
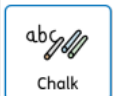









Holy Family Catholic Primary School Cronton

<p>Year 3: Science autumn term 1</p> <p>What I should already know: I know that we can discover fossils in the ground. I know that soil contains nutrients and these help plants to grow. I can explain the meaning of the word absorb. I know that magma is molten rock which is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth. I know why some materials are used because of their certain properties.</p> <p>Fact File</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px; text-align: center;">  Limestone </div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"> <p>A grey/white rock used as a building stone and to make concrete.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px; text-align: center;">  Chalk </div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"> <p>A soft, white rock.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px; text-align: center;">  Granite </div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"> <p>A hard rock, usually grey to pink in colour often used for buildings.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px; text-align: center;">  Slate </div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"> <p>Is often grey in colour and is used for roofs and floor tiles.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px; text-align: center;">  Marble </div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"> <p>Comes in different colours and used in buildings and sculptures</p> </div> </div>	<p>Unit: Rock detectives</p> <p>What I will know by the end of the unit: 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 can recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.</p> <p>Key Scientist Mary Anning (1799-1847) was a famous British fossil hunter who found the fossils of many prehistoric animals. Although not trained as a scientist her discoveries changed Science.</p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">  </div> <p>Types of rock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Igneous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Formed from the solidification of molten rock (magma or lava). • Sedimentary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Formed at the Earth's surface from the accumulation and cementation of fragmented pieces of older rock produced by weathering. • Metamorphic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rocks that have undergone physical changes as a result of exposure to extreme pressure, temperature and fluids. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;">    </div>	<p>Theme: Rocks</p> <p>Vocabulary</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Erosion</td> <td>Soil, rock, or land being gradually worn away by natural causes e.g. by water or wind.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fossilisation</td> <td>To preserve (an animal or plant) so that it becomes a fossil.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Igneous rocks</td> <td>Rocks that are formed by volcanic action or intense heat.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Impermeable</td> <td>Material or substance can pass through or soak in to it.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lava</td> <td>Hot molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Magma</td> <td>Molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metamorphic rocks</td> <td>Rocks that have had their original structure changed by pressure and heat.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palaeontologist</td> <td>The study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on Earth.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permeable</td> <td>Something such as water or gas can pass through it or soak into it.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sediment</td> <td>Solid material that settles at the bottom of a liquid, especially earth and pieces of rock that have been carried along and then left somewhere by water, ice, or wind.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sedimentary rocks</td> <td>Rocks that are formed when particles of other rocks or the remains of plants and animals are pressed and cemented together over time to form a new rock e.g. sandstone.</td> </tr> </table>	Erosion	Soil, rock, or land being gradually worn away by natural causes e.g. by water or wind.	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