

Knowledge Organisers

1st Summer Term

Science

History

Geography

Art

PSHE

French

Computing

R.E.

P.E.

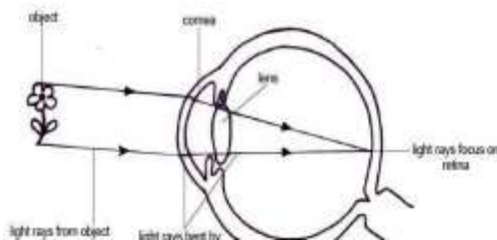
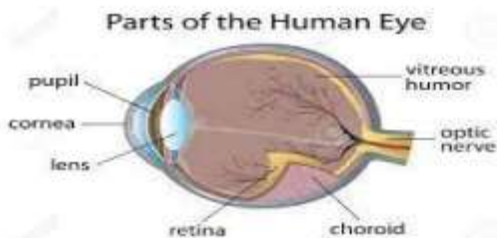
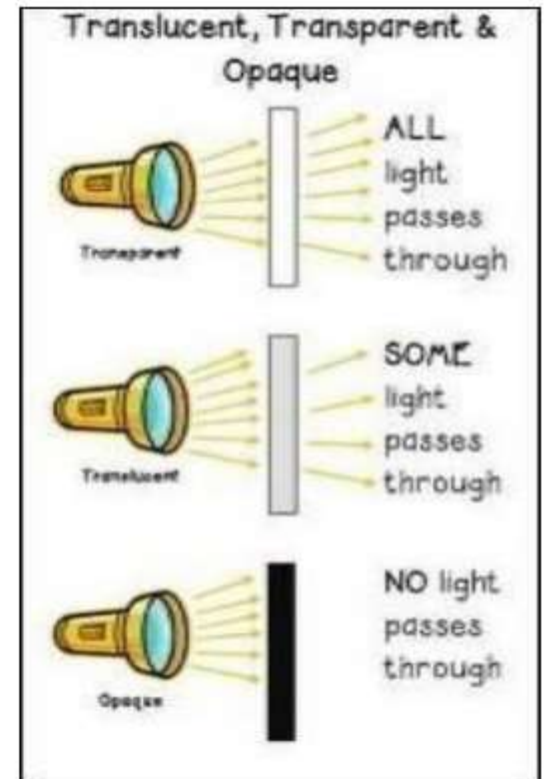
Music

Year 3

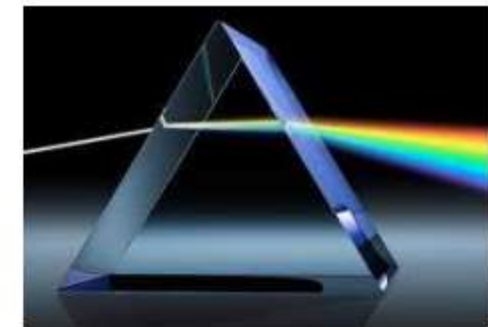
Knowledge Organiser - Light and Optics – Year 3

Key Vocabulary:	
Light source	An object that produces its own light (e.g. sun, fire). These can be artificial (e.g torch), natural (e.g. the sun) or chemical (e.g. fireflies)
Reflection	When a light hits a surface and 'bounces' off
Refraction	When light passes through a different object and its direction changes
Opaque	An object which does not allow light to pass through it (e.g. wood).
Translucent	An object which allows some light to pass through it. It may be possible to see some unclear images through the object (e.g. tissue paper).
Transparent	An object which allows light to pass through it so that objects behind it can be easily seen (e.g. glass).
Spectrum	A range of colours caused when white light is refracted. A rainbow shows a spectrum of colours
Rainbow	An arch of colour caused by the refraction of light on water droplets in the air, usually rain (Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, Violet).
Prism	A solid 3D shape where two end faces are similar and parallel
Shadow	A dark area or shape caused by the blockage of light.

