

What should I already know?

- To identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses
- To find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

Scientific Skills:

- To use pictures, writing, diagrams and tables as directed by their teacher
- To record their observations in written, pictorial and diagrammatic forms
- To select the appropriate format to record their observations
- To carry out a fair test with support
- To make relevant observations
- To measure using given equipment

Key Vocabulary and Definitions:

Fossil	Fossils are the remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago.
Igneous rock	Igneous rock is formed of magma.
Impermeable	An impermeable surface prevents especially liquids to pass through.
Metamorphic rock	Metamorphic rocks are formed when other rocks are affected by great temperatures and pressures.
Minerals	Minerals make up Earth's rocks, sands and soils. They are inorganic substances, meaning that they do not come from an animal or a plant.
Organic matter	Organic matter has come from a recently living organism. It is capable of decay or is the product of decay.
Permeable	A permeable surface allows materials like liquids to pass through
Rock	Rock is a hard material made up of one or more minerals.
Sedimentary rock	They are formed of layers of sediment build up over thousands of years, they are compressed or squashed and become bonded together.
Soil	Soil is a mixture of minerals and organic material that covers much of Earth's surface.

Teaching Sequence

1. To observe rocks closely and discover that they have different qualities and features.
2. To understand that rocks are formed in 3 different ways.
3. To identify properties of different rocks.
4. To order the steps of how a fossil is formed.
5. To explain how soil is formed.
6. To investigate different types of soils