

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

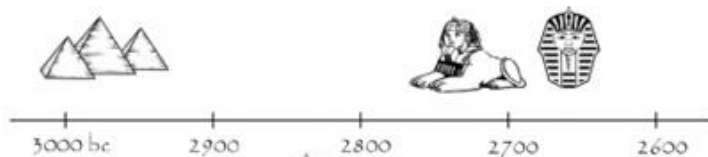
What is soil made from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minerals (small stone fragments: clay, silt or sand) • Organic matter (decaying plants and animals) • Water (which the nutrients in the minerals and the organic matter dissolve into) • Air (which fills the gaps between the mineral and organic matter parts)
Types of soil	<p>Sandy soil is pale in colour with lots of small air gaps. Water drains through sandy soil easily so it usually feels quite dry.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Chalky soil is a light brown soil. Water drains through it quickly.</p> <p>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)</p>

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 – Incarnation: What is the Trinity?



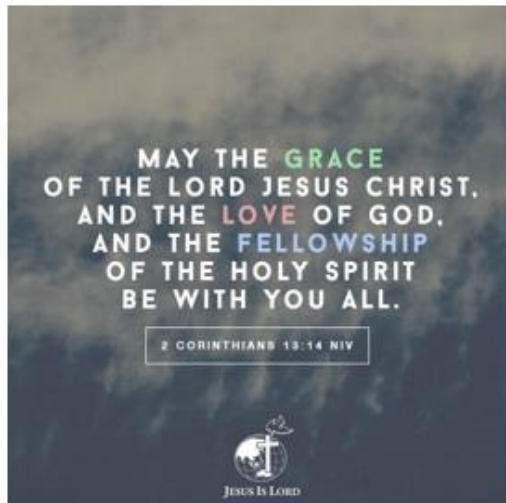
The Holy Trinity

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.

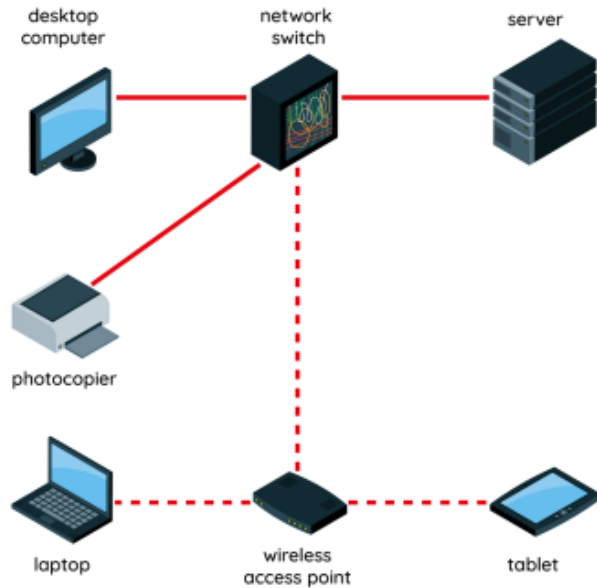
Template



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

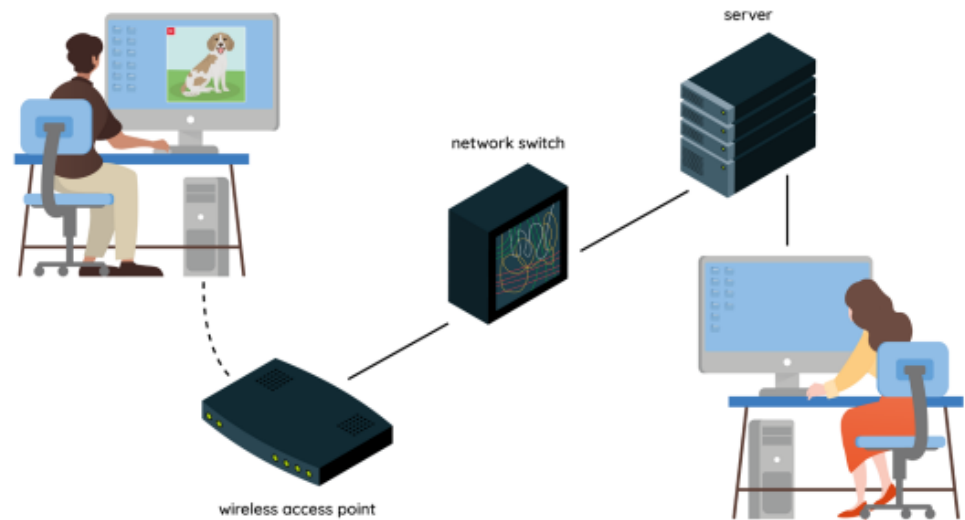
Did you know?

