

Year Three Key Knowledge

Rocks & Soils	Light	Plants – lifecycle & Water Transportation	Forces and magnets	Animals including humans – Skeleton & Diet
When a volcano erupts lava it cools to become igneous rock	A source of light makes light	Identify and explain the reproductive parts of a plant	A force is a push or pull action on an object	We need food in order to grow, be strong & be healthy
Sedimentary rocks are formed when sediment is squashed under the pressure of layers of more sediment above	Dark is the absence of light	Understand how a plant reproduces	Friction occurs between two surfaces that slide against each other	The 5 food groups are fruit and vegetables, carbohydrates, dairy, protein, fats
Metamorphic (morph means change) rocks are made when rocks are under pressure or heated or cooled	A reflection is when a light bounces off a surface	Understand seed dispersal	Two different ends of a magnet are the north and the south pole	fruit and vegetables give us fibre and vitamins, carbohydrates give us energy, dairy is important for teeth and bones, protein helps grow and build muscles, fats are only needed in small amounts for energy
Fossils are formed when skeletons are buried, worn away and then replaced by rock within the mould	Materials are opaque (no light will pass through), translucent (small amounts of light can pass through) or transparent (see through)	Understand how water is transported through a plant	Opposite poles attract and the same poles repel	The skeleton is there to support, protect internal organs and move
Identify the different properties of some soils	Shadows are formed when the light source is blocked by an object	Sequence the life cycle of a flowering plant	Some types of metal attract magnets (magnetic) all other materials do not attract magnets	Muscles move the skeleton
<b>Key Vocabulary &amp; Definitions</b>				
<p><b>Names of rocks</b> – Chalk, limestone, granite, basalt, sandstone, flint, slate, shale, marble</p> <p><b>Types of rock</b> – Sedimentary, metamorphic, igneous</p> <p><b>Types of minerals</b> – Calcite, feldspar, topaz, diamond, talc, corundum</p> <p><b>Properties of rocks</b> – Hard/soft, permeable/impermeable</p> <p><b>Processes</b> – Heat, pressure, erosion, transportation, deposition, melt, solidify</p> <p><b>Size of rocks</b> – Grain, pebbles</p>	<p><b>Simple comparisons:</b> dark, dull, bright, very bright</p> <p><b>Comparative vocabulary:</b> brighter, duller, and darker</p> <p><b>Superlative vocabulary:</b> brightest, dulllest, and darkest</p> <p>Opaque, translucent, transparent</p> <p><b>Shadow</b> – block, absence of light</p> <p><b>Reflect</b> – bounce, mirror, reflection</p> <p><b>See</b> – light source</p> <p><b>Sun</b> – sunset, sunrise, position</p>	<p><b>Trees</b> - deciduous, evergreen, ash, birch, beech, rowan, common lime, oak, sweet chestnut, horse chestnut, apple, willow, sycamore, fir, pine, holly, etc</p> <p><b>Wild flowering plants</b> - cleavers, coltsfoot, daisy, dandelion, garlic mustard, mallow, mugwort, plantain, red clover, self heal, shepherd’s purse, sorrel, spear thistle, white campion, white deadnettle and yarrow.</p> <p><b>Garden plants</b> – crocus, daffodil, bluebells, etc</p>	<p>Magnets – bar &amp; horseshoe, Magnetic, Magnetic field, Attract &amp; repel, North &amp; south poles, push &amp; pull, force</p>	<p><b>Nutrition:</b> Food groups, Diet, Vitamins, minerals, fats, proteins and carbohydrates, dairy Saturated and non-saturated fats, Compare, Balanced diet, Nutritional need, Active</p> <p><b>Functions of skeletons</b> – protect, support and aid movement, Vertebrates, Invertebrates, Endoskeleton, Exoskeleton, Hydrostatic skeleton</p> <p><b>Muscle</b> Voluntary involuntary, Movement, Cells</p>

<p><b>Rock describing words</b> – Crystals, layers</p> <p><b>Land formations</b> – Plates, volcanoes, mountains, valleys</p>		<p><b>Parts of plants</b> – roots, surface area, branch, trunk, stalk, leaf, flower, petal, seeds, bulbs and twigs, stem, tube</p> <p><b>Parts of a flower</b> – petal, stamen (anther + filament), carpel (stigma + style + ovary + ovule)</p> <p><b>Processes</b> – pollination, fertilisation, germination absorb, transport, function</p>		
--	--	---	--	--