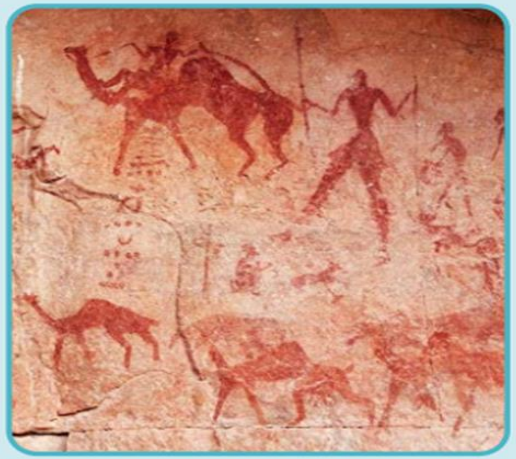
Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Art- Prehistoric Art	Theme	Creation	Year Group	3

Charcoal	Burnt wood that can be used to draw with
Drawing medium	Different materials used to draw e.g. pencils, charcoal, pastels
Pigment	The colour in a natural object
Prehistoric	A time in the past before humans wrote things down to record history
Proportion	How big a part of something looks compared to the rest of it
Scale up	Enlarge a drawing so the proportions stay the same
Smudging	Blending a soft drawing material on a surface
Stone age	The oldest period in which humans are known to have lived, lasting over 2.5 million years

Prehistoric people painted in dark conditions

People living in the Stone Age drew and painted animals because animals were an important food source



People living in the Stone age made paint and dye using natural objects like berries, burnt wood, plants and animal fats.

The colours used in cave art reflect the pigments that could be found. Green and blue were hard to find and make into paint.

Historians think paint was applied using natural objects like animal hair brushes, or was sprayed on using hollowed out bones.

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Topic	Computing	Theme	Creation	Year Group	3

Key Learning

- To think about different methods of communication.
- To open and respond to an email using an address book.
- To learn how to use email safely.
- To add an attachment to an email.
- To explore a simulated email scenario.

Key Resources

purple mash


2Email


2Connect


2Do It Yourself

Key Questions

What should I do if I receive an email that makes me upset or scared?

If you are at school, you should tell the teacher immediately. If you receive the message at home, then you should tell a parent or guardian.

What is email?

Email is a method of sending electronic communication from one device to another.

What information can I send in an email?

As well as sending a message, files such as photographs, videos, music and other resources can be attached to the email and sent to the receiver.

Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Music	Theme	Creation	Year Group	3

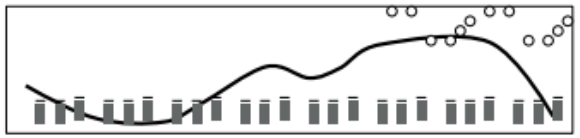
Musical style: Classical

Classical music is music that has been composed by musicians who are trained in the art of writing music (composing), such as Mussorgsky, Vivaldi, Beethoven and Holst. The term 'classical music' can also refer to music composed in the classical period of 1750 to 1825.

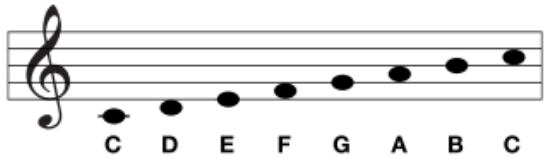
Vocabulary

Compose	To create an original piece of music.
Notation	The way that music is written so that others can play it.

