

# Science Learning Organiser – Year 3 Autumn 1 – “What is a sustainable school?”

## Prior Learning (What we already know?):

Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways including use of scientific language from the national curriculum

Use simple equipment to observe closely including changes over time

Communicate ideas, what he/she does and finds out in a variety of ways.

Perform simple comparative tests

Identify, group and classify

Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions noticing similarities, differences and patterns

Gather and record data to help in answering questions including from secondary sources of information

## New Learning:

To be able to name different kinds of rocks

To know the simple property of a different rocks

To be able to compare and group a rock based on its appearance and its simple properties

To know what a fossil is

To be able to describe how a fossil is formed

## New Science Skills:

Ask relevant questions

Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests

Make systematic and careful observations, take accurate measurements using standard units, thermometers and data loggers

Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions

Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables

Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions

Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions

Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes

Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support findings

## Key Questions:

What are the 3 types of natural rocks?

Which rock would be best for a kitchen chopping board?

What can you say about different rocks and which one would be best for a kitchen chopping board?

What would happen if water constantly dripped on sandstone?

What evidence can you find in rocks to tell us about the past?

How would you find out how fossils are formed?

## Key Facts:

There are 3 types of rocks: Sedimentary, Igneous and Metamorphic

Rocks have different strengths

Soils absorb moisture at different rates

Fossils occur in sedimentary rocks

Fossils are the remains of traces of ancient life that have been preserved by natural processes

## Key Resources:

Planbee

Twinkl

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TVwPLWQo9TE>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3rkGu0BltKM>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/nature/fossils/Amber#p00ckj8s>

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks2bitesize/science/materials/rocks\\_soils/play.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks2bitesize/science/materials/rocks_soils/play.shtml)



## Vocabulary:

Rock, stone, pebble, boulder, grain, crystals, layers, hard, soft, texture, absorb water, soil, fossil, marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate, soil, peat, sandy/chalk/clay soil, sedimentary, metamorphic, igneous

## Can I do this?

I can name some rocks and give physical properties of each

I can classify rocks in a range of different ways, using appropriate vocabulary

I can describe how a fossil is formed

I can devise tests to explore the properties of rocks and use data to rank the rocks

I can link rocks changing over time with their properties e.g. soft rocks get worn away more easily