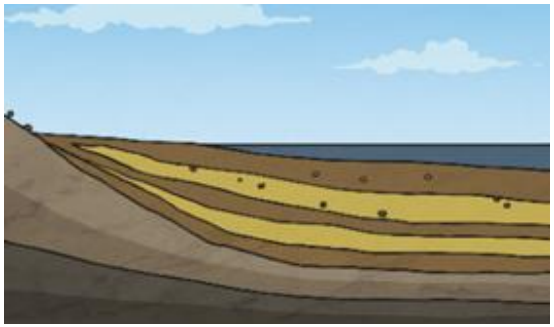
St Andrew's Church of England Primary School
LKS2 Knowledge Organiser – Term 4 Science – Rocks

Outcomes
In this topic you will:
Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their simple, physical properties.
• Relate the simple physical properties of some rocks to their formation (igneous or sedimentary).
• Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within sedimentary rock.
• Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.
• Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.

Sedimentary

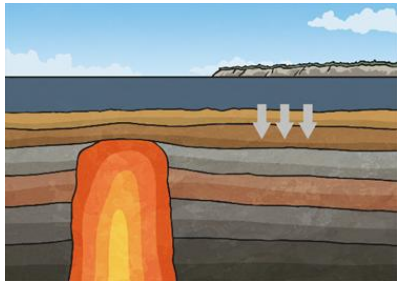


Igneous



Metamorphic





Igneous



Key Vocabulary
sedimentary rock: rocks formed by sediment that is deposited over time, usually as layers at the bottom of lakes and oceans.
igneous rock: rock formed when magma cools and solidifies, it may do this above or below the Earth's surface.
metamorphic rock: rocks that have been changed over time by extreme pressure and heat.
permeable: allowing liquid or gas to pass through it.
fossil: the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in stone form.
palaeontologist: a person who studies fossil plants and animals.
soil: a black or dark brown material typically consisting of a mixture of organic remains, clay, and rock particles.
loam: a fertile soil of clay and sand containing humus.

Fossil

