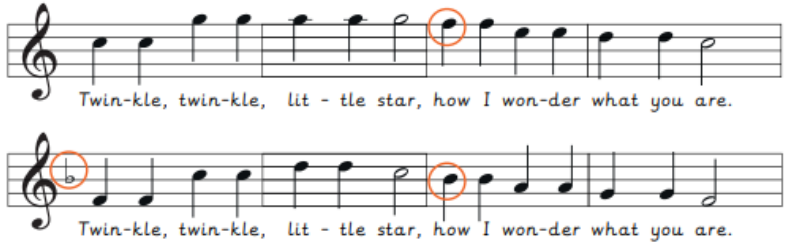
Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Music: Developing singing technique	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	3

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	Crotchet	Quaver
A note lasting two beats.	A note lasting one beat.	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.



Prior Knowledge

- Listening to and describing different styles of music (e.g. loud/quiet, fast/slow, high/low).
- Keeping a steady beat and performing simple rhythms.
- Understanding basic notation and giving simple feedback on performances.

Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	DT: Structures - Constructing a castle	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	3

Prior Knowledge

- Experience of using 2D shapes in designs and recognising 3D shapes in structures.
- Understanding that strong, stable shapes and materials are important in building structures.
- Awareness of castle features and their purposes.

Structures - Constructing a castle

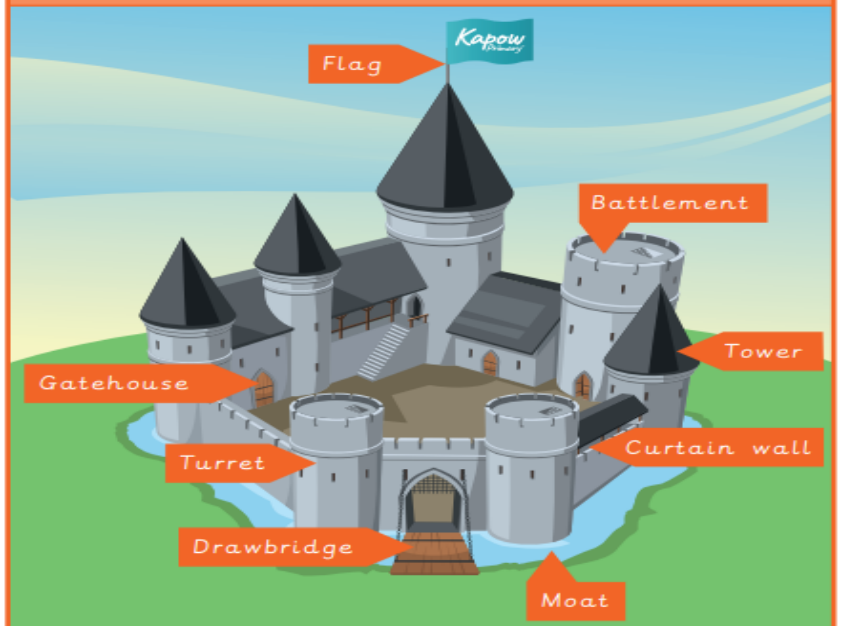
2D shapes	Flat objects with 2-dimensions, such as square, rectangle and circle.
3D shapes	Solid objects with 3-dimensions, such as cube, oblong and sphere.
Castle	A type of building that used to be built hundreds of years ago to defend land and be a home for Kings and Queens and other very rich people.
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.



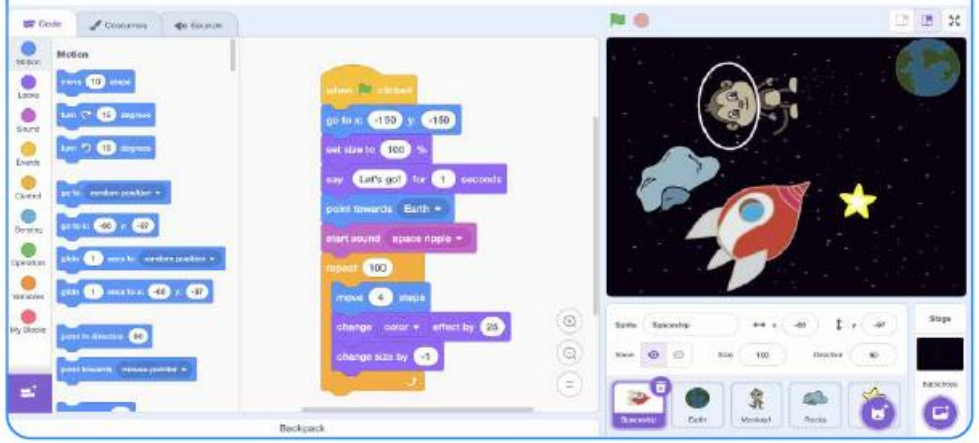
Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Computing: Programming using Scratch	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	3

The **algorithm** starts when the green flag is clicked. The spaceship moves to the top left corner and sets its size to 100%.

