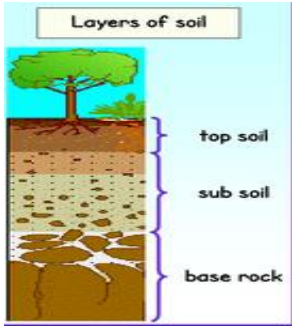
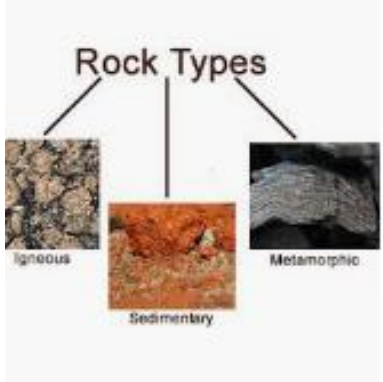


# Science Knowledge organiser:

## Scientific enquiry:

Ask and answer relevant questions. Setup simple practical fair tests. Make careful observations and takes measures using standard units of measure and a range of equipment.

Classify and group rocks using different criteria. Record findings using simple scientific language drawings labelled diagrams bar chart and tables. Present their results and conclusions from enquiries with oral, and written explanations and presentations

Vocabulary		Facts			
<b>rocks</b>	made up of grains that are packed together	<b>Man made</b> Man made rocks are often used for buildings and structures.  Examples:  Concrete and bricks	<b>sedimentary</b> Tend to be grainy in texture and may contain fossils  e.g. sandstone and limestone	<b>igneous</b> Tend to have interlocking grains giving the rock a crystalline appearance  e.g. granite	<b>metamorphic</b> Often has a crystalline appearance  e.g. marble
<b>Minerals</b>	solid chemical substances that occur naturally – examples include diamond, quartz, gypsum. Each grain that makes up the rock is made from a mineral.				
<b>impermeable</b>					
<b>permeable</b>	allowing water to pass through it.				
<b>p</b>	Someone who studies rocks				
<b>Magma</b>	Liquid rock inside a volcano		Formed from the fragments of other rocks that have been weathered, eroded and transported, by water, ice or wind and finally deposited (settled) as sediments in water or dunes	Formed by the solidification of molten rock or magma	After its original formation this rock has been altered in structure and composition by heat, and chemically active fluids.
<b>Lava</b>	Liquid rock that flows out of a volcano. Fresh lava ranges from 1300 to 2200 degrees Fahrenheit (700 to 1200 degrees centigrade) in temperature and glows red hot to white hot when it flows.				
<b>Molten rock</b>	rock that has been reduced to liquid through heating		<b>Images</b>  		
<b>fossils</b>	the remains or impression of a prehistoric				
<b>soil</b>	a mixture of tiny particles of rocks, organic matter from animals and plants, as well as air and water.				