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.

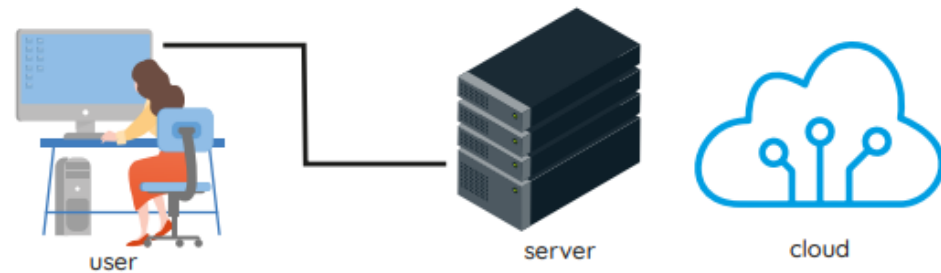


A network is made up of different devices.

When a file is shared, it travels through these devices on the network.



Different files can be sent through a network, including music, videos and photos.



When a user requests a website, the server retrieves its stored data and sends it back as the displayed website.

device	Equipment created for a certain purpose or job.
internet	A global network of computers and servers that share and exchange information.
network	Multiple devices connected via the internet or a local network to share files and information.
network switch	A device that deals with the movement of network information.
packet data	The transmission of data in small pieces over a network, which are then reassembled at their destination.
router	A device that provides internet access to a network via wired or wireless connections.
server	A computer that supplies data and information to other devices.
the cloud	Refers to data and files that are stored and accessed on servers via the internet.
user	An individual who uses a computer and its applications.
Wi-Fi	A wireless network connection that allows devices to connect without cables.
wired	A 'wired' device is connected to the network via cables.
wireless	A 'wireless' device connects to the network via signals.
wireless access point	A device that enables other electronic devices to connect wirelessly to the internet.

1
uno
one

2
dos
two

3
tres
three

4
cuatro
four

5
cinco
five

6
seis
six

7
siete
seven

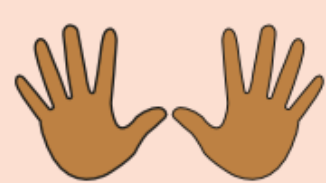
8
ocho
eight

9
nueve
nine

10
diez
ten

11
once
eleven

12
doce
twelve



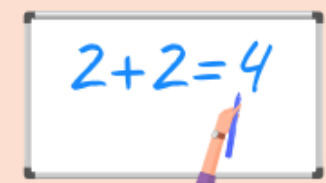
¿Cuántos?
How many?



