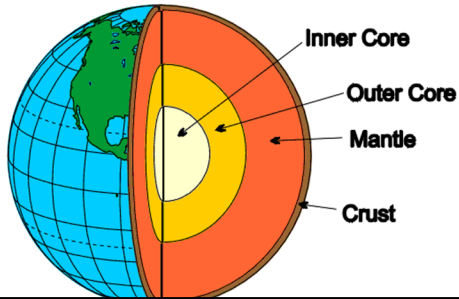


Y3 We Will Rock You



End Points:

- Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock
- Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties
- Understand how soil is formed and its importance.

Prior Learning

Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock

Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials

Future Learning

Y5 look at mountains and volcanoes with a focus on their formation.

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
fossils	Fossils are the remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago. Most fossils are found in earth that once lay underwater.
sedimentary	Sedimentary rocks are formed by sediment that is deposited over time, usually as layers at the bottom of lakes and oceans. This sediment can include minerals, small pieces of organic matter.
igneous	Igneous rocks are a word used for rocks that have formed by the cooling and hardening of molten lava or magma.
metamorphic	Metamorphic rocks are formed when other rocks are affected by great temperatures and pressures. They do not melt, but the chemicals they contain may change their forms, or crystal shapes.
properties	A property is a way of describing how something looks; it's an attribute or characteristic e.g. size, texture, and colour.
permeable	A material (like rock) that allows liquid to flow through it
soil	They very top layer of the earth and is made of organic matter, water, air and tiny pieces of rock.
crystals	Crystals are a special kind of solid material where the molecules fit to-

How you can help at home:

- Look at different rocks and fossils that the children may have at home and help them to describe them in terms of colour and permeability
- Talk about how we use different rocks in everyday materials