

Prior Learning

- I can explore the natural world around me, making observations and drawing pictures.
- I know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- I understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

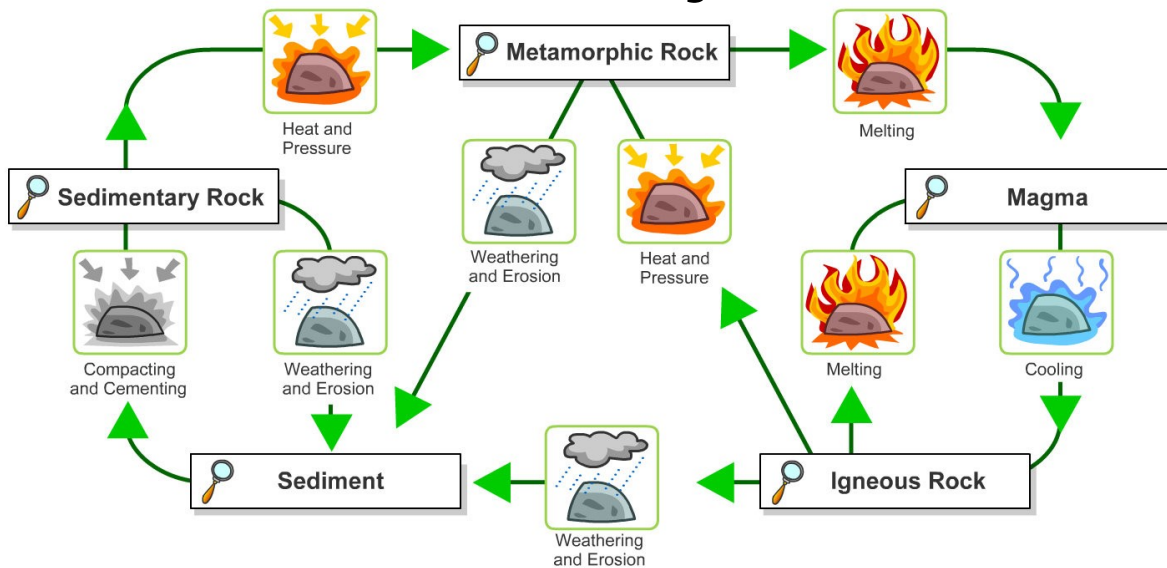
Sticky Knowledge

- I can compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.
- I can describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.
- I know that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

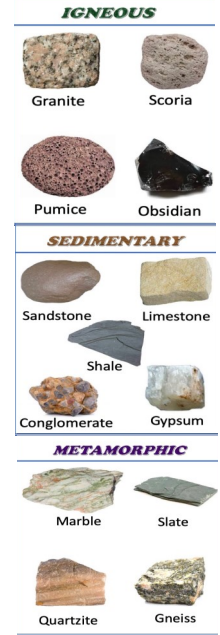
Vocabulary

Absorbent	When something can soak up or take in a liquid.
Appearance	How something looks and what it looks like.
Crystals	A special kind of rock that is made when liquids cool and harden, becoming a solid. They can be different colours and are often used in jewellery.
Fossil	The remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved.
Igneous Rock	A rock that is formed when rocks are melted by high temperatures and then cool down and go hard.
Impermeable	Something that does not let liquid go through it.
Lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground.
Magma	Molten rock that remains underground.
Metamorphic Rock	When a rock is heated and squashed, the minerals inside them change, making a new type of rock.
Organic Matter	Bits of plant and animal waste and debris that is found in soil.
Permeable	Something that lets liquid go through it.
Porous	Something covered in small holes that allows water or air to travel through it.
Sediment	Natural soil material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand.
Sedimentary Rock	A rock that has been made by small pieces of rock (called sediment) being squashed together.
Soil	A mixture of minerals, organic matter, water and air that makes up the uppermost layer of the Earth.

The Rock Cycle



Types of Rock



Fossilisation

An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock.	More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth.	Over thousands of years, sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil . Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.	Changes in sea level take place over a long period.	As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.