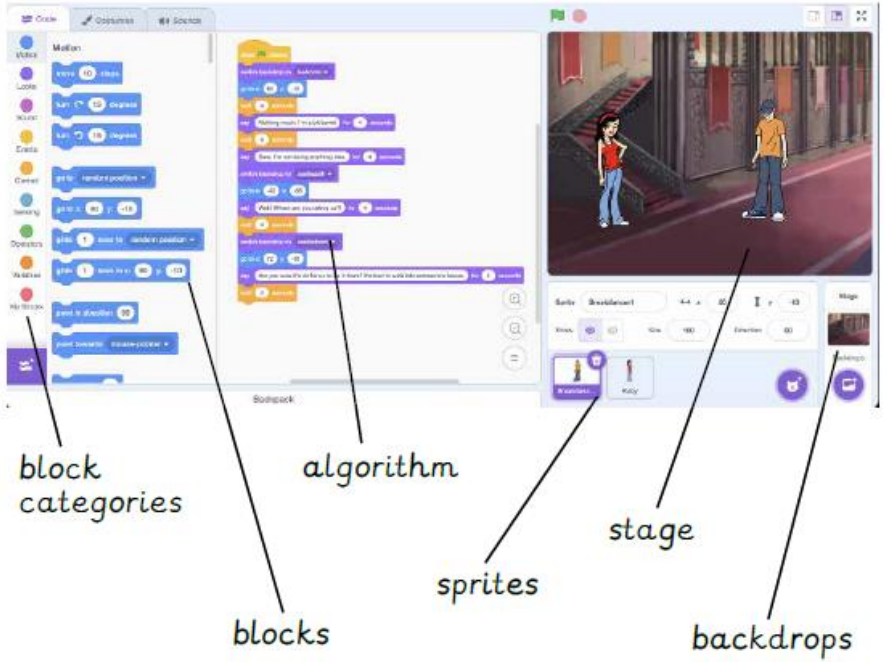
It says "Let's go!" for 1 second, then points towards Earth and plays a space ripple sound.

It then uses a **loop** to repeat the following sequence 100 times: move 4 steps, change colour and get smaller. This loop makes the spaceship look like it is flying through space.



Key facts

Scratch is a block coding program where you can make games and animations.



Code block colour key

motion | looks | sound | events | control

Prior Knowledge

- Understand that an algorithm is a set of instructions.
- Create simple programs using blocks of code.
- Give instructions to make an object or character move.
- Understand that instructions need to be in the correct order (sequencing).
- Use simple repetition (loops) to repeat actions.
- Identify and correct simple mistakes in their code (debugging).

Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

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

Key Vocabulary	
covenant	A promise with God
Commandment	A law or rule from God
forgiveness	intentionally letting go of anger and resentment towards someone who has hurt you
obedience	Doing what you are told
pact	An agreement/ a deal
contract	an agreement that is supported by the law .
Ark	a large boat built by Noah to preserve life during the Flood

What We're Learning

The Old Testament is a part of the Bible that tells the story of God and His special people, the Israelites. These people tried to live in a way that made God happy by following His rules and loving Him.
God promised to stay with His people and help them, even when they made mistakes.
One story is about Noah and a big flood. God sent the flood to wash away bad things and help start fresh. Afterward, He promised to stay with people, and He kept that promise.
Christians believe that everyone can be one of God's people if they try to follow God's rules, love others, and forgive. They believe Jesus made it possible for everyone to be part of God's family.







"Whenever the rainbow appears in the clouds, I will see it and remember the everlasting covenant between God and all living creatures of every kind on the earth." Genesis 9:16