Graphic score

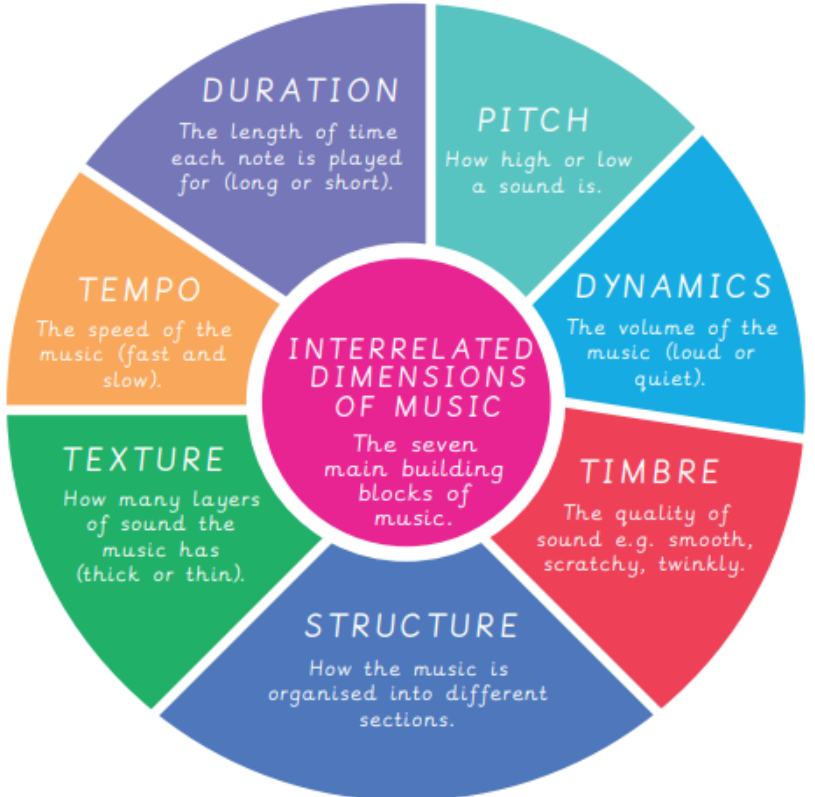


Stave and letter notation



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

Composition	An original piece of music that has been created.
Graphic score	A way of writing music down using pictures or symbols, rather than standard music notation.
Ensemble	A small group of musicians who perform together.
Melody	Notes of different pitches played in a sequence to create a tune.
Soundscape	A collection of sound effects used to describe a landscape.
Rhythm	A pattern of long and short sounds (and silences) within a piece of music.



Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Spanish	Theme	Creation	Year Group	3

Los animales

phonics

j

sound in:

- oveja
- conejo
- pájaro

ll

sound in:

- caballo

&

accents

Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in le-ón, pá-ja-ro and ra-tón.

vocabulary

10 animals in Spanish

Simple sentences like

Soy una oveja.

I am a sheep.

grammar

In this unit we see that there are 2 different words for 'a/an' in Spanish.

un **una**

The high-frequency irregular verb 'I am' in Spanish:

soy

I am

What I will learn:

- [ ] Objective 1: I will learn 5 animal nouns in Spanish with their correct determiner.
- [ ] Objective 2: I will learn 5 more animal nouns in Spanish with their correct determiner.
- [ ] Objective 3: I will revise all 10 animals nouns with their determiners in Spanish and start to attempt the spellings.
- [ ] Objective 4: I will explore and understand better the role of the indefinite article/determiner in Spanish.
- [ ] Objective 5: I will learn how to use the 1st person conjugated verb 'soy' (I am) in Spanish.

Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	RE	Theme	Creation	Year Group	3
Key Question	Why do people pray?				

Pupils will learn:

- How and why people in different religions pray or meditate.
- About the idea of prayer as talking to God.
- About different types of prayer.
- About some similarities and differences in different kinds of prayer.
- About some reasons why some people pray every day, but others not at all.

What should I already know?

- To know what is prayer
- To know of different religions such as Hinduism, Sikhism and Islam.
- To know of the Holy books such as The Holy Bible, Qu'ran, The Guru Granth Sahib

Religions	
Buddhism	A widespread Asian religion or philosophy, founded by Siddartha Gautama in north-eastern India in the 5th century bc.
Bahai	A religion emphasizing the essential oneness of humankind and of all religions and seeking world peace
Christianity	The religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus Christ, or its beliefs and practices.
Hinduism	A major religious and cultural tradition of South Asia, which developed from Vedic religion.

