



Why do people live near volcanoes?

Layers of the earth

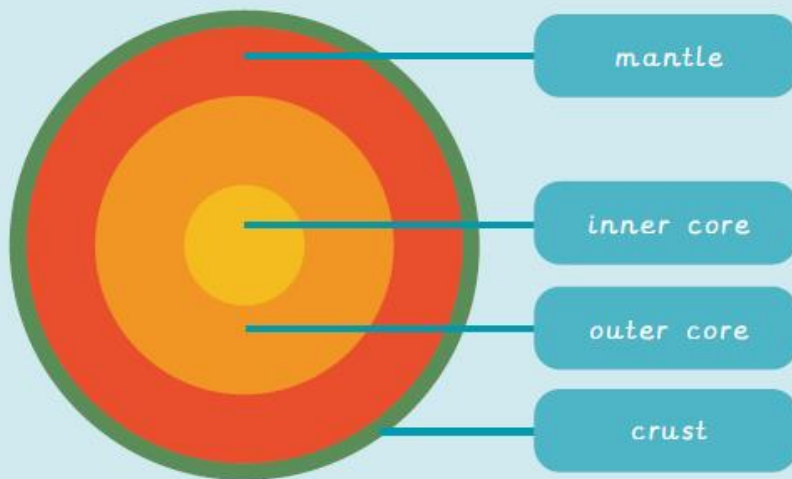
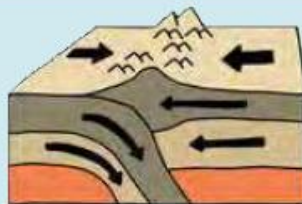


Plate boundaries



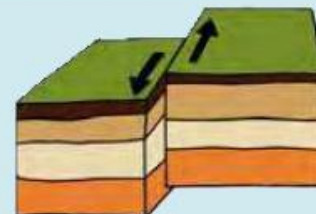
convergent

This is where two tectonic plates meet. The ground can fold up, creating fold mountains.



divergent

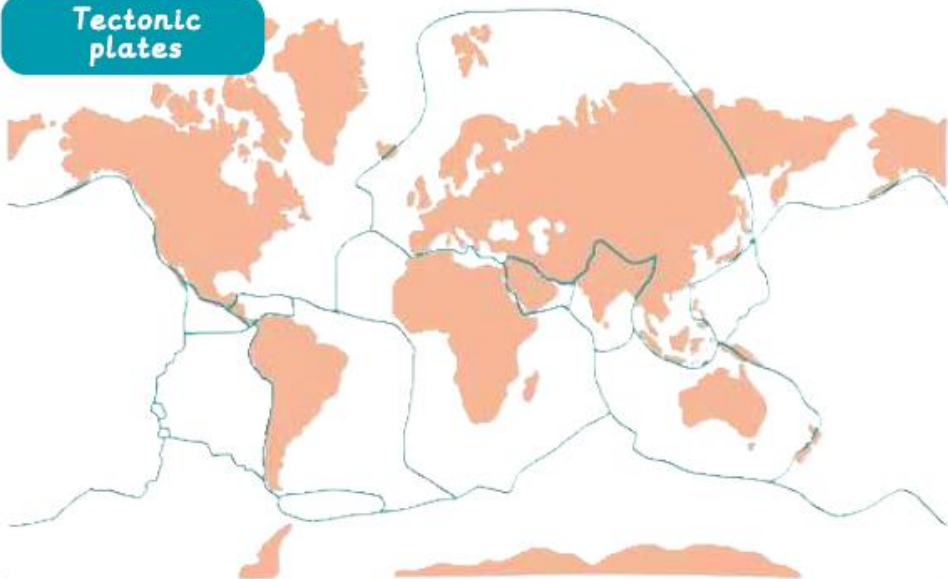
This is where two tectonic plates move apart. Magma can come through the gap, creating a volcanic mountain.



