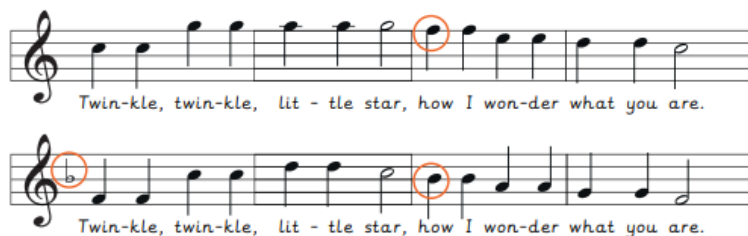




## Vocabulary

### Transpose

Moving the music up or down to start on a different note.



### Major

A tonality where the music sounds happy or bright.

### Minor

A tonality where the music sounds sad or tense.

### Parts

Different instrumental or vocal melodies in the music that happen at the same time.

### Ensemble

A small group of musicians who perform together.

### Notation

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

### Duration

The length of time a note is played for.



#### Minim

A note lasting two beats.



#### Crotchet

A note lasting one beat.



#### Quaver

A note lasting half a beat, that usually comes in a pair to make a whole beat.

## Instruments

### Percussion instruments

Instruments which are played by shaking, tapping or scraping with your hand or a beater.

### Body percussion

Shaking, hitting, or tapping your body to make a sound.



### Untuned percussion

Percussion instruments you cannot play a tune on.





## Structures - Constructing a castle

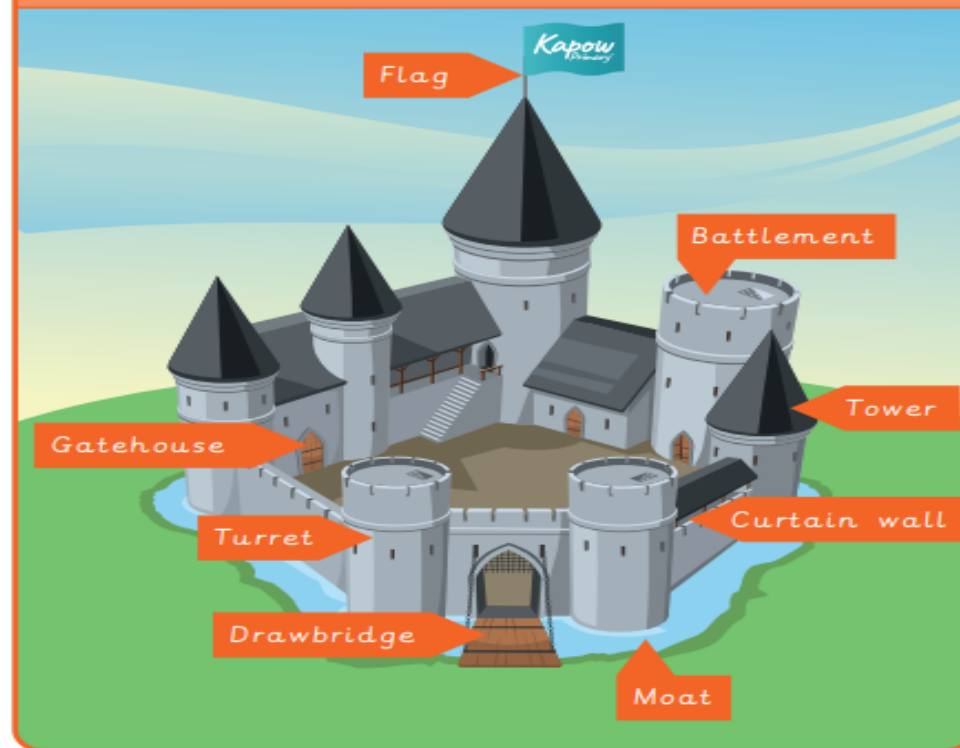
2D shapes	Flat objects with 2-dimensions, such as square, rectangle and circle.
3D shapes	Solid objects with 3-dimensions, such as cube, oblong and sphere.
Castle	A type of building that used to be built hundreds of years ago to defend land and be a home for Kings and Queens and other very rich people.
Design criteria	A set of rules to help designers focus their ideas and test the success of them.
Evaluation	When you look at the good and bad points about something, then think about how you could improve it.
Façade	The front of a structure.
Feature	A specific part of something.
Flag	A piece of cloth used as a decoration or to represent a country or symbol.
Net	A 2D flat shape, that can become a 3D shape once assembled.
Recyclable	Material or an object that, when no longer wanted or needed, can be made into something else new.
Scoring	Scratching a line with a sharp object into card to make the card easier to bend.
Stable	Object does not easily topple over.
Strong	It doesn't break easily.
Structure	Something which stands, usually on its own.
Tab	The small tabs on the net template that are bent and glued down to hold the shape together.
Weak	It breaks easily.

