

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality science education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand how science can be used to explain what is occurring, predict how things will behave and analyse caused. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about science.

Rocks

Autumn 2

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 1 *Everyday Materials*

Year 2 *(Use of Everyday Materials)*

Key Vocabulary:

- Grain
- Crystals
- Marble
- Chalk
- Granite
- Sandstone
- Slate
- Layers
- Soil
- Peat
- Sandy
- Chalky
- Clay
- Soil
- Fossil
- Preserved
- Impressions
- Organic Matter
- Minerals



New Knowledge:

- Rock is a naturally occurring material.
- There are different types of rock e.g. sandstone, limestone, slate etc. which have different properties.
- Rocks have different properties (e.g. grain/crystals, hard/soft)
- Rocks can be different colours, shapes, textures and sizes.
- Soils are made up of pieces of ground down rock which may be mixed with plant and animal material (organic matter).
- There are different types of soil.
- Some rocks contain fossils.
- Fossils were formed millions of years ago.
- A fossil is the preserved remains or impressions of a living thing, such as a plant or animal.
- When plants and animals died, they fell to the sea bed, they became covered and squashed by other materials.
- Over time, the dissolving animal and plant material was replaced by minerals from the water.
- Soils are made up of pieces of ground down rock mixed with plant and animal material (organic matter)
- There are different types of soil (e.g. chalky, sandy, clay)

