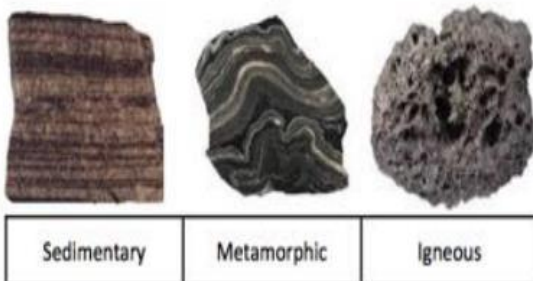


Types of Rocks	
There are three main types of rocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sedimentary Metamorphic Igneous
Sedimentary	Sedimentary rocks are formed from particles of sand, shells, pebbles, and other fragments of material. Together all these particles are called sediment. Gradually, the sediment 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 rock is formed when magma cools and solidifies, it may do this above or below the Earth's surface.



Year 3 - Rocks

How fossils are formed

- Minerals (small stone fragment: clay, silt or sand)
- Organic matter (decaying plants and animals)
- Water (which the nutrients minerals and the organic matter dissolve into)
- Air (which fills the gaps between the mineral and organic matter)

How soil is made

What is soil made from?

- Minerals (small stone fragments: clay, silt or sand)
- Organic matter (decaying plants and animals)
- Water (which the nutrients in the minerals and the organic matter dissolve into)
- Air (which fills the gaps between the mineral and organic matter parts)

Types of soil

Sandy soil is pale in colour with lots of small air gaps. Water drains through sandy soil easily so it usually feels quite dry.

Clay soil is an orange or blue-ish sticky soil with very few air gaps. Water does not drain through it easily. When it rains puddles stay at the top of clay soil for a long time.

Chalky soil is a light brown soil. Water drains through it quickly.

Peat is different from other soils because it does not contain any rock particles. It is made from very old decaying plants and is dark, crumbly and rich in nutrients (chemicals plants need to grow).

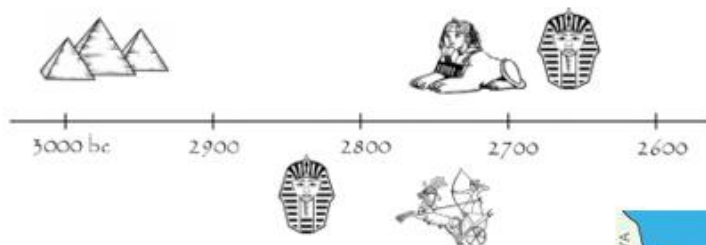
Vocabulary

1	Rock	A hard, solid material that is made of minerals and is found in nature.
2	Soil	The top layer of the ground, in which plants grow: dirt.
3	Mineral	A solid, natural material that does not come from a living thing.
4	Metamorphic rock	Rock formed when any type of rock goes through changes caused by extreme heat and pressure (e.g. marble, slate).
5	Igneous rock	Rock formed by the cooling and hardening of hot magma or lava. Formed by volcanoes! (e.g. basalt, granite).
6	Sedimentary rock	Rock formed when sediment is pressed together over time. Formed over a long period of time (e.g. shale, limestone, sandstone).
7	Weathering	The process of wearing away or otherwise changing Earth's surface, caused by natural forces.
8	Fossil	The remains of a plant or animal that turned to stone over a long period of time. Mostly found in sedimentary rock.
9	Erosion	A long tube through which food travels from the stomach and out of the body while it is being digested.
10	Bedrock	The solid rock underneath soil or loose rocks; the lowest of three main layers of soil.
11	Sub soil	The middle layer of soil, which contains more rocks than topsoil.
12	Top soil	The top layer of soil, in which most plants have their roots.
13	Organic	Having to do with or coming from living organisms.
14	Refine	To remove unwanted materials from a substance.
15	Process	To cause something to go through steps that will change or improve it.



Knowledge Organiser – Ancient Egypt-Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
River Nile	A river, which flows through the continent of Africa. It is the longest river throughout the world.
Black land	The land either side of the River Nile, which the soil turns black. It is full of rich nutrients to help plants grow.
Irrigation	The supply of water, which helps land or crops, grow.
Archaeology	A person who studies history by looking for things people in the past have left behind. Archaeologists look at objects (artefacts), people and places (sites) from a long time ago.
Pharaohs	Pharaohs were the King or Queen of Egypt. A Pharaoh was the most important and powerful person in kingdom. They were the head of the government and the highest priest of every temple.
Artefacts	An object made by humans, typically one of cultural or historical interest



Timeline of Ancient Egypt

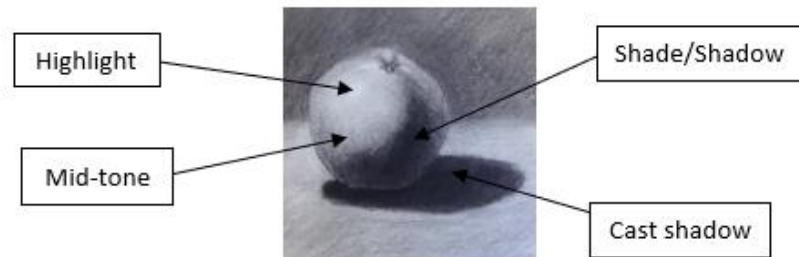





Map of Egypt

Pharaohs	
Nefertiti	
Tutankhamun	
Rameses II	
Howard Carter	<p>Discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun with Lord Carnarvon Born in 1874 in Norfolk, England.</p>

Knowledge Organiser- Still Life and Form (Visual Arts – Year 3)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Still life	A picture of something that does not move.
Form	Form means the 3d shapes in art. In a drawing or painting an artist can create the illusion that an object is 3d rather than flat.
Tone	How dark or light something is. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3d object.
Shade/shadow	The parts of an object that are darker.
Highlight	The parts of an object where the light is strongest or lightest.
Mid-tone	Tones between the highlights and shadows.
Cast shadow	Where an object makes a shadow on something else <u>e.g.</u> a table underneath it.
Cross hatching	A technique of creating tone by drawing lines which cross over each other.
Tints/Shades	A tint is the mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is the mixture of a colour with black, which reduces lightness.



