



St Leo's and Southmead  
Catholic Nursery and Primary  
School

Year  
Three

## Science Knowledge Organiser

Spring  
Term

### Amazing Activities

Record their learning by producing a science programme (videoed), book (book creator) or powerpoint presentation.

### Key Concepts

Rocks can be grouped in different ways according to their observable features (eg, colour, texture, permeability).

Rocks are formed in three different ways - igneous rock, sedimentary rock and metamorphic rock.

Scientific information (local examples of rocks) can be gathered, recorded and used to answer simple questions (eg, Why is slate a good material for a roof?).

To understand the process of fossil formation and describe it in simple terms.

Mary Anning was remarkable and contributed greatly to our understanding of fossils.

Soil is composed of sand, small stones, organic matter and micro bugs.

## Rocks

### Key Vocabulary

**Igneous rock** - rock formed from magma or lava

**Sedimentary rock** - rock formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together.

**Metamorphic rock** - rock that started as igneous or sedimentary rock, but changed due to exposure to extreme heat or pressure.

**Magma** - molten rock remaining underground.

**Lava** - molten rock that has come out of the ground.

**Sediment** - natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind (eg, sand).

**Permeable** - allows liquid to pass through it.

**Impermeable** - does not allow liquids to pass through it.

**Fossil** - the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock.

**Fossilisation** - the process by which fossils are made.

**Erosion** - when water, wind or ice wear away land.

**Palaeontology** - the study of fossils.

**Petrology** - the study of rocks.

### Skills

Comparison and grouping

Make systematic and careful observations

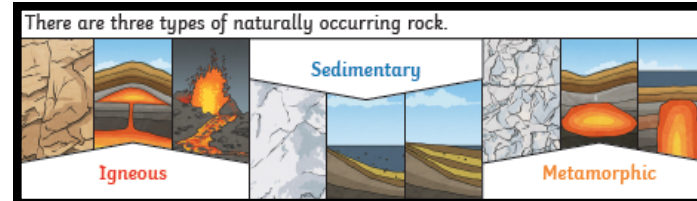
Ask questions and use different types of scientific enquiry to answer them.

Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.

Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings and labelled diagrams.

Report on findings from enquiries.

Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or support their findings.



### Curriculum Links

Speaking and listening, research using non fiction texts, reading comprehension.