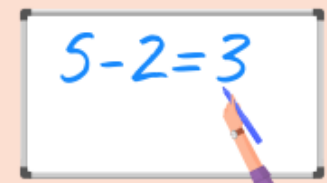
más
add/more



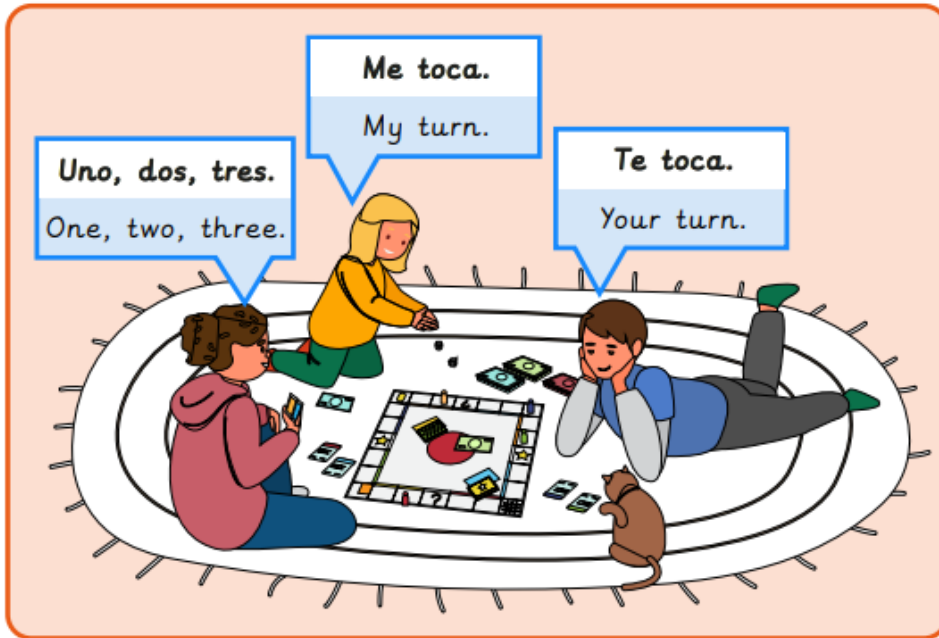
menos
minus/less



Dos más dos son cuatro.
 $2 + 2 = 4$



Cinco menos dos son tres.
 $5 - 2 = 3$



The letter '**u**' in Spanish makes a sound like 'oo' in English.
uno, **u**úmero, ¿y **u**?

The letter '**ñ**' is made with the letter n and a wavy accent called a tilde. It makes the 'ny' sound you hear in 'ca**ny**on'.
a**ñ**o, un ni**ñ**o, Se**ñ**orita

The letter '**z**' makes a 'th' sound as in 'think'. The letter '**c**' makes the same sound in front of the letters '**i**' or '**e**'.
die**z**, **c**inco, fel**iz**

Year 3: Pentatonic melodies and composition (Chinese New Year)

Musical style: Folk music from China



Traditional folk music of China. As with most folk music, we often do not know who wrote these songs and they have been passed onto generations by people singing them.

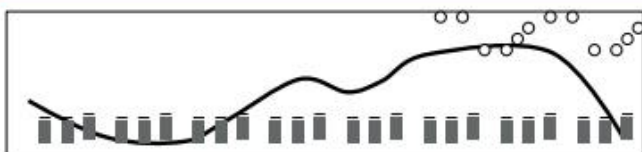
Vocabulary

Crescendo When the music gets gradually louder.

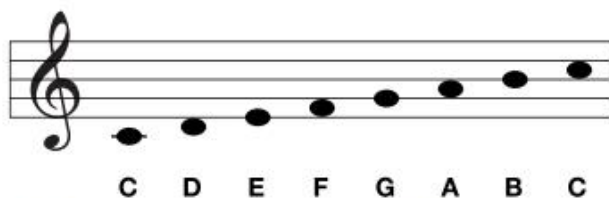
Pentatonic A scale made up of five notes.

Notation The way that music is written so that others can play it.