Humanism	Humanism is a belief in the value, freedom, and independence of human beings.
Islam	Islam is a religion that teaches that there is only one God and Muhammad is a messenger of God
Jainism	The Jain religion teaches salvation by perfection through successive lives, and non-injury to living creatures.
Judaism	Judaism is collective religious, cultural and legal tradition and civilization of the Jewish people.
Zoroastrianism	A pre-Islamic religion of ancient Persia founded by Zoroaster in the 6th century bc.

Islam – Moon and Crescent

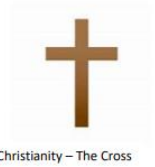
Humanism logo

Judaism – Star of David

Zoroastrianism – The Faravahar

Religious Symbols

Buddhism – Wheel of Dharma



Christianity – The Cross

Bahai – 9 pointed star

Hinduism – Om symbol

Key Vocabulary	
Prayer	A solemn request for help or expression of thanks addressed to God or another deity
Worship	The feeling or expression of reverence and adoration for a deity
Religion	The belief in and worship of a superhuman controlling power, especially a personal God or gods.
Diversity	A range of different religions, beliefs and ideals.
Difference	A point or way in which people or things are dissimilar.
Similar	Sharing the same practices.
Pray	To address a prayer to God or a similar deity.
Artefact	An object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.
Identity	Who someone is and the qualities, beliefs, etc., that make a particular person or group different from others

Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Science - Forces and Magnets	Theme	Creation	Year Group	3

What should I already know?

- The shape of some materials can be changed when they are **stretched, twisted, bent** and **squashed.**
- Know how different toys move.
- Know what a **force** is and be able to explain that a **push** and **pull** are types of **forces.**
- That when **forces** are applied to an object they allow them to move or stop moving.
- The strength of the **force** determines how far and fast an object moves.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

What are forces?

- **Forces** are **pushes** and **pulls.**
- These **forces** change the **motion** of an object.
- They will make it start to move or speed up, slow it down or even make it stop.
- For example, when a cyclist **pushes** down on the pedals of a bike, it begins to move. The harder the cyclist pedals, the faster the bike moves.
- When the cyclist **pulls** the brakes, the bike slows down and eventually stops.

How do different **surfaces** affect the **motion** of an object?

- **Forces** act in **opposite** directions to each other.
- When an object moves across a surface, **friction** acts as an **opposite** force.
- **Friction** is a **force** that holds back the **motion** of an object.
- Some **surfaces** create more **friction** than others which means that objects move across them slower.

- On a ramp, the **force** that causes the object to move downwards is **gravity.**
- Objects move differently depending on the **surface** of the object itself and the **surface** of the ramp.

How do **magnets** work?

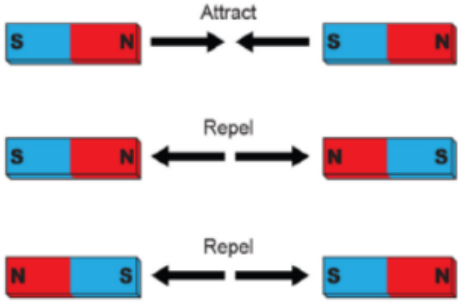
- **Magnets** produce an area of **force** around them called a **magnetic field.**
- When objects enter this **magnetic field,** they will be **attracted** to or **repelled** from the **magnet** if they are **magnetic.**
- When **magnets repel,** the **push** each other away
- When **magnets attract,** they **pull** together.

Which materials are **magnetic?**

- Objects that are **magnetic,** are **attracted** to **magnets.**
- Iron and steel are **magnetic.**
- Aluminium and copper are **non-magnetic.**

How do **magnetic** poles work?

- The ends of a **magnet** are called poles.
- One end is called the north pole and the other end is called the south pole.
- **Opposite** poles **attract,** similar poles **repel.**
- If you place two **magnets** so the south pole of one faces the north pole of the other, the **magnets** will move towards each other. This is called **attraction.**
- If you place the **magnets** so that two of the same poles face each other, the magnets will move away from each other. They are **repelling** each other.



