



Knowledge Organiser Pupil Assessment

Pupil: _____ **Class:** _____ **Date:** _____

Key Question 1: **What different types of rock are there?**

A rock is a solid made up of a bunch of different minerals. Rocks are generally not uniform or made up of exact structures that can be described by scientific formulas. Scientists generally classify rocks by how they were made or formed. There are three major types of rocks: Metamorphic, Igneous, and Sedimentary.

Key Question 2: **Are some rocks harder than others?**

Some rocks are much, much harder than others. If a rock can scratch glass, it's harder than glass. And if it can scratch another rock, it's harder than that rock. ... Softer rocks include talc, pumice, and the gypsum inside the wallboard in your walls.

Key Question 3: **How do rocks change over time?**

Rocks are constantly changing in what is called the rock cycle. It takes millions of years for rocks to change.

The rock cycle describes how a rock can change from igneous to sedimentary to metamorphic over time.

1. Melted rock or magma is sent to the earth's surface by a volcano. It cools and forms an igneous rock.
2. Next the weather, or a river, and other events will slowly break up this rock into small pieces of sediment.
3. As sediment builds up and hardens over years, a sedimentary rock is formed.
4. Slowly this sediment rock will get covered with other rocks and end up deep in the Earth's crust.
5. When the pressure and heat get high enough, the sedimentary rock will metamorphose into a metamorphic rock and the cycle will start over again.

Key Question 4: **How is soil made?**

Soil is formed over a long period of time by a number of factors. It can take up to 1000 years for just an inch of soil to form. Besides time, other factors that help soil to form include:

- Living organisms - This includes organisms such as plants, fungi, animals, and bacteria.
- Topography - This is the relief or slope of the surface of land where the soil is forming.
- Climate - The overall climate and weather where the soil is forming.

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- Parent material - The parent material is the minerals and rocks that are slowly disintegrating to form the soil.

Key Question 5: What are fossils?

A fossil is the preserved remains or impressions of a living organism such as a plant, animal, or insect.

Some fossils are very old. Studying fossils helps scientists to learn about the past history of life on Earth.

Key Question 6: Can you write a question to further your knowledge of this topic?

Answer in full sentences:



Pupil name: _____ DATE: _____

Topic: Science

<i>An Emerging pupil will:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Still be developing their understanding of the topic• Only be able to recall limited facts from the knowledge organiser• Not have achieved all of the expected statements
<i>An Expected pupil will demonstrate knowledge of:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Key terminology and information taught across the unit.</i>• <i>Be able to accurately use correct terminology.</i>• <i>Be able to recall a range of facts from across the term.</i>• <i>Applies taught skills in cross curricular activities</i>• <i>Actively engages in class discussion, sharing taught knowledge in responses.</i>• <i>Identifying gaps in their own learning.</i>
<i>An Exceeding pupil will meet all Expected criteria and show further development by:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evidence of wider reading through discussion or extracurricular work• Applied knowledge is evident through discussions and class learning• Evidence of links between topics• In depth knowledge of topic• Recalls facts that have not been taught in class

NOTE: Where pupils written skills are below their own level of understanding, the assessment can be completed orally with T/TA support.

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