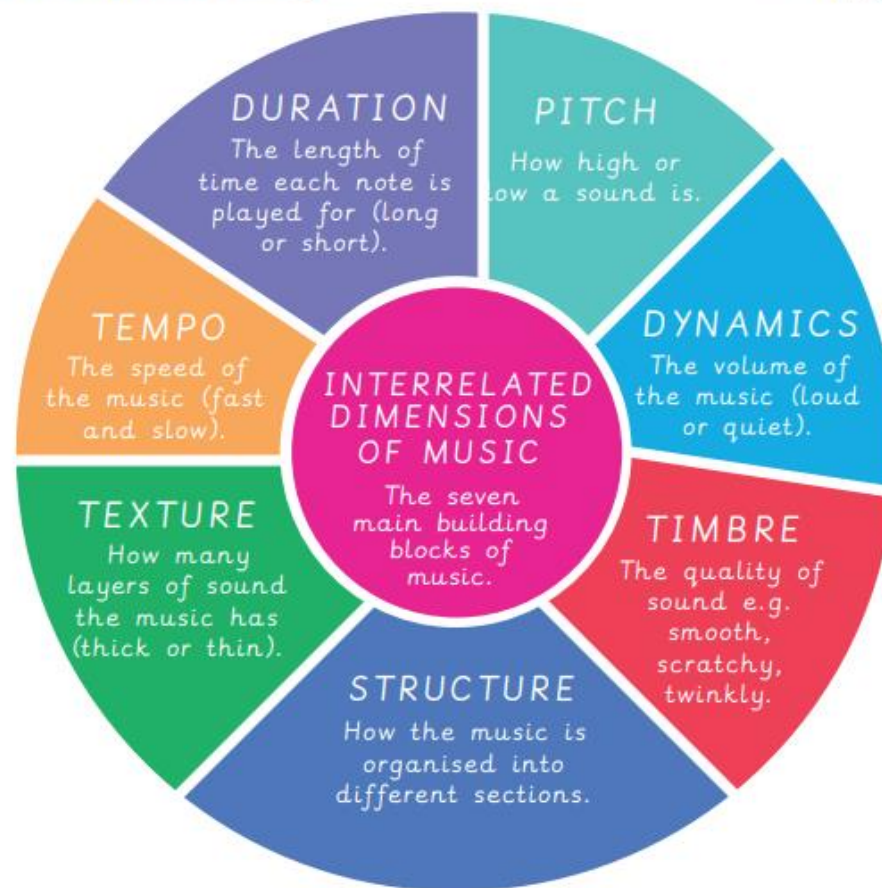
Graphic score



Staff and letter notation



Musical notation helps us to 'write' and 'read' the melodies so they won't be forgotten and can be played by others.



Tips for improving your performance - FACE

Fluency Reducing hesitation.

Accuracy Getting the melody right.

Control Instrumental technique.

Expression Giving a personal response to the music.

Key Vocabulary

Multiplication and Division Facts (3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables)

times tables

multiply by

divide by

array

fact families

regrouping

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

3 x Tables

- $1 \times 3 = 3$
- $2 \times 3 = 6$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 3 = 12$
- $5 \times 3 = 15$
- $6 \times 3 = 18$
- $7 \times 3 = 21$
- $8 \times 3 = 24$
- $9 \times 3 = 27$
- $10 \times 3 = 30$
- $11 \times 3 = 33$
- $12 \times 3 = 36$

- $3 \div 3 = 1$
- $6 \div 3 = 2$
- $9 \div 3 = 3$
- $12 \div 3 = 4$
- $15 \div 3 = 5$
- $18 \div 3 = 6$
- $21 \div 3 = 7$
- $24 \div 3 = 8$
- $27 \div 3 = 9$
- $30 \div 3 = 10$
- $33 \div 3 = 11$
- $36 \div 3 = 12$

4 x Tables

- $1 \times 4 = 4$
- $2 \times 4 = 8$
- $3 \times 4 = 12$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 4 = 20$
- $6 \times 4 = 24$
- $7 \times 4 = 28$
- $8 \times 4 = 32$
- $9 \times 4 = 36$
- $10 \times 4 = 40$
- $11 \times 4 = 44$
- $12 \times 4 = 48$

- $4 \div 4 = 1$
- $8 \div 4 = 2$
- $12 \div 4 = 3$
- $16 \div 4 = 4$
- $20 \div 4 = 5$
- $24 \div 4 = 6$
- $28 \div 4 = 7$
- $32 \div 4 = 8$
- $36 \div 4 = 9$
- $40 \div 4 = 10$
- $44 \div 4 = 11$
- $48 \div 4 = 12$

