























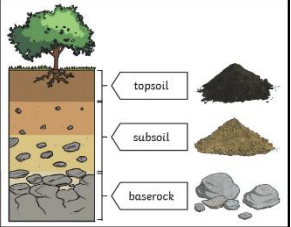














Crofton Junior School – Curriculum Knowledge Organiser

Unit of Work	Science – Chemistry – Year 3																							
Key Strand	Understand materials (rocks)																							
Overview of the Unit of Work	This concept involves becoming familiar with range of materials, their properties, uses and how they may be altered or changed.																							
Prior Learning & Vocabulary	Year 1 Materials Year 2 Materials																							
Sticky Knowledge	<p>There are three types of rock: Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="342 592 1012 946"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Natural Rocks</th> <th>Human-Made Rocks</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Igneous</th> <th>Sedimentary</th> <th>Metamorphic</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Obsidian </td> <td>Chalk </td> <td>Marble </td> <td>Brick </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Granite </td> <td>Sandstone </td> <td>Quartzite </td> <td>Concrete </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Basalt </td> <td>Limestone </td> <td>Slate </td> <td>Coade Stone </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Natural Rocks			Human-Made Rocks	Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic		Obsidian 	Chalk 	Marble 	Brick 	Granite 	Sandstone 	Quartzite 	Concrete 	Basalt 	Limestone 	Slate 	Coade Stone 	<p>Caves are formed when water permeates through the base rock and erodes some of the rock away. Over thousands of years these caves can become very large.</p> <p>Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minerals • air • water • organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals) 
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New Vocabulary	rock, stone, pebble, boulder, soil (sandy/clay/chalky), fossils, grains, crystals, hard/soft, texture, absorb water, permeable, impermeable, marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate, peat, igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic, fossilisation, sediment																							
Post Learning	Year 5: Materials Year 6: Evolution and Inheritance																							

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.
