Knowsley Junior School

Rocks and Soils
Year 3

Learning outcomes with context

- To compare and group together different kinds of rocks (including those in the locality) based on appearance and simple physical properties
- To describe in simple terms how fossils are formed
- To recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter
- To explore Mary Anning's contribution to science

Learning outcomes without context

- To make decisions, ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them
- To make systematic and careful observations using notes and simple tables
- To use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings
- To recognise when and how secondary sources might help them to answer questions that cannot be answered through practical investigations
- To identify and understand how volcanoes are formed and where they are found
- To make maps and plans
- To use geographical vocabulary
- To ask geographical questions

Key vocabulary children should know by the end of the topic

Igneous	A rock formed when magma or lava cools and hardens.
Sedimentary	A rock formed as small pieces of rock, dust, shells and sand are cemented together.
Metamorphic	A rock formed by intense heat and pressure underground.
Lava	Hot, molten rock erupted from a volcano.
Magma chamber	A large pool of liquid rock beneath the Earth's surface.
Vent	A spot in the Earth's crust where gases, molten rock, lava and rocks erupt.
Eruption	When materials from inside the Earth are released, often at great pressure.
Crust	The outer most shell of the Earth.
Mantle	Below the Earth's crust, made up of magma and rock.
Core	The very hot, dense centre of the Earth.