Chemistry
ROCKS AND MINERALS

Materials

WHAT SHOULD I ALREADY KNOW?

- Be able to name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, water and rock.
- Be able to identify and group a variety of materials (including rocks)
- Use sorting skills to group types of categories
- The name of some rocks – chalk, marble and slate

NOTABLE SCIENTIST

MARY ANNING

Mary grew up very poor and taught herself to read and write (she didn't go to school much). She used to roam about the beach looking for things to sell when one day, when she was just 12, she discovered the skull of a mysterious creature at the beach; she thought it was a crocodile but it was actually an extinct reptile called the ichthyosaur (this means fish lizard).
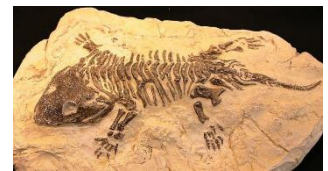
She then went on to find a lot more fossils and is considered one of the greatest fossil hunters of all time.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE

- There are three main types of rock: igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.

- Fossils are made when an animal dies and their remains are covered with rock over a long period of time.

- Fossils are usually made with sedimentary rock.

- Fossils help us learn about the past

- Fossils provide evidence of extinct animals.

VOCABULARY

Igneous Rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava.
Sedimentary Rock	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together.
Metamorphic Rock	Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary but changed due to heat or pressure.
Sediment	Natural solid material that is moved or dropped in a new place by water or wind.
Permeable	Allows liquids to pass through
Palaeontology	The study of fossils. Someone who studies fossils is called a palaeontologist.
Fossils	The remains of animals or plants that lived long ago. They give scientist clues about the past.
Working Scientifically	Asking questions, designing experiments and recording the results.

WEAVING CONCEPTS

Ask/Answer Questions · Observe & Measure · Plan/Perform Investigations · Identify & Classify · Significant Scientific Events

Record & Report Data · Interpret & Communicate Results · Use Scientific Evidence · Significant Scientists

ENQUIRY TYPES

1. Observing changes over time
2. Pattern Seeking
3. Grouping & Classifying
4. Fair Testing
5. Research