Vocabulary

attract	If one object **attracts** another object, it causes the second object to move towards it
bendy	an object that bends easily into a curved shape
friction	the **resistance** of **motion** when there is contact between two **surfaces**
force	the **pulling** or **pushing** effect that something has on something else
gravity	the **force** which causes things to drop to the ground
magnet	a piece of iron or other material which attracts **magnetic** materials towards it
magnetic field	an area around a **magnet,** or something functioning as a magnet, in which the **magnet's** power to **attract** things is felt
metal	a hard substance such as iron, steel, gold, or lead
motion	the activity of changing position or moving from one place to another
non-magnetic	an object that is not **magnetic**
opposite	**Opposite** is used to describe things of the same kind which are completely different in a particular way. For example, north and south are **opposite** directions
position	The **position** of someone or something is the place *where they are in relation to other things*
pull	When you **pull** something, you hold it firmly and use **force** in order to move it towards you or away from its previous **position**
push	When you **push** something, you use **force** to make it move away from you or away from its previous position
resistance	a **force** which slows down a moving object or vehicle
squash	pressed or crushed with such **force** that something loses its shape
stretchy	slightly elastic
surface	the flat top part of something or the outside of it
twist	turn something to make a spiral shape

Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

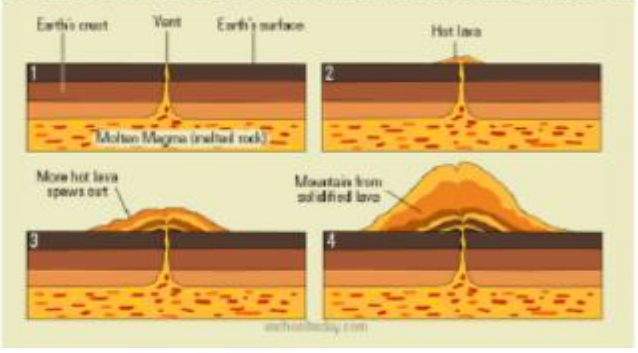
Topic	Geography - Volcanoes	Theme	Creation	Year Group	3
Key Question	How are volcanoes formed?				

What should I already know?

- The seven continents and five oceans of the world.
- The location of some countries, including the UK and Kenya.
- What climate means and how it effects the vegetation in an area.

Volcanoes

- A volcano is a very deep hole in the Earth's top layer that can let out hot gasses, ash and lava. Many volcanoes are also mountains.
- Volcanoes have long vents that go all the way down through the Earth's first layer, the crust, to magma in between the crust and the mantle (the Earth's second layer). It's so hot there that rocks melt into liquid. This is called magma, which travels up through volcanoes and flows out as lava.
- There are three ways to describe a volcano and explain what it's doing – active, erupting, and dormant
- When a volcano erupts, magma comes up and out through the vents. Magma is called lava when it's outside the volcano.
- Some volcanoes are underwater.
- There are no volcanoes in the UK. The largest volcano in Europe is Mount Etna in Sicily (Italy).



Earthquakes

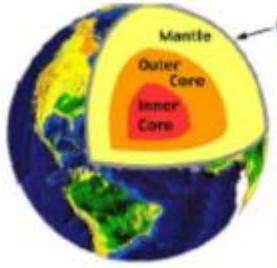
- The tectonic plates have edges and sometimes the edges, which are called fault lines, can get stuck, but the plates keep moving.
- Pressure slowly starts to build up where the edges are stuck and, once the pressure gets strong enough, the plates will suddenly move causing an earthquake.