Art	Artist/Title
	<i>Still Life with Peaches and a Glass, from Herculaneum, (50 CE)</i>
	Giorgio Morandi, <i>Still Life with Five Objects, (1956)</i>
	Paul Cézanne, <i>Still Life, Pitcher and Fruit (1894)</i>

Video trailers

Application	A computer program, sometimes referred to as an app.
Desktop	A tower computer that needs a mouse, keyboard and monitor, that remains in one place.
Digital device	Electronic devices that operate off a binary system in 1s and 0s.
Edit	To change and amend something.
Film	Recorded moving pictures, that can make up a clip or film.
Film editing software	Software with editing abilities to cut, crop and add effects to video footage.
Graphics	The use of images or visuals designed to communicate, demonstrate a concept or promote something.
Import (software)	To pull another file into software, to place, edit and manipulate.
Key events	Important parts within a narrative or a particular period in time.
Laptop	A compact computer that is easy to carry and move around.
Plan	An idea about how to do something in future.
Recording (media)	To capture sounds or video footage, using an electronic device.
Sound effects	Sounds to enhance an event or bring fantasy aspects to life in a film or other media, for example, the whoosh of a time machine.
Time code	Time references on film or animations.
Video	Recorded moving pictures, that can make up a clip or film.
Voiceover	A voice recording which overlays a video or presentation.

Did you know?

Digital sound waves can be viewed and edited on a computer. They look like this:



Key facts

Transitions are visual effects that can be applied to occur in-between digital media (slides, images or video clips).

Morph

The media appears from a selected corner.



Cross zoom

The media zooms and fades in from the middle.



Peel off

The page peels off to reveal the media.



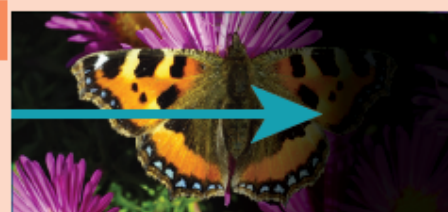
Dip to black

The media fades to a black screen.



Directional wipe

The media appears from a selected side.



Knowledge Organiser – Incarnation: What is the Trinity?



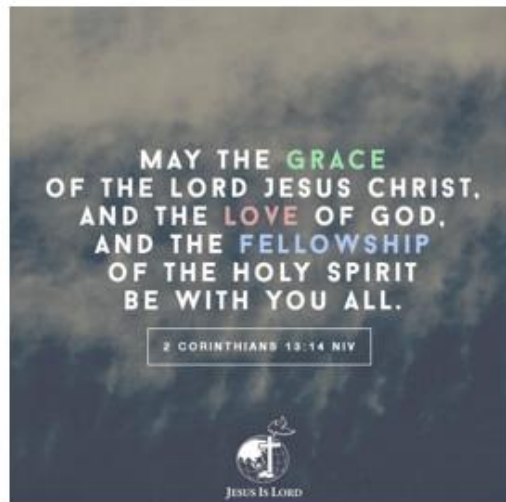
The Holy Trinity

The doctrine of the Trinity is the Christian belief that: There is One God, who is Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/christianity/beliefs/trinity_1.shtml

Key Vocabulary:

Baptism	Baptism is a visual picture of person's relationship with Christ by going through His death (going under the water) and His resurrection (being pulled out of the water). It shows others that our old way of life is gone and now we are a new creation in Christ. We have been "washed" clean. 2 Corinthians 5:17 says, "If anyone belongs to Christ, then he is made new. The old things have gone; everything is made new!"
Church	A biblical word for 'assembly' – so it is a group of people coming together to worship God.
Gospel	A life-story or biography of the life and teaching of Jesus.
Grace	God's blessing for everyone, even if they do not deserve it
Holy Spirit	The third person of the Trinity; God as spiritually active in the world.



The Baptism of Jesus



Textiles - Egyptian collars

Ancient Egypt was a civilisation that existed between 3100 BC - 30 BC.



An Egyptian collar, called usekh or wesekh, was a personal decoration that lay around and over a person's neck and shoulders.

cotton -

A fabric made from cotton plant fibres.



silk -

A fabric made from the cocoons of silkworms.



polyester felt -

A fabric made from synthetic plastic fibres.



Appliqué



A form of textiles work where small pieces of cloth are sewn or stuck onto a larger piece.

Cross-stitch



A two-stitch style of sewing that forms a cross pattern. Used to add decorative features to fabric.

Running-stitch



A simple sewing style in a straight line without overlapping. Often used to attach or join fabric.

Embellish



Add decorative details or features to something. For example, to add sequins, buttons or beads.

Pinking



To use pinking shears to cut a zig-zag or scalloped decorative edge.

Template



A stencil made used to make many copies of a shape or help cut material accurately (e.g. biscuit cutter).

Did you know?

Appliqué dates back to the Ancient Egyptians and was found across various archaeological sites. Appliqué was even discovered in the tomb of the Ancient Egyptian pharaoh, Tutankhamun.