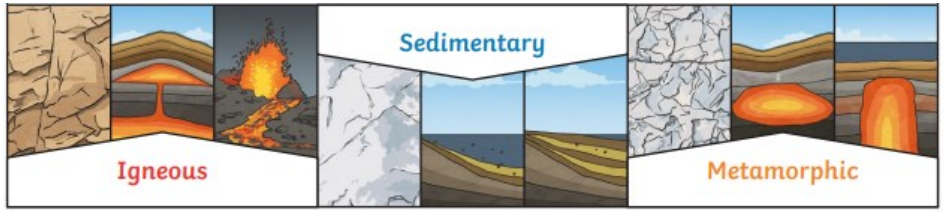
Year 3 Chemistry– Rocks and Soils

Key Vocabulary

Igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava
Sedimentary rock	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see the layers of sediment in the rock
Metamorphic rock	Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but has changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure
magma	Molten rock that remains underground
lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava
sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind e.g. sand
permeable	Allows liquid to pass through it
impermeable	Does not allow liquid to pass through it

Key knowledge

There are three types of naturally occurring rock



Natural Rocks			Human-Made Rocks
Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic	
Obsidian	Chalk	Marble	Brick
Granite	Sandstone	Quartzite	Concrete
Basalt	Limestone	Slate	Coade Stone

I will be able to

- Compare and group rocks by what they look like and their properties
- Describe how fossils are formed when things that have lived get trapped within the rock
- Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter

Famous Scientists

Mary Anning 1799-1847

Mary Anning's Ichthyosaur

Investigation

Which type of rock will make the best paved area in the school?

Why can't I choose the prettiest rock?

How can I prove that this rock is harder than that one?

What did I find out when I did the rub test?

Which rock would I recommend?

Working scientifically Year 3

What kind of rock would make the best surface for a new playground?

Which sort of rock would be best and why?

How can we prove if one rock is harder than another?

What equipment might we need?

What will we measure and how will we know?

How will we record our data?

What did we find out?

- Comparative test
- Gather/record
- Data
- Observations
- Labelled diagram
- Identifying
- Similarities
- Differences
- Tables
- Explanation