Key Knowledge:
I know that we need light to see things and that dark is the absence of light
I know that reflection is when light hits a surface and 'bounces off'.
I know different ways to protect your eyes from the sun.
I know the difference between transparent, opaque and translucent.
I understand how shadows are formed.



As the **light source** moves **higher** in relation to the **object**, the **shadow** gets **shorter**. As the **light source** moves **lower**, the **shadow** gets **longer**.



When white light passes through a glass prism, it is refracted. The light changes direction and is then dispersed (spread out) as it exits the prism. Depending on the shape of the prism and the angle of the light, we can often see the spectrum of colours.

Knowledge Organiser - War of the Roses - History Year Three



Lancaster Rose



York Rose

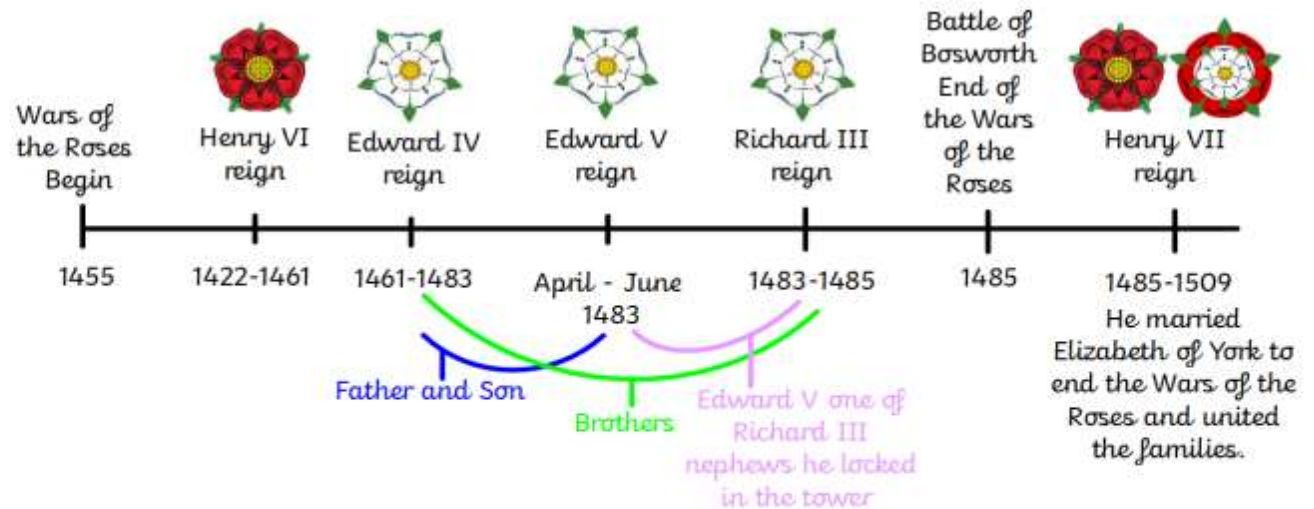


Tudor Rose

Key Vocabulary:	
Civil War	War between different sides in the same country
House of York	Branch of the English royal House of Plantagenet. Three of its members became Kings of England
House of Lancaster	The other branch of the English royal House of Plantagenet.
Wars of the Roses	Civil wars for control of the throne of England. It was fought between two rival branches of the royal House of Plantagenet
Plantagenet	The name of the family which all the kings of England from 1154 to 1485 belonged to.

Plantagenet Monarchs:	
Henry VI	39 year reign 1422-1461
Edward IV	22 year reign 1461-1483
Edward V	Bit more than two month reign 6 th April – 26 th June 1483
Richard III	2 year reign 1483-1485
Henry VII	24 year reign 1485-1509

Key Knowledge:
I understand that the Wars of the Roses were fought between two families.
I understand why people in Britain were so divided over who should be King of England
I understand why Richard III became king.
I know that Henry VII became king after the Battle of Bosworth
I know that Henry VII brought peace to England by marrying Elizabeth of York



Knowledge Organiser- Japan (Geography Year 3)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Earthquake	A sudden violent shaking of the ground caused by movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.
Monsoon	Wind that carries heavy rains to southern Asia.
Typhoon	A tropical storm.
Island	A piece of land surrounded by water.
Tokyo	The capital and largest city of Japan.
Trade	Buying and selling things, for example food, machines, books
Feudal system	A system in which people were given land and protection by people of higher rank, and worked and fought for them in return.
Shogun	The supreme military commander.
Daimyos	Major landholders who each had control over a part of country. The Shogun had power over the daimyo.
Culture	A pattern of behavior shared by a society, or group of people. These things include food, language, clothing etc.

