



# St Mark's CE Primary School

## Science Curriculum Map: Rocks

Year	National Curriculum	Sticky Knowledge	Vocab
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3	<b>What do rocks tell us about the Earth and its history? (Summer 1)</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties</li> <li>Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock</li> <li>Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are three different rock types: sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic.</li> <li>Sedimentary rocks form from mud, sand and particles that have been squashed together over a long time to form rock. Examples include sandstone and limestone.</li> <li>Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They usually contain visible crystals. Examples include pumice and granite.</li> <li>Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust. They are usually very hard. Examples include slate and marble.</li> <li>Fossils form over millions of years and are the remains of a once-living thing, preserved as rock.</li> <li>Scientists can use fossils to find out what life on Earth was like in prehistoric times.</li> <li>Fossils form when a living thing dies in a watery environment. The body gets covered by mud and sand and the soft tissues rot away. Over time, the ground hardens to form sedimentary rock and the skeletal or shell remains turn to rock.</li> <li>Soils are made from tiny pieces of eroded rock, air and organic matter. There are a variety of naturally occurring soils, including clay, sand and silt. Different areas have different soil types.</li> </ul>	Igneous Metamorphic Sedimentary Rock Sediment Appearance Properties Hardness Durability Permeable Permeability Acid Rain Erosion Fossils Fossilisation Minerals Sedimentary Weathering Decay Nutrients Clay Bedrock Impermeable