



## Topic: Science

What should I already know about

**Year 2- children would have had experience of, and opportunities to make observations of the world around them- both natural and man-made. They would have learned 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.**

### Key Questions

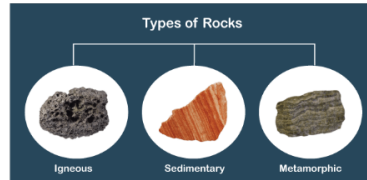
What are rocks and how do we use them?

How can we work scientifically to classify the different types of rocks?

What is soil and why is it important for us?

What are fossils and how did Mary Anning help our understanding of these?

### Maps / Diagrams / Images



## Year

## Term

### Vocabulary

<b>rocks</b>	A naturally occurring material, made from minerals, that is part of the earth's surface.
<b>metamorphic</b>	Rocks that are formed as a result of exposure to very high temperatures and pressure.
<b>igneous</b>	Rocks that are formed when lava cools down and solidifies.
<b>sedimentary</b>	Rocks that are formed by layers of sediment being pressed together.
<b>magma</b>	A hot, liquid matter beneath the earth's surface.
<b>lava</b>	A hot, melted rock that erupts from a volcano.
<b>soil</b>	Ground up rock mixed with plant and animal remains.
<b>permeable</b>	Something that allows liquid to pass through it.
<b>impermeable</b>	Something that does not allow liquid to pass through it.
<b>fossils</b>	The remains or trace of a living animal or plant from a long time ago, which can be found embedded in earth or rock.
<b>fossilisation</b>	The process, taking millions of years, of a fossil being formed.
<b>palaeontologist</b>	A scientist who studies animal and plant fossils for information about life in the past.