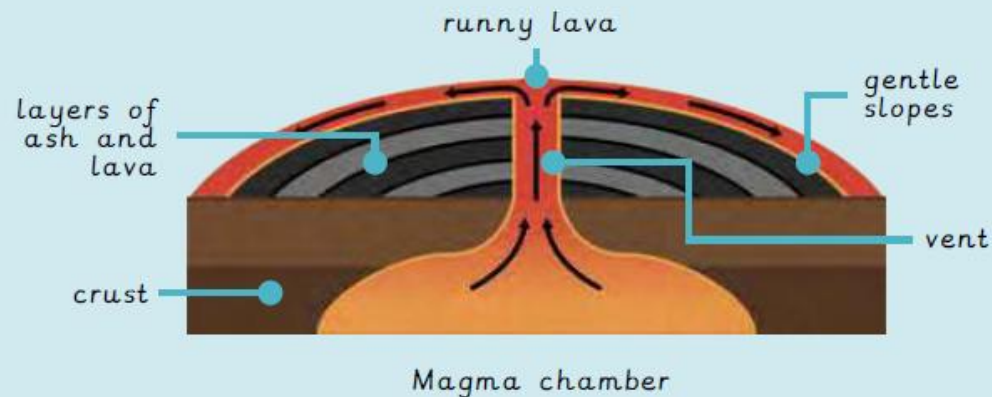
transform

This is where two tectonic plates slide past one another. Cracks in the plates can cause fault-block mountains.

Tectonic plates



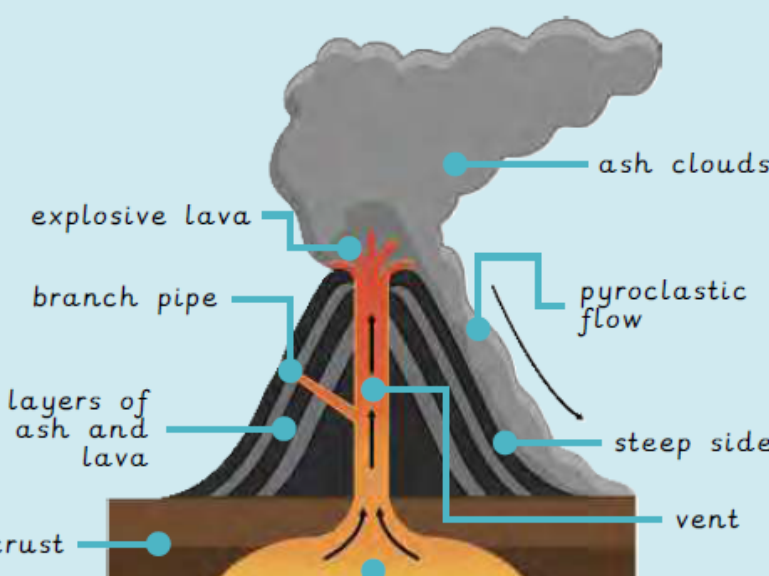
Shield volcano



A less-explosive, gently sloping volcano.

Why do people live near volcanoes?

Composite volcano



The diagram shows a cross-section of a composite volcano. At the base is the **crust**. Inside, there is a **Magma chamber** and a **vent** leading up to a **branch pipe**. **explosive lava** is shown erupting from the top. **ash clouds** rise from the summit. **pyroclastic flow** is shown moving down the **steep sides**. **layers of ash and lava** are visible on the slopes.

An explosive, steep-sided volcano.

