

Y3 Knowledge Organiser **A world worth noticing**

Lines of Inquiry:

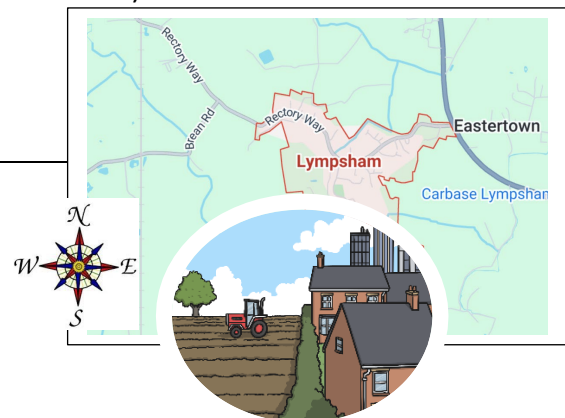
- **Why did society develop in this location? (reflection)**
- **How do humans adapt and change to their environment? Are we self-sufficient? (causation)**
- **How has our local area changed? (change)**

Main Foci:

Science: Rocks and Soils (local area links)
 Geography: Farming & food (Pt 2): Where does our food come from/ do we grow our own food?
 Geography: Locating our local area in relation to other places.
 Geography: UK settlements- where do people live? Physical features, How do human activities affect the UK's landscape?

What should I already know

Distinguish between an object & the material from which it is made. (Y1 - Everyday materials) • Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. (Y1 - Everyday materials) • Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. (Y1 - Everyday materials) • Compare & group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. (Y1 - Everyday materials) • Identify & compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper & cardboard for particular uses. (Y2 - Uses of everyday materials)



Vocabulary

igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava
sedimentary rock	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see the layers of sediment in the rock.
metamorphic rock	Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure
magma	Molten rock that remains underground
lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava
sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand
permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it
impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it
fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made
palaeontology	The study of fossils
erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land
grid reference	A set of numbers used to find particular places on a map
land use	What land is used for, e.g. housing, farming, recreation, etc.

Fossilisation				
An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock.	More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth.	Over thousands of years, sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil . Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.	Changes in sea level take place over a long period.	As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.
				

There are three types of naturally occurring rock.			
Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic	
Natural Rocks			Human-Made Rocks
Obsidian	Chalk	Marble	Brick
Granite	Sandstone	Quartzite	Concrete
Basalt	Limestone	Slate	Cobble Stone

What will I Know by the end of the unit?

- Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties (names the three types of rock and some examples of each)
- Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock
- Recognise that soils are made from rocks and other matter
 - Our food comes from many different places around the world
 - There can be many different steps along the journey from farm to fork
 - Food choices we make affect people and nature in many different places
- Locating our local area in relation to other places and the key features
- Local, regional, national and international links to our local area