Key Knowledge
I know Japan is an island (a body of land entirely surrounded by water).
I know that Japan has four seasons but suffers from a range of natural disasters.
I know some of the differences between rural and urban Japan.
I know many global companies are based in Japan.
I know that Japan is rich in tradition and culture.

Flag of Japan



Mount Fuji



Knowledge Organiser - Architecture - Visual Arts - Year Three

Key Vocabulary:	
architecture	The art of designing buildings
architect	A person who designs buildings
design	Planning and drawing how a building is going to look
column	A tall, straight part of a building that is sometimes decorated, often holds up another part of the building
temple	A place of worship, a building where people go to worship
frieze	A broad horizontal band of sculpted or painted decoration, especially on a wall near the ceiling
replica	A real-life copy
vertical	At right angles to a horizontal plane; in a direction, or having an alignment, such that the top is directly above the bottom
horizontal	Parallel to the plane of the horizon; at right angles to the vertical
sculpture	Art that is made through changing wood, metal or other materials
sculptor	A person who makes a sculpture
line of symmetry	An imaginary line that shows where equal forms are reflected

Key Knowledge:
I understand architecture as the art of designing buildings.
I know what symmetry is in buildings.
I know what domes and columns are on buildings.
I know buildings are designed for a purpose.

Modern Architecture:

The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain



The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain

The Scottish Parliament, 1997



The debating chamber

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Relationships - Year Three



Key Vocabulary	
Responsibilities	A duty to deal with or take care of somebody/something.
Differences	The way in which two people or things are not like each other or differences of opinions.
Conflict	A situation in which people, groups or countries disagree strongly or are involved in a serious argument.
Solution	A way of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation.
Unsafe	In danger of being harmed.
Communications	Methods of sending information, especially phones, radio, computers, etc. or roads and railways.
Inequality	The unfair difference between groups of people in society, when some have more wealth, status or opportunities than others.
Deprivation	The fact of not having something that you need, like enough food, money or a home.

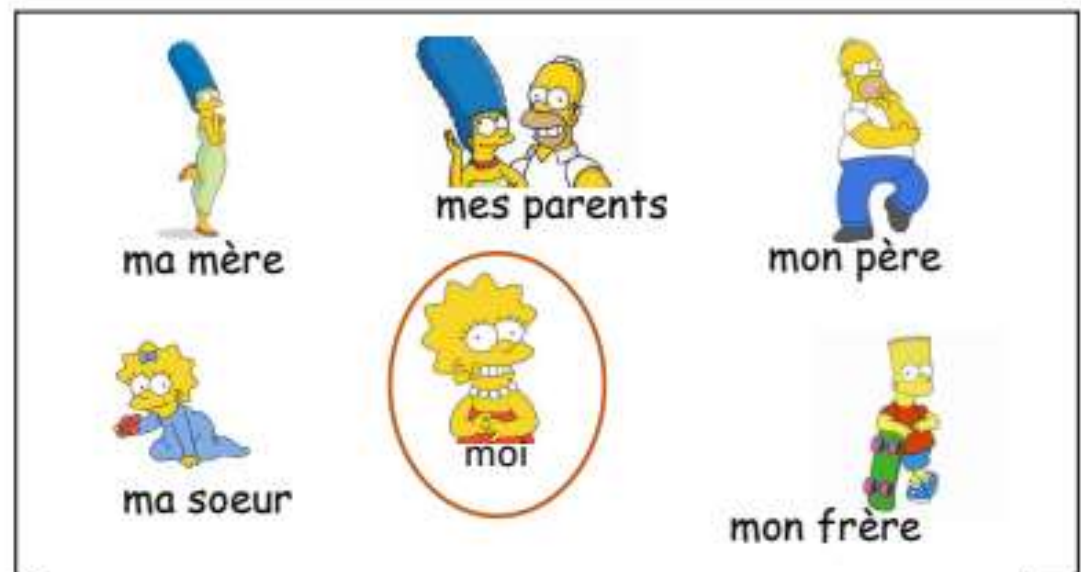
Key Knowledge
I can identify the roles and responsibilities of each member of my family and can reflect on the expectations for males and females.
I know and can use some strategies for keeping myself safe.
I understand how my needs and rights are shared by children around the world and can identify how our lives may be different.