Negative and positive effects of living near a volcano

Negative

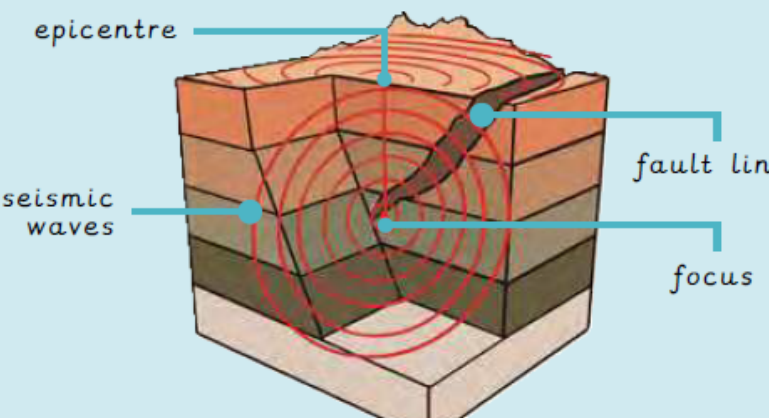
People may be injured or killed.
 Forests and farmland may be destroyed.
 Homes may be destroyed.
 Carbon dioxide emissions contribute to climate change.
 Ash clouds can pollute rivers, killing fish.
 Tsunamis and earthquakes may happen.

Positive

Rich, fertile soil is created.
 New land is created over time from hardened lava.
 Volcanoes can be beautiful landscapes.
 Hot springs and skin-brightening mud attract tourists.
 Tourism to volcanoes creates jobs for people.
 Geothermal energy from the steam is environmentally friendly.
