Programme of Stu	dy Statements	Key Vocabulary			
Compare and gro physical propertie	oup together different k es.	Rock, stone, pebble, boulder, grain, crystals, layers, hard, soft, texture, absorb water, soil, fossil marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate			
 Describe in simple terms now rossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. 					soil, peat, sandy/chalk/clay soil
Investigations and Skills for thinking like a Scientist					Sticky Knowledge: There are different types of rock. • There are different types of soil. • Soils change over time. • Different plants grow in different soils.
					 Fossils teil us what has happened before. Fossils provide evidence. Palaeontologists use Fossils to find out about the past. Fossils provide evidence that living things have changed over time.
Comparative Tests	Identify & Classify	Observation over	Pattern seeking	Research	Prior Knowledge:
How does adding different amounts of sand to soil affect how quickly water drains through it? Which soil absorbs the most water?	Can you use the identification key to find out the name of each of the rocks in your collection?	time How does tumbling change a rock over time? What happens when water keeps dripping on a sandcastle?	Is there a pattern in where we find volcanos on planet Earth?	Who was Mary Anning and what did she discover?	 Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. (Y1 - Everyday materials) Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. (Y1 - Everyday materials) Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. (Y1 - Everyday materials) Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. (Y1 - Everyday materials) Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday
					materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock,
					paper and cardboard for particular uses. (Y2 - Uses of
					everyday materials)
 Potential Evidence to support our Scientists (I can): Can name some types of rock and give physical features of each Can explain how a fossil is formed Can explain that soils are made from rocks and also contain living/dead matter Can classify rocks in a range of different ways, using appropriate vocabulary Can devise tests to explore the properties of rocks and use data to rank the rocks Can link rocks changing over time with their properties e.g. soft rocks get worn away more easily Can present in different ways their understanding of how fossils are formed e.g. in role play, comic strip, chronological report, stop-go animation etc. Can identify plant/animal matter and rocks in samples of soil Can devise a test to explore the water retention of soils 					 Future Knowledge: Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. (Y6 - Evolution and inheritance) The composition of the Earth. (KS3) The structure of the Earth. (KS3) The rock cycle and the formation of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. (KS3)

Big Question: What are rocks and soils like?						
Cultural Capital						
Visits and visitors	Experiences and events	Key texts				
Visit to Severn Beach to look at fossils Visit from a geologist	Handle different rocks and fossils	The Pebble in My Pocket (Meredith Hooper) Stone Girl, Bone Girl (Laurence Anholt) The Street Beneath My Feet (Charlotte Guillain & Yuval Zommer)				
Community events and links	Global issues	Famous people/ Key Scientists				
		Mary Anning (Discovery of Fossils) Inge Lehmann (Earth's Mantle				
Life Skills Curiosity	Key places					
Resilience Making Links	School grounds					