### Basic 3D Shapes



## Key facts

Castles can have lots of **features** such as towers, turrets, battlements, moats, gatehouses, curtain walls, drawbridges and flags.



## Did you know?

Windsor Castle is the largest castle in England.





## Key Vocabulary

### Posture

The correct way to sit at the computer.

### Keys

Buttons that are pressed on a computer keyboard or typewriter. These can be described by their position; bottom row, top row and home row (middle row).

### Space bar

The bar at the bottom of the keyboard.

### Typing

The action or skill of writing something by means of a typewriter or in this case a computer.

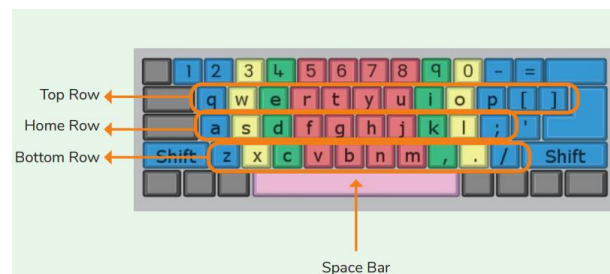
## Key Questions

### Why should I have a good posture at the computer?

A good posture is important to help you avoid any injuries that come from repeatedly using the computer incorrectly.

### Why should I type certain keys with certain fingers?

Using specific fingers for specific keys allows you to type more quickly.



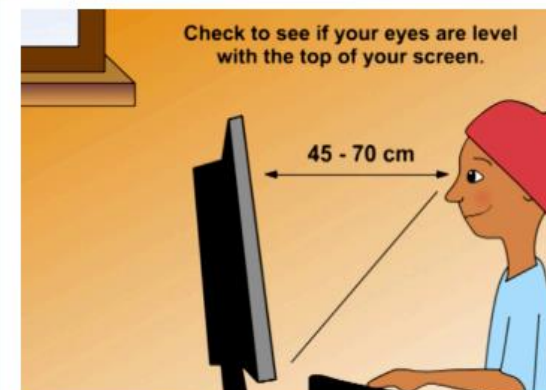
## Key Learning

- To introduce typing terminology.
- To understand the correct way to sit at the keyboard.
- To learn how to use the home, top and bottom row keys.
- To practise typing with the left and right hand.

## Key Resources



2Type



Posture





Topic	RE	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	3
Key Question	What is it like for someone to follow God?				

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

Old Testament	The first 39 books of the Bible that are also holy books for the Jewish people.
People of God/ Jews	The Old Testament tells the story of the People of God and God's plan to restore the relationship with them.
Covenant	A covenant is a promise - the Old Testament contains a number of covenants made between God and His people
Abraham	He is known as the Father of the nations and is a hero of faith for Jews, Christians and Muslims.
Noah	Noah is the first person that God establishes His covenant with.
Rainbow	A rainbow was given to Noah by God as a sign of His covenant never to flood the world again



## By the end of this unit...

I know that the Old Testament tells the story of the people of Israel (Jews) and their relationship with the God.

I can talk about some of the ways that the Israelites tried to live in the way God wanted.

I can make some links between religious texts and how people of faith try to follow God.

I can ask questions about the experiences of some key religious people and suggest ways that I may learn from their lives.

I WILL  
FOLLOW  
GOD'S  
PLAN

## Links to our core values:

For you, what is it like to follow God? Can you explain using your own words?

## Links to the RE Curriculum and Progression:

(Taken from UC) Pupils will know that:

Pupils know that Christians believe that God makes covenants or pacts with his people. i.e. The people of God promise to live the way God wants and God promises to stay with them.

Pupils can outline the stories of Noah and Abraham and the way in which God made a covenant with both.

Pupils know that Christians often make covenants with God and with each other and can make links to e.g. Marriage vows and Baptism vows

Pupils can give detailed example of people today who try to live the way God wants often at personal cost. EG William Booth and the Salvation Army.

