Knowledge Organiser Year 3 (Autumn 2022)

We learn science because it helps us to understand the world around us. We learn to ask and answer our own and others' questions, and to tell others what we have found out.

Animals and humans

Teeth

Animals have different types of teeth to break down food into digestible pieces in their mouth.

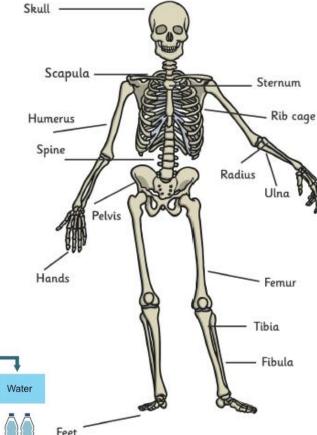


The **skeleton** has three main functions:

to **support** your body and keep it upright

to **protect** your organs from damage

to help your body **move** around



Types of Nutrients NUTRIENTS Tibia Fibula Feet Types of Rocks

Rocks and soils: Key Words		
rock	A solid material made of minerals which makes up the earth's surface.	
fossil	The remains or impression of a plant or animal embedded in rock.	
organic	Made of living things.	
soil	The top layer of the Earth.	
magma	Hot, liquid rock below the earth's surface.	
lava	Hot, liquid rock which has erupted from a volcano.	
solidify	Turns from liquid to solid.	
porous	Having tiny holes which water or air can pass through.	
mineral	A solid, natural inorganic (not made of living matter) material.	

Igneous rocks Sedimentary rocks Metamorphic rocks Formed when volcances Formed when sand Formed deep in the

Formed when volcanoes erupt and the magma from the volcano cools and solidifies.	Formed when sand, mud and pebbles are laid down in layers. Eventually, the layers are pressed together into a rock.	Formed deep in the Earth when heat and pressure are applied to either igneous and sedimentary rocks.
Sometimes smooth, sometimes porous Usually dark coloured and heavy Might have a glassy appearance Might have a crystal-like appearance	 Grainy and light-coloured May see obvious layers in the rock Sometimes have fossils in! Easy to chip 	Often have different textures in the same rock • May have layering / stripes which aren't straight • Possible to see parts of sedimentary or igneous rocks in them

Electricity

Common appliances that use electricity.









Sound

Sound is created by vibrations. Vibrations travel from a source through a medium (a solid, liquid, or a gas) to reach your ear. The particles in the medium vibrate as the sound wave travels through it. The more energy a sound is produced with, the louder it will be.

