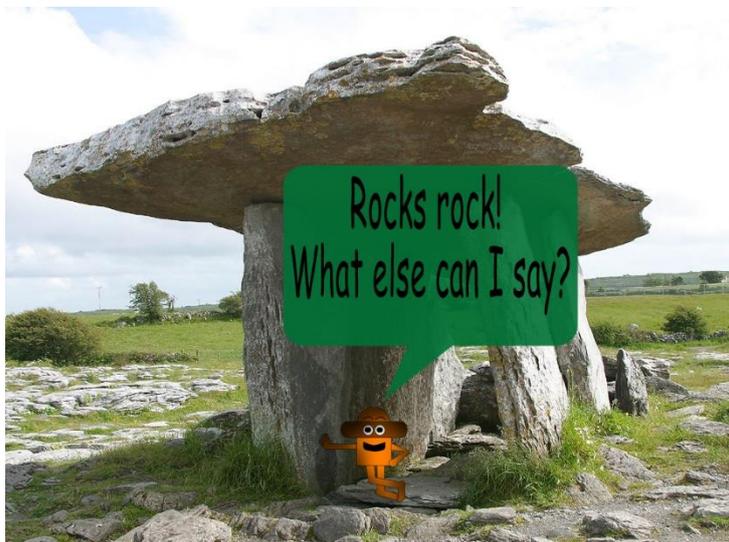


Science Learning KS2

Rocks

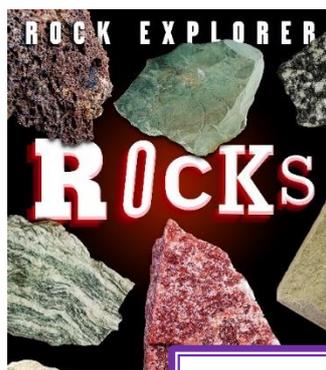
Week 1



Hi everyone!

Our key stage 2 science unit for the summer term is ROCKS.

Empiribox are all ready to send us an exciting delivery of equipment as soon as we allowed back into school and start having our science lessons again. But for now...



You can use the online lessons from
Empiribox

<https://home.empiribox.com/lessons/rocks/>

If you prefer, you can organise your learning by following my suggestions on these weekly sheets, or use these ideas alongside the Empiribox online lessons.

Online videos and resources

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tVy3dzLSMLg> Great introduction

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9bbkqt/articles/zsgkdmn> What is a rock?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9bbkqt/resources/1> Class Clips to watch

Task 1

You are going to need to make your own collection of rocks!

When you go for your daily exercise, or in your garden if you have one, try to collect around **15-20 different rocks**.

See if you can include...

	Type of rock	Tick off
1	A grainy rock	
2	A crumbly rock	
3	A dark coloured rock	
4	A light coloured rock	
5	A rock with airholes in it	
6	A rock that is two different colours	
7	A dull rock	
8	A shiny rock	
9	A stripy rock	
10	A sharp rock	
11	A speckled rock	
12	A smooth rock	

Task 2

Make some close observations of your rocks.

Choose 5 different looking rocks to draw and describe.

Here is one example of how you could organise your work:

1	2	3
Draw a Picture of the Rock 	Draw a Picture of the Rock 	Draw a Picture of the Rock 
Describe the Rock's Appearance Glassy Black Smooth	Describe the Rock's Appearance gray Smooth blonde	Describe the Rock's Appearance Bumpy light brown White gray looks like a of different rocks

Task 3

In your own words, using sentences and pictures, record information about the three types of rocks.

There are 3 different types of rocks; igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.

Igneous rock is formed when magma or lava from **volcanoes** cools. Examples include basalt and granite. Most igneous rock is very hard. Some of the most spectacular rock formations on our planet are made of igneous rock; in Britain we see granite shapes called tors in south-western locations like Bodmin Moor, Dartmoor and Land's End.



Sedimentary rocks are formed over millions of years when sediments (tiny pieces of rocks and animal skeletons) are pressed together at the bottom of seas and rivers. Examples include sandstone, coal and chalk. Some sedimentary rocks contain fossils (bones or shells of living things that were buried long ago and have turned to stone).



Metamorphic rocks are formed when other rocks are changed due to heat or pressure. Examples include slate and marble. Metamorphic rocks are very hard but can be damaged by acids like acid rain (on buildings) or even lemon juice (on worktops!).



Keep calm, and carry on investigating ROCKS!