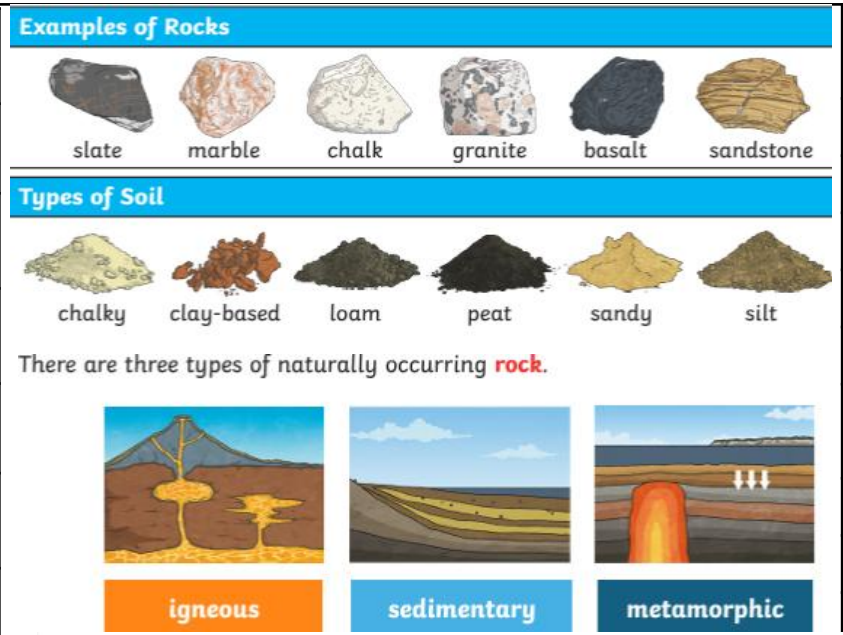
Prior Knowledge

Awareness that the Bible is a special book for Christians and contains different parts.
Understanding that stories can teach lessons about right and wrong or about caring for others.
Knowledge that Christians believe in God who loves and helps people..

Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Science	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	3
Key Question	Are all rocks the same?				

Soil	A mixture of small rocks, organic matter and water
Sandy soil	A soil made up of lots of sand and some clay
Clay soil	A soil containing lots of clay which becomes sticky when wet
Peat soil	A soil that contains lots of water and organic matter
Chalky soil	A soil that contains lots of chalk or limestone
Organic matter	The remains of dead animals and plants
Nutrients	Substances found in soil which help plants grow
Habitat loss	The decrease in resources, such as space, for a living thing to survive
Deforestation	The removal of large areas of trees or plants by humans
Habitat	An area where animals and plants live
Sink	To fall below the surface of water
Brittle	Easily broken
Shell	A hard covering on the outside of an animal's body



Rock	A natural material found on or underneath the Earth's crust
Texture	What something looks and feels like
Weathering	The breaking down of rocks over time
Hardness	A measure of a rock's resistance to scratching
Float	To sit on top of water
Fossilisation	The process through which a fossil is formed
Fossil	The remains or trace of a living thing that lived a long time ago
Skeleton	A collection of bones
Sediment	Small pieces of soil, sand, gravel and small rocks
Erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land.