 Jobs are created mining precious stones made by the volcano.

Volcano classification

active	extinct	dormant
A volcano currently erupting or is likely to erupt soon.	A volcano that has not erupted in 10,000 years and is not expected to erupt again.	A volcano that may erupt again but has not erupted for a while.



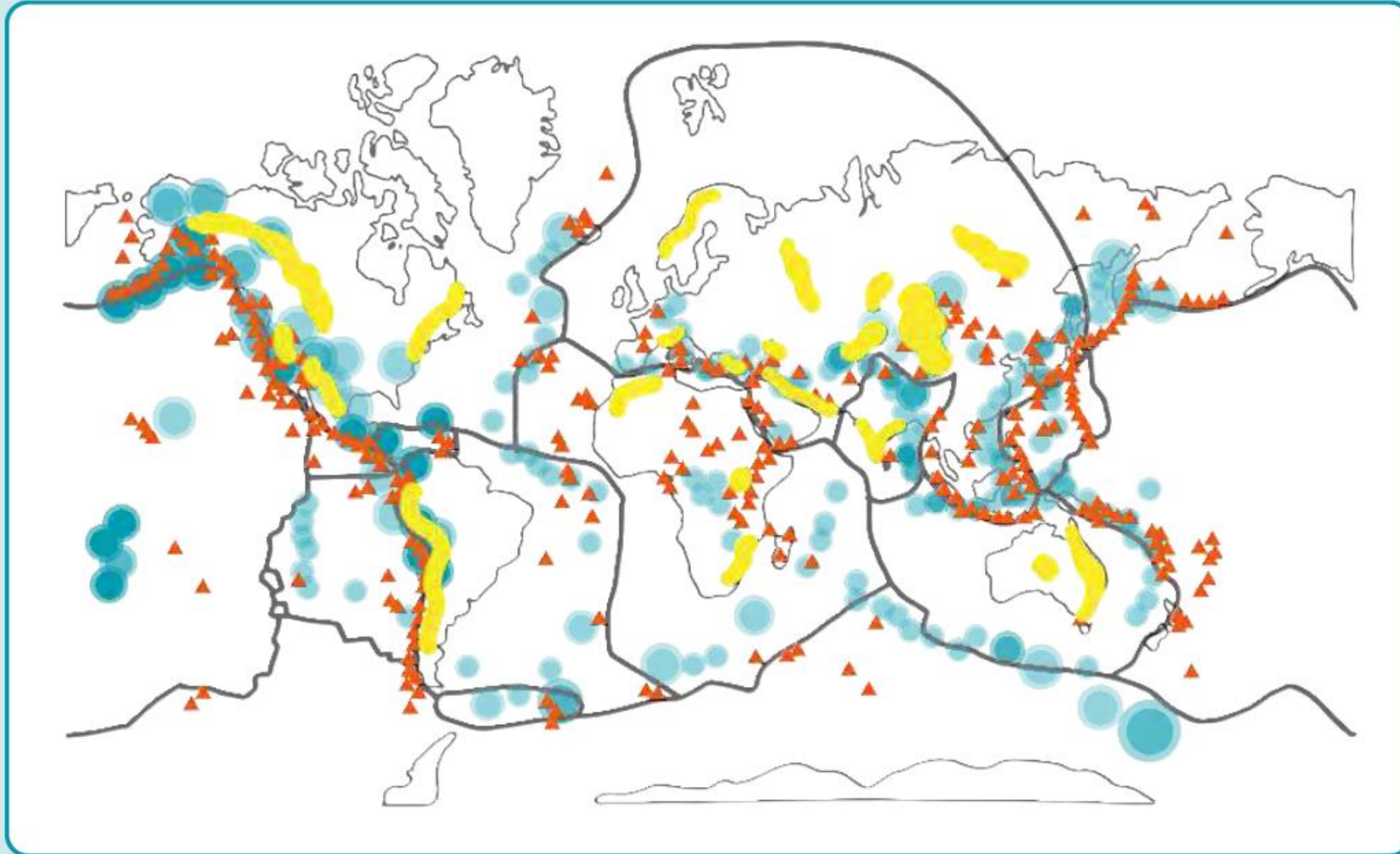
The diagram shows a 3D block of earth with a **fault line** running through it. **seismic waves** are shown as concentric red circles radiating from the **focus** point. The **epicentre** is marked on the surface directly above the focus.