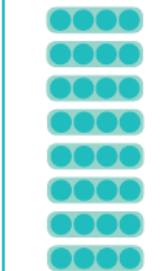
8 x Tables

- $1 \times 8 = 8$
- $2 \times 8 = 16$
- $3 \times 8 = 24$
- $4 \times 8 = 32$
- $5 \times 8 = 40$
- $6 \times 8 = 48$
- $7 \times 8 = 56$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 8 = 72$
- $10 \times 8 = 80$
- $11 \times 8 = 88$
- $12 \times 8 = 96$

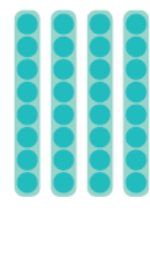
- $8 \div 8 = 1$
- $16 \div 8 = 2$
- $24 \div 8 = 3$
- $32 \div 8 = 4$
- $40 \div 8 = 5$
- $48 \div 8 = 6$
- $56 \div 8 = 7$
- $64 \div 8 = 8$
- $72 \div 8 = 9$
- $80 \div 8 = 10$
- $88 \div 8 = 11$
- $96 \div 8 = 12$

Write and Calculate Mathematical Statements

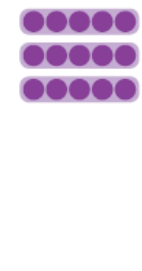
$4 \times 8 = 32$
 $32 \div 8 = 4$



$8 \times 4 = 32$
 $32 \div 4 = 8$



$5 \times 3 = 15$
 $15 \div 3 = 5$



$3 \times 5 = 15$
 $15 \div 5 = 3$



Related Calculations

$3 \times 4 = 12$

$4 \times 3 = 12$

$30 \times 4 = 120$

$40 \times 3 = 120$

Writing Mat Expected Year 3

Punctuation Power!	
A	Capital letters for the start of sentences, names and places.
.	A full stop at the end of a sentence.
!	Exclamation marks for exclamations or surprise.
?	Question marks for questions.
'	Apostrophes for showing something belongs to someone and to mark missing letters in contracted words, e.g. didn't.
,	Commas to separate items on a list.
""	Inverted commas to show direct speech.

Can you squeeze in some co-ordinating conjunctions?	
F	for
A	and
N	nor
B	but
O	or
Y	yet
S	so

Know your Prefixes
un- means not
pre- means before
mis- means wrong
super- means above
re- means again
sub- means under
inter- means between
anti- means against
auto- means self
im/ir/in/il- mean not

Which is Witch? Don't Muddle Your Homophones
there/their/they're
our/are
two/too/to
your/you're
here/hear

Fantastic Ways to Show Time, Place and Cause in Your Sentences		
Subordinating Conjunctions		
when	before	because
after	while	
Prepositions		
in	during	because of
over	near	until
above	behind	
Adverbs		
next	soon	then
therefore		

Super Spellings... I need to know **most** of these:

accident	centre	experience	important	ordinary	reign
accidentally	century	experiment	interest	particular	remember
actual	certain	extreme	island	peculiar	sentence
actually	circle	famous	knowledge	perhaps	separate
address	complete	favourite	learn	popular	special
although	consider	February	length	position	straight
answer	continue	forwards	library	possess	strange
appear	decide	fruit	material	possession	strength
arrive	describe	grammar	medicine	possible	suppose
believe	different	group	mention	potatoes	surprise
bicycle	difficult	guard	minute	pressure	therefore
breath	disappear	guide	natural	probably	though
breathe	early	heard	naughty	promise	thought
build	earth	heart	notice	purpose	through
busy	eight	height	occasion	quarter	various
business	eighth	history	occasionally	question	weight
calendar	enough	imagine	often	recent	woman
caught	exercise	increase	opposite	regular	women

Don't forget to organise your writing into **paragraphs**. Each one needs a few sentences linked to the same theme.