

Year 3 Term 2

How useful is the world around us?

SCIENCE



Children have explored and compared the difference between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.

Progression in Skill:

Develop criteria to identify, group, sort and classify different kinds of rocks, taking into account differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas or processes.

Use secondary sources: books, photographs and videos.

Read and spell simple scientific vocabulary correctly.

Long-term Memory Knowledge:

Compare and group different kinds of rocks according to their physical properties.

Explain how fossils are formed.

Know what soil is made from.

Create criteria by which to classify rocks.

Use secondary information to learn more.

Use scientific vocabulary accurately.

Key Vocabulary

erosion	the process of being worn by wind, water, or other natural agents
magma	hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the earth's crust
lava	hot molten or semi-fluid rock that has erupted from a volcano
fossil	any preserved sign of past life more than 10000 years old
sedimentary	rocks formed from other rocks or once living organisms
metamorphic	rocks formed when they experience high heat or pressure
igneous	when hot, molten rock crystallizes and solidifies

permeable	allows liquids or gases to pass through
impermeable	doesn't allow liquids or gasses to pass through

Progression in Resources:

Hand lenses

Range of different types of rock and soil

Relevance

Now	Children know where fossils come from and why not everything that has lived becomes a fossil; they see rocks as something potentially useful.
Future	Children can select materials for a purpose, according to their properties.
Aspiration	Use natural materials for specific purpose, e.g. sculptor or stonemason. Develop a love for fossils and study as a palaeontologist.

National Curriculum Links:

Rocks

Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.

Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

Essential Prior Learning:

Wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard are all examples of materials.

Some materials occur naturally in the world; others need to be made.

There are observable differences between materials, and they can be compared and grouped according to these.

Children have identified and compared the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including rock, for particular uses.