Pupils are able to discuss the idea of covenants. They can explore links between God's covenant with the people of God and the 'Big Story' of Christianity.

They recognise that the stories of Noah and Abraham also appear in Jewish and Islamic (Nuh and Ibrahim) texts and can relate the idea of covenant to their own lives.




## Aprendo español

### phonics

sound in:  
**ch** • ocho 8

sound in:  
**j** • rojo  
• naranja

sound in:  
**ñ** • España 

sound in:  
**rr** • marrrón 

sound in:  
**ll** • me llamo

### vocabulary

Numbers 1-10 in Spanish

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

10 colours in Spanish



Simple greetings:



¡Hola! ¿Cómo estás?

Hello! How are you?

¡Estoy bien!  
¿Cómo te llamas?



I am well! What is your name?

### grammar

There is NO grammar taught in this unit.  
We will see more grammar in the units  
that follow.

### What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will learn more about the Hispanic world.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn how to use basic greetings in Spanish.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn how to ask and answer the question '¿Cómo te llamas?' in Spanish.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn the numbers 1-10 in Spanish.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will learn 10 colours and how to say which is my favourite colour in Spanish.



# Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser






Topic	Science	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	3
-------	---------	-------	-----------	------------	---

Key Question	Why are we called the 3 <sup>rd</sup> 'rock' from the sun?
--------------	--

What should I already know?	Key Vocabulary
-----------------------------	----------------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The role of Mary Anning in <b>palaeontology</b> and the discovery of <b>fossils</b>.</li><li><b>Soil</b> contains <b>nutrients</b> and these help plants to grow.</li><li>The meaning of the word <b>absorb</b>.</li><li>That <b>magma</b> is <b>molten</b> rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth.</li><li>Why some materials are used for certain purposes because of their <b>Properties</b>.</li></ul>	<table><tr><td>absorb</td><td>soak up or take in</td></tr><tr><td>bedrock</td><td>the solid rock in the ground which supports all the soil above it</td></tr><tr><td>decaying</td><td>gradually being destroyed by a natural process</td></tr><tr><td>igneous</td><td>rocks that are formed by volcanic action or intense heat</td></tr><tr><td>leaf litter</td><td>decaying leaves</td></tr><tr><td>magma</td><td>molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth</td></tr><tr><td>metamorphic</td><td>rocks that have had their original structure changed by pressure and heat</td></tr><tr><td>mineral</td><td>something that is formed naturally in rocks and in the earth.</td></tr><tr><td>molten</td><td>Molten rock, metal, or glass has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid</td></tr><tr><td>natural</td><td>things that exist in nature and are not made by people</td></tr><tr><td>nutrients</td><td>substances that help plants and animals to grow</td></tr><tr><td>palaeontology</td><td>the study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on Earth</td></tr><tr><td>permeable</td><td>if a substance is permeable, something such as water or gas can pass through it or soak into it.</td></tr><tr><td>porous</td><td>Something that is porous has many small holes in it, which water and air can pass through</td></tr><tr><td>prehistoric</td><td>the time in history before any information was written down</td></tr><tr><td>preserve</td><td>to protect from decay</td></tr><tr><td>pressure</td><td>force that you produce when you press hard on something</td></tr><tr><td>properties</td><td>the qualities or features that belong to something and make it recognisable</td></tr><tr><td>rock</td><td>a solid mass made up of minerals. Rock forms much of the Earth's outer layer, including cliffs and mountains</td></tr><tr><td>sediment</td><td>solid material that settles at the bottom of a liquid, especially earth and pieces of rock that have been carried along and then left somewhere by water, ice, or wind</td></tr><tr><td>soil</td><td>the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow</td></tr><tr><td>surface</td><td>the flat top part of something or the outside of it</td></tr><tr><td>surrounding</td><td>to be present all around</td></tr><tr><td>volcano</td><td>a mountain from which hot melted rock, gas, steam, and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst.</td></tr><tr><td>weathered</td><td>affected by the weather</td></tr></table>	absorb	soak up or take in	bedrock	the solid rock in the ground which supports all the soil above it	decaying	gradually being destroyed by a natural process	igneous	rocks that are formed by volcanic action or intense heat	leaf litter	decaying leaves	magma	molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth	metamorphic	rocks that have had their original structure changed by pressure and heat	mineral	something that is formed naturally in rocks and in the earth.	molten	Molten rock, metal, or glass has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid	natural	things that exist in nature and are not made by people	nutrients	substances that help plants and animals to grow	palaeontology	the study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on Earth	permeable	if a substance is permeable, something such as water or gas can pass through it or soak into it.	porous	Something that is porous has many small holes in it, which water and air can pass through	prehistoric	the time in history before any information was written down	preserve	to protect from decay	pressure	force that you produce when you press hard on something	properties	the qualities or features that belong to something and make it recognisable	rock	a solid mass made up of minerals. Rock forms much of the Earth's outer layer, including cliffs and mountains	sediment	solid material that settles at the bottom of a liquid, especially earth and pieces of rock that have been carried along and then left somewhere by water, ice, or wind	soil	the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow	surface	the flat top part of something or the outside of it	surrounding	to be present all around	volcano	a mountain from which hot melted rock, gas, steam, and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst.	weathered	affected by the weather
absorb	soak up or take in																																																		
bedrock	the solid rock in the ground which supports all the soil above it																																																		
decaying	gradually being destroyed by a natural process																																																		
igneous	rocks that are formed by volcanic action or intense heat																																																		
leaf litter	decaying leaves																																																		
magma	molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth																																																		
metamorphic	rocks that have had their original structure changed by pressure and heat																																																		
mineral	something that is formed naturally in rocks and in the earth.																																																		
molten	Molten rock, metal, or glass has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid																																																		
natural	things that exist in nature and are not made by people																																																		
nutrients	substances that help plants and animals to grow																																																		
palaeontology	the study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on Earth																																																		
permeable	if a substance is permeable, something such as water or gas can pass through it or soak into it.																																																		
porous	Something that is porous has many small holes in it, which water and air can pass through																																																		
prehistoric	the time in history before any information was written down																																																		
preserve	to protect from decay																																																		
pressure	force that you produce when you press hard on something																																																		
properties	the qualities or features that belong to something and make it recognisable																																																		
rock	a solid mass made up of minerals. Rock forms much of the Earth's outer layer, including cliffs and mountains																																																		
sediment	solid material that settles at the bottom of a liquid, especially earth and pieces of rock that have been carried along and then left somewhere by water, ice, or wind																																																		
soil	the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow																																																		
surface	the flat top part of something or the outside of it																																																		
surrounding	to be present all around																																																		
volcano	a mountain from which hot melted rock, gas, steam, and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst.																																																		
weathered	affected by the weather																																																		