earthquake

A shaking of the ground caused by tectonic plates moving.

Why do people live near volcanoes?

Map of mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes



Key

- mountains
- volcanoes
- earthquakes
- tectonic plates

Year 3 - Science Knowledge Organiser

The human skeleton

Bone - hard structure that makes up the skeleton.

skull (Protects the brain.)

ribs (Protects the heart and lungs.)

spine (If an animal has a spine/backbone it is a vertebrate.)

pelvis

Joint - where two or more bones meet.

neck

shoulder

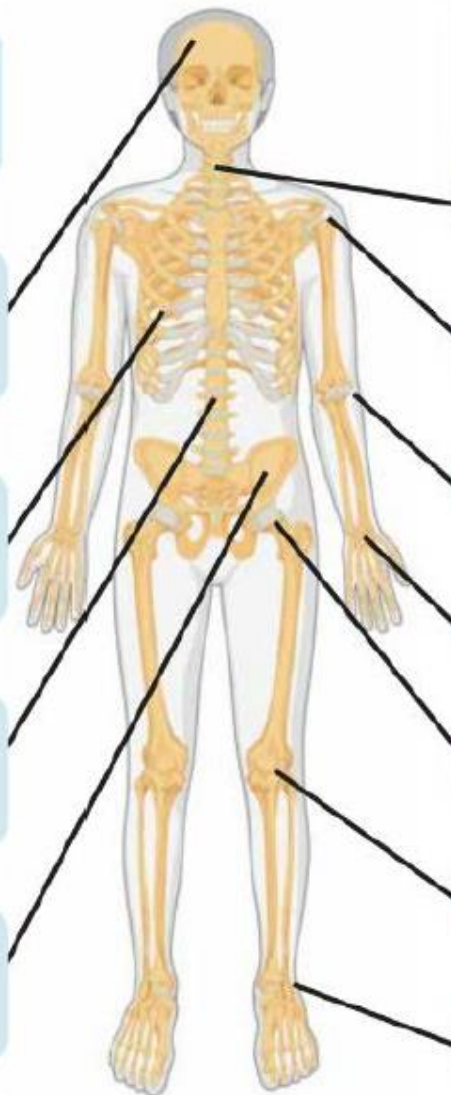
elbow

wrist

hip

knee

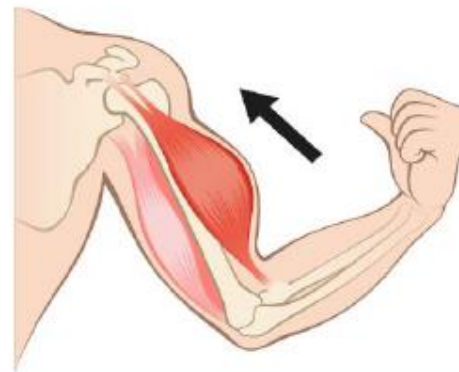
ankle



Movement and nutrition

Muscles attach to bones to cause a movement.

A muscle can shorten to pull on the bone.



Another muscle will need to pull in the opposite direction, to change the position.



Vertebrate - an animal with a backbone.

Endoskeleton - a skeleton on the inside of the body.



Invertebrate - an animal without a backbone.

An invertebrate may have an **exoskeleton** - a skeleton on the outside of the body...



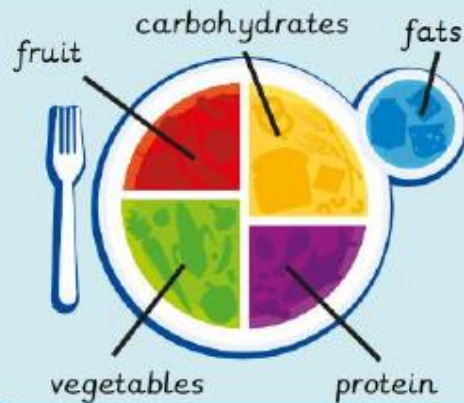
...or no skeleton at all.



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Movement and nutrition

There are seven **nutrient** groups that are essential for survival. Eating all of these in the right amounts gives us a **balanced** diet.



carbohydrate



Gives energy.

protein



Needed for growth and repair.

fats and oils



Needed as an energy store, to keep bodies warm and protect organs.

fibre



Keeps food moving through the digestive system.

vitamins



Important for health and helping the body to work. For example, vitamin A is needed for healthy eyes.

minerals

Important for health and helping the body to work. For example, calcium is needed for healthy teeth and bones.

water



Helps the body to work, transport nutrients and remove waste.

Year 3 – Knowledge Organiser - ISLAM

KEY VOCABULARY

Tahwid	The absolute oneness of ALLAH (God)
Ibadah	Worship and any action that is performed with the intention of obeying Allah
Sajjāda	Prayer mat
Mosque	Place of worship
Rak-ah	Prayer position

