

Knowledge Organiser - Science: Rock and Roll

What? (key Knowledge)

Types of Rocks

There are three main types of rocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sedimentary ● Metamorphic ● Igneous
Sedimentary	Sedimentary rocks are formed from particles of sand, shells, pebbles, and other fragments of material. Together, all these particles are called sediment. Gradually, the sediment accumulates into layers and over a long period of time hardens into rock.
Metamorphic	Metamorphic rocks are formed under the surface of the earth from the metamorphosis (change) that occurs due to intense heat and pressure (squeezing).
Igneous	Igneous rocks is formed when magma cools and solidifies, it may do this above or below the Earth's surface.

How to spot each type of rock

Sedimentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Usually crumbly and allow water through them ● Made of layers and stuck together with mineral crystals ● They can contain fossils within their layers
Metamorphic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Usually hard ● May contain tiny crystals or fossils
Igneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Very hard ● Contain crystals

Types of Rocks



Sedimentary

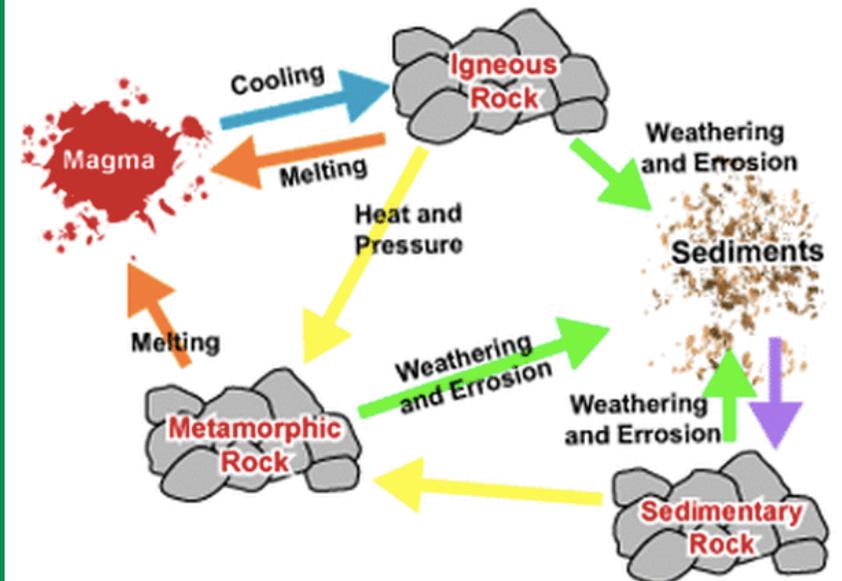
Metamorphic

Igneous

What? (key Vocabulary)

Spelling	Definition/Sentence
Erosion	The gradual wearing away of something
Magma	Hot fluid below or within the earth's crust from which lava and other igneous rock is formed on cooling.
Tectonic plates	A layer under the ground made up of large, moving pieces called plates. All of earth's land and water sit on these plates,
Solidify	To become solid or hard
Dissolve	To become part of a liquid.

The Rock Cycle



Knowledge Organiser - History : Rock and Roll



Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

Background understanding

Prehistory in Britain began with the arrival of groups of hunter-gatherers from further south in Europe around 900,000 years ago and ended with the Roman invasion in AD43. During this huge amount of time, humans developed from hunter-gatherers moving around a sparse country, to people who erected great monuments which still survive today. Prehistory is usually divided into three periods; the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age (and each of these periods can be subdivided). These periods are named after the materials used to make tools and weapons.

When? (Timeline of Key Events)

814,000BC	Evidence of flints made into tools, in Britain
40,000BC	Homo sapiens arrived in Britain
33,000BC	Ice Age drove humans out of Britain
11,000BC	Humans returned to Britain
6500BC	Doggerland flooded, forming the English Channel, cutting off Britain from the rest of the European Mainland
4400BC	People began to settle across Britain, building farms
3180BC	Village built at Skara Brae, in the Orkney Islands, in Scotland
2200	Bronze Age began in Britain
2,000BC	Stonehenge was completed
800BC	The Iron Age began
100BC	Coins were used for the first time, in Britain
55BC	Britons in war-chariots defeated the Romans
43AD	The Romans invaded Britain again and the Iron Age ended

What? (Key Vocabulary)

Spelling	Definition/Sentence
Prehistory	The period of time in the past before people could write
Homo sapiens	The scientific name for modern humans. Homo means 'man' and sapiens means 'wise'
Hunter gatherers	Groups of people who get food by hunting, fishing, and foraging rather than farming
Climate	The weather condition in an area over a long period of time (during the last ice age, the climate in Britain was extremely cold)
Tool	An instrument that is usually held with the hands and helps one to do something
village	A group of houses where people choose to live near each other
Agriculture	The practice of farming and growing crops (plants)
Fossil	The preserved remains of plants or animals