Vocabulary

active	An **active volcano** has **erupted** recently or is expected to **erupt** quite soon
climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of a place
continent	a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a **continent**.
core	the central part of the earth, beneath the **mantle**
crust	The Earth's **crust** is its outer **layer**
dormant	not **active** but is capable of becoming **active** later on
earthquake	a shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's **crust**
erupt	When a **volcano erupts**, it throws out a lot of hot, melted rock called **lava**, as well as ash and steam
fault lines	a long crack in the surface of the earth. **Earthquakes** usually occur along **fault lines**
form	move or arrange
gas	something that is neither liquid nor solid. A gas rapidly spreads out when it is warmed and contracts when it is cooled.
lava	the very hot liquid rock that comes out of a **volcano**
layers	If something has many layers, it has many different levels or parts
location	the place where something happens or is situated
magma	**molten** rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth
mantle	the part of the earth between the **crust** and the **core**
melt	to change from a solid to a liquid state through heat or **pressure**
molten	**Molten** rock, metal, or glass has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid
mountain	a very high area of land with steep sides
peak	the highest point of a **mountain**, Also known as a **summit.**
pressure	force that you produce when you press hard on something
range (mountains)	A **range of mountains** or hills is a line of them
summit	the highest point of a **mountain**, Also known as a **peak.**
tectonic plates	any of the several segments of the Earth's **crust** that move
vegetation	plants, trees and flowers
vent	the part of a **volcano** through which **lava** and gases erupt
volcano	a **mountain** from which hot melted rock, gas, steam, and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst.

The Earth

- The Earth has three layers – the crust at the very top, then the mantle, then the core at the very middle of the planet.
- The Earth's crust is made up of huge slabs called tectonic plates, which fit together like a jigsaw puzzle.
- These tectonic plates slowly move over a long period of time.



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Topic	DT - Electrical Systems	Theme	Creation	Year Group	3

Year 3 - Electric poster

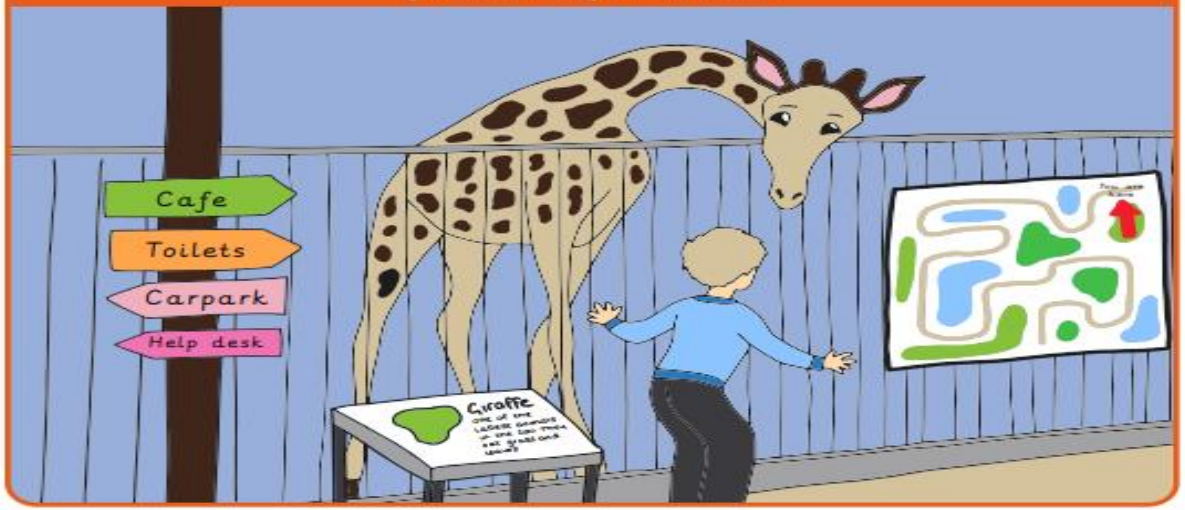
Battery	A cell or connected group of cells which store electrical energy.
Bulb	A component which gives light when electricity passes through it.
Circuit	A collection of components which make an electrical system.
Circuit component	One of several parts of that complete a circuit (e.g. bulb).
Information design	Facts that are displayed in a visually appealing way and are easy to understand.
Initial ideas	A series of sketches to solve a problem or design a product.
Information	Facts that we learn or research about something.
Public	People in our community.
Research	Using different media (e.g. newspapers, books, online searches) to collect information about a subject.
Wire	A thin piece of copper thread which conducts electricity to connect circuit components together.

An electrical product is an object that uses an electrical system to make its different parts work.

Key facts

Kapow Primary

Information design is one area (field) of design. It covers all items and products that are developed to give the public further information.



An electrical system is a group of parts (components) that work to transport electricity around a circuit.