

Year 3
Knowledge Organisers
Autumn Term



Lesson Sequence



1. Explore the formation and properties of igneous rocks



2. Explore the formation and properties of sedimentary and metamorphic rocks



3. Weathering and the suitability of rocks for different purposes



4. Explore how water contributes to the weathering of rocks



5. Understand how fossils are formed



6. Explore different types of soil

What is soil made from?



AIR – Oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen
ORGANIC MATTER – Living and dead plants and animals.
WATER – Air and water fill the gaps between particles of soil.
MINERALS – Broken down rock.



Igneous Rock	Metamorphic Rock	Sedimentary Rock
Far underground the temperature is so hot, rock melts into a liquid (molten rock). When the liquid is underground, it is called magma and it can cool to form igneous rock.	Metamorphic rocks are formed under the surface of the earth from the change (metamorphosis) that occurs under the intense heat and pressure (squeezing).	These rocks form under the sea. Rocks are broken into small pieces by wind and water (erosion). They settle as mud, sand, minerals and even remains of living things. Over time layers build up and the pressure turns this sediment into rock.

How fossils are formed.





Lesson Sequence



1. Explore the 5 key food groups



2. Learn about the nutrition in the food we eat



3. Learn about the different types of skeletons



4. Learn about the human skeleton

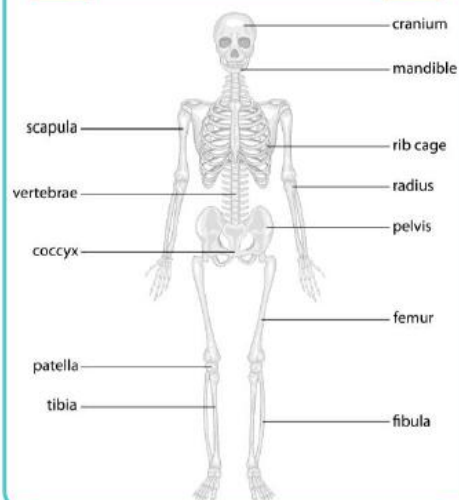


5. Learn about animals and their skeletons



6. Explore the role of muscles

Human Skeleton



Animal Skeletons



5 Food Groups



PROTEIN FOOD



CARBOHYDRATE



MINERAL



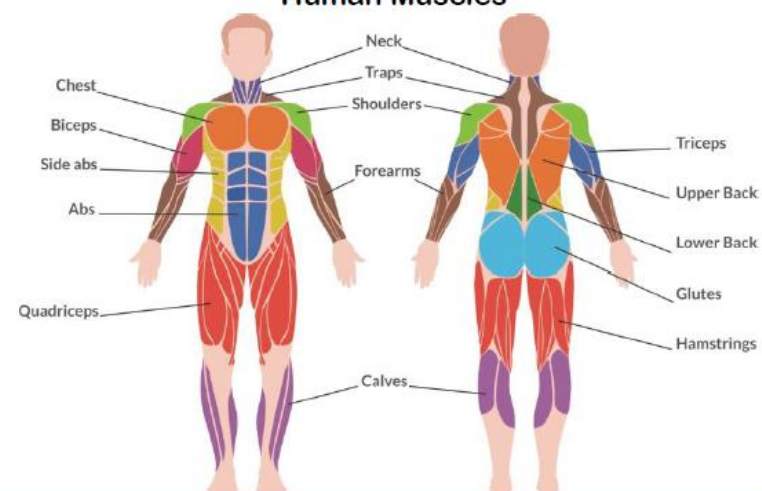
FATTY ACID



VITAMIN



Human Muscles





Year 3 – The Stone Age Knowledge Organiser

Careers connected to this unit: archaeologist,
anthropologist, experimental archaeologist



Lesson Sequence



1. Who lived during the Stone Age, and how do we know?



2. What did prehistoric people eat?



3. Did farming make a big difference to prehistoric life?



4. Where did prehistoric people live?



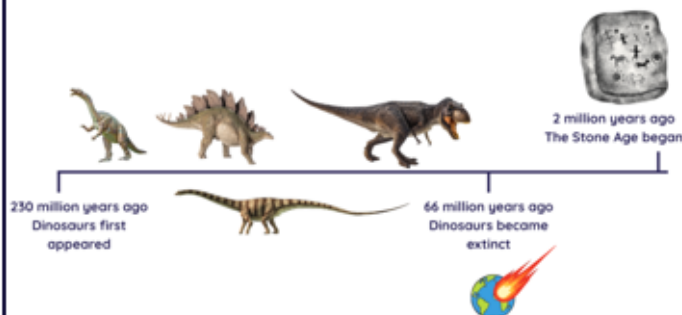
5. What is so special about Stonehenge?



6. Assessment: How has a Stone Age site changed over time?

Timeline

The Stone Age began when the first humans began to walk the Earth, using tools made from stone and bone.



Cave art and Stonehenge

Paleolithic people used cave art to record information about their lives.



Neolithic people began building monuments like Stonehenge, possibly as places to practice their beliefs.



Paleolithic humans

Early humans used simple stone and bone tools.



They lived in temporary shelters such as caves.



They were hunter-gatherers, which means they ate food they could find in nature.



Neolithic humans

By the end of the Stone Age, humans used sharper and stronger stone tools such as hammers and axes.



They had learned to farm, and grew plants and kept animals. They ate food such as bread, milk, and cheese.



They lived in permanent settlements in homes made from stone, wood, and wattle and daub.





Lesson Sequence



1. What is a settlement?



2. How do geographers use grid references?



3. How are settlements different?



4. Fieldwork: What type of settlement are we?



5. How has our settlement changed over time?



6. Assessment: How could we improve our local settlement?

Different types of settlement



Hamlet

A hamlet is a very small settlement, usually with only a few houses and no shops.



Village

A village is a small community, larger than a hamlet, with more houses, a few shops or a pub (meeting point).



Town

A town is a settlement that is bigger than a village, with more houses, schools, shops and other facilities.



City

A city is a large settlement with many people, buildings and services, usually with a cathedral or a university.

Ordnance Survey Maps

An OS map is a drawn 'bird's eye' view of the local area. Human and physical features are shown as symbols. You can use a key to learn their meaning.



Grid References



A grid reference will help locate areas or symbols on a map.

Vertical lines are **Northings**.

Horizontal lines are **Eastings**.

When reading a grid reference, you note the bottom left corner of the grid square.

Woodman's Wood is located at **0201**