

St. Benedict's Primary School
SCIENCE
KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS BUILDER

Science element from the National Curriculum – **ROCKS Year 3**

Phase	Context for learning	Knowledge and Skills for ROCKS
LOWER KEY STAGE 2	<p>YEAR 3 Autumn 2 ILP Predator Context: Predators from the past. Big Question What is a predator? Programme of Study Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.</p> <p>YEAR 3 SPRING 1 ILP Tremors Context: Big Question What causes tremors on earth? Programme of Study Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.</p>	<p>Skills Describe simply how fossils are formed, using words, pictures or a model</p> <p>Knowledge Fossils form over millions of years and are the remains of a once-living organism, preserved as rock. Scientists can use fossils to find out what life on Earth was like in prehistoric times. 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.</p> <p>Skills Compare and group rocks based on their appearance, properties or uses.</p> <p>Knowledge There are three different rock types: sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. 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. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They usually contain visible crystals. Examples include pumice and granite. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard. Examples include slate and marble.</p>