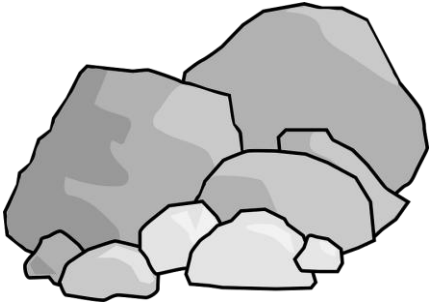


YEAR 3 – ROCKS

QUESTION: HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED HOW ROCKS ARE BORN?



ASKING AND ANSWERING QUESTIONS



SETTING UP TESTS



INTERPRETING AND COMMUNICATING RESULTS



WEEKS OF TEACHING	LINE OF ENQUIRY	THRESHOLD CONCEPT	SUBSTANTIVE KNOWLEDGE	DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE	CURRICULUM ENDPOINT
1	Types of rocks	Work scientifically	- Rocks and millions of years old - There are 3 types of rocks; sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous. - Sedimentary rocks are made from layers of sand, sediments and other materials. - Metamorphic rocks change with heat and pressure. - Igneous rock form from cooled lava or magma.	Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their simple, physical properties.	- 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
2	Grouping rocks	Work scientifically	- Rocks are grouped by how they are formed. - Sedimentary rocks feel soft, grainy	Relate the simple physical properties of some rocks to their	

			and contain visible layers and fossil- sandstone, limestone and shale • Metamorphic rocks are hard, dense and they have bands or layers. These include slate, marble and quartzite. • Igneous rocks are hard and are often shiny. They can be rough or smooth. They include granite, basalt, pumice and obsidian.	formation (igneous or sedimentary).	trapped within rock • Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter
3	Fantastic fossils	Work scientifically	• Fossils are remains or traces of ancient plants and animals. • Fossils form over millions of years. • Fossils form when organisms get buried in the mud or sand. • Fossils are found in sedimentary rock. • Fossils help scientists to learn about ancient life. • A palaeontologist studies fossils.	• Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within sedimentary rock.	•
4	Uses of rocks	Work scientifically	• Rocks make strong buildings and roads. • Granite is used for worktops and monuments. • Limestone is used to make cement • Coal is a sedimentary rock and is used for energy. • Sandstone is used for construction and paving.	○	

			• Marble is used for flooring, ornaments and fireplace. • Some rocks and minerals are used for glass and jewellery.		
5	Soil formation	Work scientifically	• Soil is formed from weathered rocks, minerals and decaying plants. • Wind, water and ice break it up into smaller pieces. • Plants and animals add organic material to soil. • Temperature and rainfall affect soil formation. • Soil is different in colour, texture and type.	• Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.	
6	Soil profiles	Work scientifically	• Soil has layers called a soil profile. • Topsoil in the top, richest layer. • Subsoil lies beneath the topsoil and has fewer nutrients. • Bedrock is the bottom, solid rock layer. • Roots mostly grow in the topsoil. • Each layer has different colours and textures.	• Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.	

Write a short story from the viewpoint of each type of rock; sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous.