

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality science education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand how science can be used to explain what is occurring, predict how things will behave and analyse caused. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about science.

**Rocks**

Autumn 2

**Igniting Prior Knowledge:**

Year 2 (Use of Everyday Materials)

- A material can be suitable for different purposes and an object can be made of different materials.
- Objects made of some materials can be changed in shape by bending, stretching, squashing, and twisting. For example, clay can be shaped by squashing, stretching, rolling, pressing etc.
- This can be a property of the material or depend on how the material has been processed e.g. thickness.
- Some materials are man-made (manufactured) e.g. plastic and some are natural e.g. wood, stone.

**Key Vocabulary:**

- Rock
- Stone
- Pebble
- Boulder
- Grain
- Crystals
- Marble
- Chalk
- Granite
- Sandstone
- Slate
- Layers
- Texture
- Absorb
- Soil
- Peat/sandy/chalky/ clay
- Soil
- Humus
- Fossil
- Palaeontologist



**New Knowledge:**

- Rock is a naturally occurring material.
- There are different types of rock e.g. sandstone, limestone, slate etc. which have different properties.
- Rocks can be different shapes and sizes (stones, pebbles, boulders).
- Soils are made up of pieces of ground down rock which may be mixed with plant and animal material (organic matter).
- There are different types of soil.
- Soil changes over time.
- Different plants grow in different soils.
- Some rocks contain fossils.
- Paleontologists use fossils to find out about the past.
- Fossils provide evidence that living things have changed over time.
- A fossil is the preserved remains or impressions of a living organism such as a plant or animal.