Key Learning

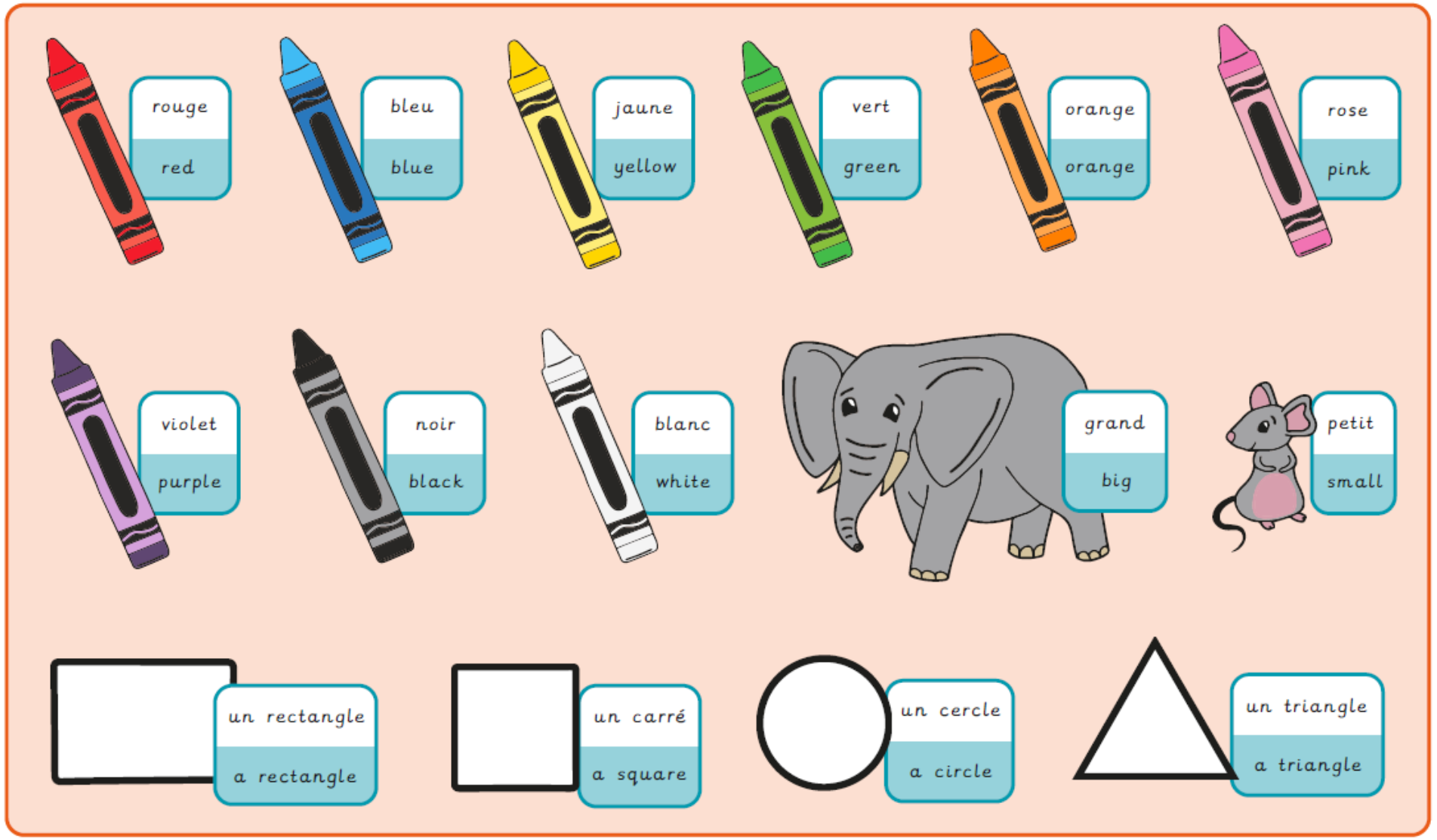
- Rocks are natural materials. that have different properties and can be grouped in different ways.
- A fossil is the remains or trace of a living thing that lived a long time ago. Animal footprints and tracks can also form fossils.
- Many living things need soil to survive.
- Soils can act as a habitat for many small animals, provide nutrients for plants. And prevent flooding

Prior Knowledge

Sorting and describing materials by simple properties such as texture, colour, and hardness.
Know that natural materials like rocks, soil, and water come from the environment and can change over time.
Experience of asking questions, observing closely, and recording simple findings in science investigations.

Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	French - French adjectives of colour, size and shape	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	3



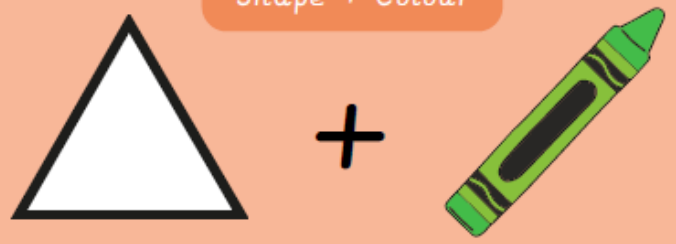
Prior Knowledge

- I can look carefully at the person speaking and respond with the right action and words.
- I can recognise some French sounds when I hear and see them, such as on, ou, et and oi.
- I can match French words and phrases to actions or pictures.
- I can listen carefully and copy French sounds and words.
- I can take turns when speaking and try to use the right expression in my voice.

Sentence structure and phrases

In French, adjectives of colour come after the noun

Shape + Colour



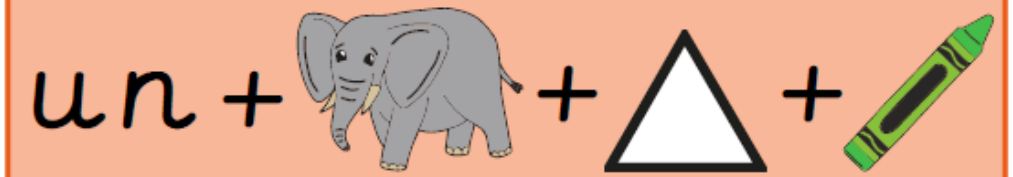
Adjectives of size comes before the noun as in English.

Size + Shape + Colour



Word order to describe a noun

un + size + shape + colour



un grand triangle vert.

a big green triangle

An adjective is a word that describes a noun.

c'est	It is	merci	Thank you
je voudrais	I would like	s'il vous plaît	Please
qu'est ce que c'est ?	What is it?	c'est de quelle couleur ?	What colour is it?

