

### Science Progression of Skills and Knowledge Rocks

**Key to understanding this document: Black = National Curriculum objectives   Red = Knowledge/Skills to be taught   Green = Resources to be used**

<u>Area of Learning</u>	<u>E Y F S</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>
<b><u>Rocks</u></b>				<p>Working scientifically:</p> <p>Classifying and presenting data to help answer questions.</p> <p>Using results to draw a simple conclusion and suggest improvements.</p> <p>Using simple scientific equipment.</p> <p>Setting up simple practical enquiries.</p> <p>R1-compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.</p> <p>1.Begin by allowing the children to handle a selection of rocks and look at them carefully using a hand lens or microscope where possible. First the children could sort them in any way they chose, then feedback and discuss different ways of sorting as a class. Then they could sort them according to whether or not they can see crystals in them. Children could then choose sorting criteria of their own: e.g. texture, sharpness of edges etc. Children present their findings and draw conclusions.</p> <p>2. Children to understand the different types of rocks and how they are formed. <b>Sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic</b></p> <p>3. Children to carry out a simple test to see which rocks are impermeable/permeable.</p>			

			<p>Working scientifically: Use systematic and careful observations using a range of equipment.</p> <p>R2- describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. Children understand what is meant by a fossil and can explain this. Show children examples of fossils. Children make their own fossils. E.g. using clay and imprinting shells (could use plasticine as an alternative).</p> <p>Working scientifically: Setting up practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. Record findings using simple scientific language/ using tables (scaffolded table) Using results to draw simple conclusions and make predictions for new values. R3-recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. <b>Soil workshop with spadeworks.</b></p> <p><b>Refer to Andrew Berry scheme for the investigations below.</b></p> <p>1.Children to explore different types of soil e.g. sandy or clay soil by setting up a simple test. Children mix some water with the soil to see if they can make a ball or a worm.</p> <p>2.How much water do different soils absorb?</p> <p>3.How could the way the farmer uses the field affect how much water is absorbed by the soil?</p>			
Key Vocabulary			<p>rock soil fossil sedimentary metamorphic igneous permeable impermeable appearance soft</p>			

			hard crystal rock formation mineral			
Key Resources			Rocks Soils Shells Clay Containers/ beakers Tray Forks Plastic bottles Filter paper Measuring jug Tea lights			

