



Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Science- Rocks

Term: Autumn 1 2020

Year Group: Y3/4

Project summary

- 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.

Enquiry Questions

Question 1

What are the names of 6 common rocks?	Chalk, Limestone, Sandstone, Granite, Marble and Slate
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Question 2

How would you describe their appearance and physical properties?	<p>Chalk - White, soft and easily crushed.</p> <p>Limestone – Light in colour, grainy and crumbly.</p> <p>Sandstone – Brown/golden, grains inside and sand comes away if rubbed.</p> <p>Granite – Hard, strong, contains different coloured crystals.</p> <p>Marble – Hard, many different colours and veins running through it.</p> <p>Slate – Blue/Grey, thin layers and easily snaps.</p>
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Question 3

What is a fossil?	Preserved remains of something that was once living.
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Question 4

How is a fossil formed?	Most are formed when a plant or animal dies in a watery environment and is buried in mud and silt. Soft tissues quickly decompose leaving the hard bones or shells behind. Over time sediment builds over the top and hardens into rock.
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Question 5

What is soil made from?	Soil is a mixture of tiny particles of rock, dead plants and animals, air and water.
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Key Vocabulary

Natural, Chalk, Limestone, Sandstone, Granite, Marble, Slate, sediment, silt, minerals, particles

Petrologist, Paleontology. Adjectives to describe each rock.

Useful websites

<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/earth/rocks-and-minerals/>
<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/dinosaurs-and-prehistoric-life/fossils/>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zjty4wx/articles/ztvbk2p>

Rocks



Fossils



Soil

		
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