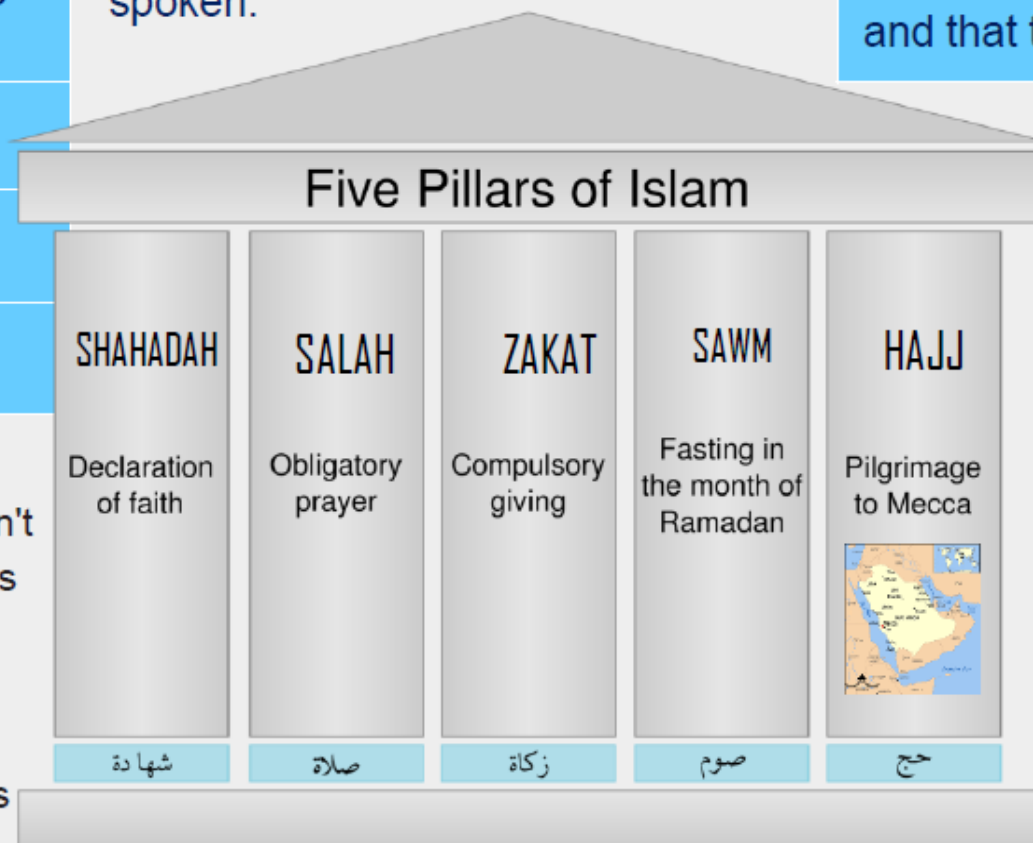
Ramadan

During the month of Ramadan, Muslims won't eat or drink during the hours of daylight. This is called **fasting**. Ramadan remembers the month the **Qur'an** was first revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. The actual night that the Qur'an was revealed is a night known as **Lailut ul-Qadr** ('The Night of Power').



stmary's
tisbury

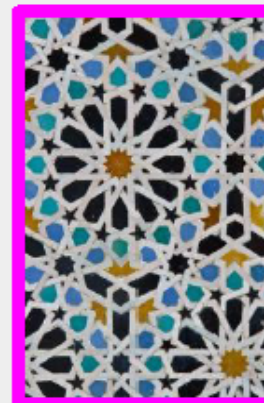
Mohammad is so highly respected by Muslims that they say 'Peace be upon him' (PBUH) after his name is spoken.



KEY BELIEFS

Muslims believe there is only one God (Allah). They believe Allah is the only ruler of the universe. Islam means submission and obedience to Allah. Muslims believe that the prophet **MOHAMMAD** is the Messenger of **ALLAH** and that the Qur'an is Allah's message.

The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam. Muslims believe that the words of the Qur'an are the words of Allah.



Muslims believe that Allah is too special to be drawn.

Textiles - Cushions

Accurate	Neat, correct shape, size and pattern with no mistakes.
Appliqué	Appliqué is a type of textiles work where small pieces of cloth are sewn or stuck in a pattern onto a larger piece.
Cross-stitch	A two-stitch style of sewing which forms a cross pattern.
Cushion	A stuffed shape of fabric, used to make sitting more comfortable.
Decorate	To add details to a design to improve its appearance.
Detail	The small features of an object.
Fabric	A natural or man-made woven or knitted material that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material.
Patch	A piece of material sewn over the top of a larger piece, sometimes just for decoration and sometimes to cover a hole in the underneath material.
Running-stitch	A simple style of sewing in a straight line with no overlapping.
Seam	Where two edges of cloth are joined or sewn together.
Stencil	A shape that you can draw around.
Stuffing	Soft material used to fill cushions and stuffed toys.
Target audience	A person or particular group of people at whom a product is aimed.

Beads, buttons or sequins can be used to decorate your cushion.



Key facts

Appliqué



Cross-stitch



Running-stitch



Remember to tie a knot in your thread so that the stitches stay secure and do not come undone!

