KS2 Science KCV – Rocks

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key Knowledge | Detail |
| * compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical propertie.
* describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock
* recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.
 | ∙ There are three types of rocks that are formed naturally. ∙ Igneous∙ Sedimentary∙ Metamorphic∙ Fossils are the remains of prehistoric life. ∙ They are usually formed when a living thing (plant or animal) dies and the body is covered up or buried by sediment over tens of thousands of years. ∙ Soil is made from pieces of rock, minerals, decaying plants and water.  |
| Key concept questions |  |
| What are the different types of rock?How can we group types of rocks? |
| How are fossils formed? |
| How are soils different? |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| High Frequency Vocabulary |
| absorb bedrock decaying grainigneous leaf litter magma metamorphic rocks moltennutrientspalaeontologypermeableporous prehistoricpreserve pressure properties rock sedimentsoil surface volcano weathered  | soak up or take in the solid rock in the ground which supports all the soil above it gradually being destroyed by a natural process A grain of something such as sand or salt is a tiny hard piece of it rocks that are formed by volcanic action or intense heat imprint decaying leaves molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth that have had their original structure changed by pressure and heat mineral something that is formed naturally in rocks and in the earth. Molten rock, metal, or glass has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid substances that help plants and animals to grow the study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on Earth if a substance is permeable, something such as water or gas can pass through it or soak into it. Something that is porous has many small holes in it, which water and air can pass throughthe time in history before any information was written downto protect from decayforce that you produce when you press hard on somethingthe qualities or features that belong to something and make it recognisablea solid mass made up of minerals.solid material that settles at the bottom of a liquidthe substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow the flat top part of something or the outside of it a mountain from which hot melted rock, gas, steam, and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst.affected by the weather |

This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY

|  |
| --- |
| Key Vocabulary |
| IgneousMetamorphicSedimentaryFossilsSoil |