key Learning:	Prior Learning:	Books to support/ Enrichment Opportunities:									
<p>To be able to group rocks according to their observable features.</p> <p>To understand that rocks are formed in 3 different ways.</p> <p>To compare the different properties of rocks and make conclusions.</p> <p>To be able to test rocks for different properties.</p> <p>To record data in a table.</p> <p>Make conclusions based on evidence.</p> <p>To link the properties of rocks to their uses.</p> <p>To link the properties of rocks to their purpose in a real – life context.</p> <p>To describe how fossils are formed.</p> <p>To be able to explain why fossils are found in sedimentary rock.</p> <p>To be able to describe the stages of fossilisation.</p> <p>To understand that fossilisation takes millions of years.</p> <p>To recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic material.</p> <p>To be able to identify different parts of soil.</p> <p>To be able to explain why soils are different.</p> <p>To be able to test the absorbency of different soils.</p>	<p>Everyday Materials in Year 1 where children identify and name common everyday materials, including what a rock is.</p> <p>Uses of Everyday Materials in Year 2 where children look at the suitability of rock for particular uses.</p>	<p>Read All About it! Can you find these books in your local library?</p>  <p>Cross curricular links: Study Mary Anning</p>									

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Key word	Definition
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
lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava
sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand.
permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it.
impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it.
fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made
palaeontology	The study of fossils