Reflective questions
Ask me this...
Are there some jobs only suitable for women? Why?
In what ways could you solve a problem?
Who will keep you safe and help you if you need it?

Knowledge Organiser Year 3 French Unit 5: Ma famille

Key Language	English
C'est	It's
Voiçi	Here's.....
Voilà	There's
ma famille	my family
mon père	my father
mon frère	my brother
ma mère	my mother
ma soeur	my sister
mes parents	my parents
le CD	the CD
le lecteur de CD	the CD player
l'ordinateur	the computer
le jeu video	the video game
le DVD	the DVD
le livre	the book
le sac	the bag
la trousse	the pencil case
la chaise	the chair
la table	the table
dans	in
sur	on



Mon chat est sur la chaise!

KEY QUESTIONS

C'est qui?

Who is it?

Comment ça s'écrit?

How is that spelt?

Où est mon DVD?

Where is my DVD?

Knowledge Organiser- Sequencing Sounds – Computing – Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Programming	Creating a set of instructions that tell a computer how to perform a task
Code	Program instructions
Sprite	An image that can be created and programmed on scratch such as shapes, characters and animals.
Blocks	Puzzle-piece shapes that are used to create code in Scratch
Motion	Change of position of an object
Sequence	A set of step-by-step instructions created so a computer can do a task.
Chord	A group of notes sounded together
Backdrop	The background scenery
Algorithm	A set of instructions for a computer, split into little steps.
Bug	An error, fault or flaw in a computer program
Debug	To debug is to fix a sequence in a computer program.

Key Knowledge:
To explore a new programming environment
To identify that commands have an outcome
To explain that a program has a start
To recognise that a sequence of commands can have an order
To change the appearance of my project
To create a project from a task description




What is Scratch?





Scratch is the world's largest coding community for children and a coding language with a simple visual interface that allows young people to create digital stories, games, and animations.

Scratch promotes computational thinking and problem solving skills; creative teaching and learning; self-expression and collaboration; and equity in computing.

Programming Using Blocks

- Basic Programming:** Make sure that the feature of the stage that you want to program (e.g. sprite, background) is selected by clicking on it. Drag the block command that you want onto the code area. Blocks can be deleted by right-clicking on the block and selecting 'delete block.'
- Block Editing:** White areas on blocks can be edited. Click on them and type in the preferred value.
- Running the Code:** You can run your animation by performing the action stated in the event block (e.g. clicking the event block). If this does not work, you may need to debug your animation (find errors and fix them).

Sequencing and Algorithms	Making Music
<p>-A sequence is a pattern or process in which one thing follows another.</p> <p>-In Scratch, blocks can stack vertically on top of one another to create sequences.</p> <p>-Event blocks are used to start sequences. They are orange and have a curved shape at the top.</p> <p>-Designing an algorithm (set of instructions for performing a task) will help you to program the sequence that you require.</p>	<p>-Several sprites, each following connected sound sequences, can create music!</p> <p>-In order to do this, you will need to carefully plan your algorithm.</p> <p>-If your animation does not work correctly the first time, remember to debug it.</p>
	  

