

Home-School Learning Collaboration – KS3 Science

Topics in this cycle: Structure of the Earth	Taught: Spring 2	Year Group: 7
Key knowledge/concepts to be learnt ('Tell me about....')		Websites/blogs/YouTube links and further reading to deepen and consolidate learning
• What is the structure of the Earth? Name and label the three rock layers of the Earth. Compare the rock layers of the Earth. • What are sedimentary rocks? Describe how sedimentary rocks are formed. Explain why a sedimentary rock has a particular property based on how it was formed. • What are igneous rocks? Describe how igneous rocks are formed. Explain why igneous rocks have particular properties based on how they were formed. • What are igneous and metamorphic rocks? Describe how metamorphic rocks are formed. Explain why metamorphic rocks have particular properties based on how they were formed. • What is the rock cycle? List the processes that interconvert sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks. Construct a labelled diagram to explain the processes of rock formation.		Notes: Structure of the Earth Structure of the Earth - The Earth and atmosphere - KS3 Chemistry - BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize Sedimentary rocks, igneous and metamorphic rocks Rock types - The Earth and atmosphere - KS3 Chemistry - BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize The rock cycle The rock cycle - The Earth and atmosphere - KS3 Chemistry - BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize Videos: Structure of the Earth How Hot is the Centre of the Earth? My Amazing Earth BBC Earth Lab - YouTube Sedimentary rocks, igneous and metamorphic rocks Types of rocks Igneous, sedimentary & metamorphic rocks Educational science lesson - YouTube The rock cycle The rock cycle - YouTube

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Key Vocabulary and Definitions To Be Learnt		What Will The Assessment Look Like?
Crust	The rocky outer layer of the Earth	Extended writing – Compare the properties and composition of the Earth's crust, mantle and core. End of Unit test: 25 minutes/25 marks • Short answer questions • Extended writing • 3 marks for SPAG
Mantle	The layer of Earth that is below the crust. It is solid but can flow very slowly	
Core	The innermost layer of the Earth, which extends about halfway from the centre of the Earth to the surface	
Minerals	Chemicals that rocks are made from	
Porous	A porous material has small gaps that may contain substances in their liquid or gas states. Water can soak into porous material	
Weathering	The breaking down of rock into smaller pieces by physical, chemical or biological processes	Family Learning Opportunities
Sediments	Pieces of rock that have broken away from their original rock	Create your own volcano using bicarbonate of soda, vinegar and food colouring. How to make a volcano Natural History Museum (nhm.ac.uk) Interactive rock cycle including rock formation parent and child learning activity with quizzes. Geological Society - The Rock Cycle (KS3) (geolsoc.org.uk) Devise a quiz on the rock cycle and test your family.
Erosion	The breaking of a rock into sediments and their movement away from the original rock	
Transport	A sequence that shows how energy is transferred between different living things.	
Deposition	The settling of sediments that have moved away from their original rock	
Strata	Layers of sedimentary rock	
Durable	A property of a material meaning it is difficult to damage	
Magma	Liquid rock below the Earth's surface	
Rock cycle	Sequence of processes where rocks change from one type to another, over a timescale of millions of years	
Uplift	Uplift happens when huge forces from inside the Earth push rocks upwards	