What will I know by the end of the unit?	What are fossils?	What is soil?
<p>What are the different types of rocks?</p>   <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>There are three types of rocks that are formed naturally.</li><li><b>Igneous:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>When molten magma cools, igneous rocks are formed.</li><li>This either cools and forms rocks under the earth's surface, or flows out of erupting volcanoes as lava and may mix with other minerals.</li><li>Examples include granite and basalt.</li><li>This type of rock is strong, hard-wearing and non-porous.</li></ul></li><li><b>Sedimentary:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sometimes, little pieces of rocks that have been weathered can be found at the bottom of lakes, seas and rivers. This is called sediment.</li><li>Over millions of years, layers of this sediment build up forming sedimentary rocks.</li><li>Examples include limestone and chalk.</li><li>Sedimentary rocks are porous and can easily be worn down.</li></ul></li><li><b>Metamorphic:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>When some igneous and sedimentary rocks are heated and squeezed (pressured), they form metamorphic rocks.</li><li>Examples include slate and marble.</li><li>Metamorphic rocks are strong.</li></ul></li></ul>	<p>Bricks and concrete are not rocks because they are man-made.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Fossils are the remains of prehistoric life.</li><li>They are usually formed when a living thing (plant or animal) dies and the body is covered up or buried by sediment over tens of thousands of years.</li><li>Some fossils are formed when the tough bones and teeth in animals, and the woody part of plants are preserved.</li><li>Other fossils are made from imprints in surrounding sedimentary rock such as footprints or imprints from shells.</li></ul> 	<p>Soil is made from pieces of rock, minerals, decaying plants and water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>When rock is broken down into small grains, soil is formed.</li><li>There are layers of soil:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>above the soil is leaf litter and recently decaying plants.</li><li>as the soil becomes deeper, the rock grains become larger until bedrock is reached.</li></ul></li></ul> 