R.E. Year 3 Summer 1 Knowledge Organiser
Enquiry: How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Brahman	The ultimate creator God, from which everything comes- he is everywhere and in everything.
Trimurti	The 3 parts of Brahman represented by 3 deities: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.
Deity	A God
Ganesha	Hindu god - elephant head for sign of strength, removes obstacles
Lakshmi	Goddess of fortune- part of Brahman
Puja	Worship
Omnipresent	Being everywhere
Aum	Aum is the main symbol of Hinduism. It is the sound heard in deepest meditation and is said to be the name most suited for God




Key Knowledge
I can explain how I can mean different things to different people.
I know that Brahman is the Supreme God but he can take many different forms.
I can explain some of the ways Hindus worship at home.
I know that the Trimurti are the 3 gods which make up Brahman
I know that Brahman is in and part of everything.

HINDU GODS


Brahman is the Supreme Spirit shown through other Gods and Goddesses.

<p>BRAHMA</p>  <p>The four-faced creator God, the first living being.</p>	<p>VISHNU</p>  <p>Kind and benevolent, Vishnu preserves the world.</p>
<p>SHIVA</p>  <p>Shiva destroys worn out things to create new life.</p>	<p>GANESHA</p>  <p>The Elephant God of wisdom and good fortune who removes difficulties.</p>
<p>LAKSHMI</p>  <p>The Goddess of good luck, wealth and prosperity.</p>	<p>HANUMAN</p>  <p>The Monkey God Hanuman symbolises loyalty and dedication.</p>




Key Vocabulary	Definition
Syncopation	Rhythm off the beat
Structure	Intro, bridge, verse, chorus, outro
Minim	
Crotchet	
Quaver	
Tempo	The speed at which music is played
Dynamics	Levels of sound in music (soft to loud)
Gospel	Christian music
Jazz	A blend of African and European music
Hip Hop	Also known as rap music originated from inner-city African Americans

Key Signature: F major — there is one flat in the key signature




F G A B \flat C D E

Key Signature: E \flat major — there are three flats in the key signature




E \flat F G A \flat B \flat C D



How many beats per measure
What note gets one beat

Key Signature: D major — there are two sharps in the key signature



D E F \sharp G A B C \sharp

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar


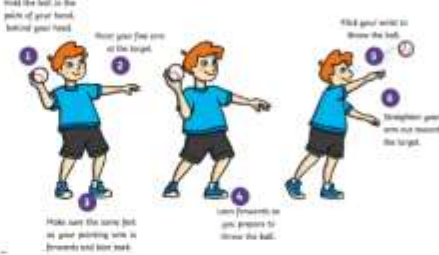

Songs covered

- He's got the whole world in his hands
- Why does music make a difference?
- Panda extravaganza



Knowledge Organiser – PE – Rounders – Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Accuracy	Aiming with consistency.
No ball	When a ball is bowled too high or too low.
Batter	A player on the batting team trying to hit the ball.
Bowler	The player on the fielding side who bowls the ball.
Fielder	A player on the fielding side who aims to collect/catch the ball.
Stumped out	If a fielder touches the ball on a post before the batter gets to it whilst running.
Two-handed pickup	A fielding technique used when the ball is rolling on the ground.
Caught out	When a fielder catches the ball without it touching the ground.

Skills	
Ready position	
Throwing	
Catching	



Can you think of any other striking and fielding games that share these principles?



OUTS

A player will be called out if they are:

- Caught out: fielders catches a batted ball
- Run out: their teammate runs to the same post as them
- Stumped out: fielder stumps the post that the batter is running to
- They run inside the bases

HOW TO SCORE

- One rounder - ball is hit and live batter runs to 4th
- A half rounder - ball is hit and live batter gets to 2nd
- A half rounder - ball is not hit and live batter gets to 4th
- A half rounder - two consecutive no-balls

Tactics will help your team to achieve an outcome e.g. when fielding spread out to make so that you have a better chance of catching a batter out or stopping them from scoring.