

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Autumn Term

Science Yr 2 & 3

History Yr 3

Geography Yr 2

Art / DT Yr 3

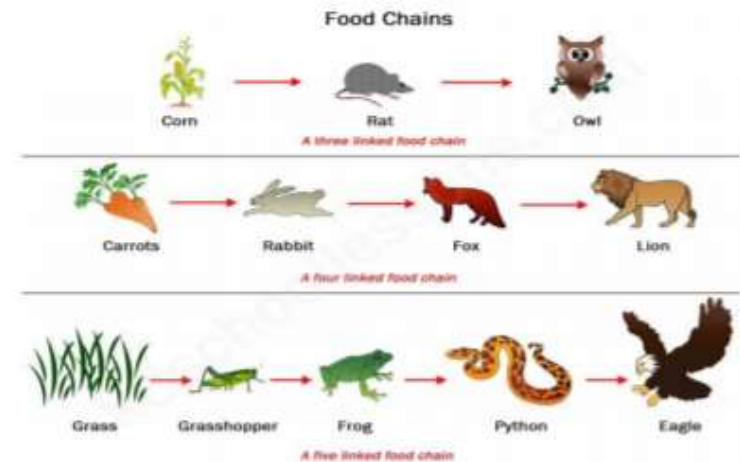
PSHE Yr 3

Class 2 (Year 2, 3 & 4)

Knowledge Organiser- Living things and their Environment – Science - Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Habitat	A place where particular
Adapt	To change to fit in with the habitat
Environment	The surroundings of where an animal or plant lives
Food Chain	Who eats what in a given habitat
Producer	A green plant that creates its own food
Consumer	An animal or creature that must eat something to survive
Predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals
Prey	An animal that is hunted, killed and eaten by another animal
Oceans	A huge body of saltwater
Overfishing	To take too many fish out of the sea
Deforestation	The clearing or cutting down of forests.
Damage	To hurt or harm a person or a place
Specific habitat names, animals and plants as required each lesson.	

Food Chain



Ocean Habitat

Habitat damage and destruction

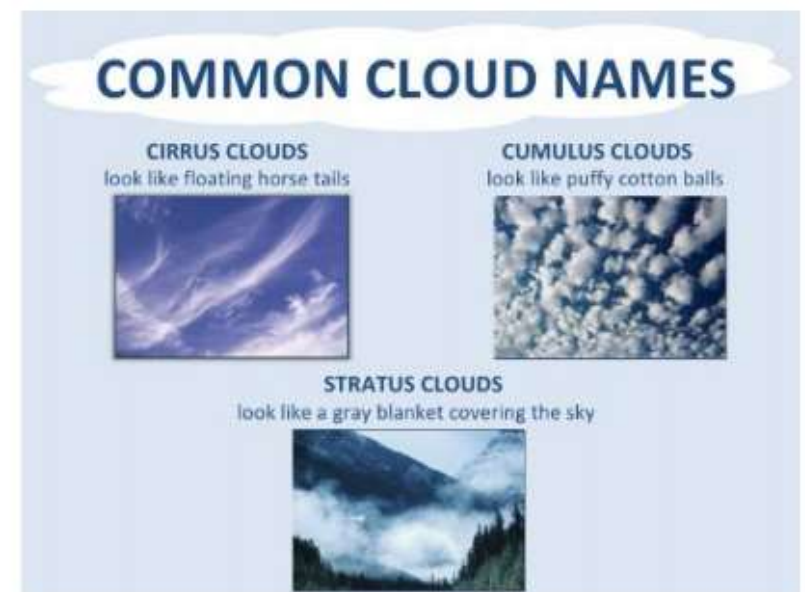
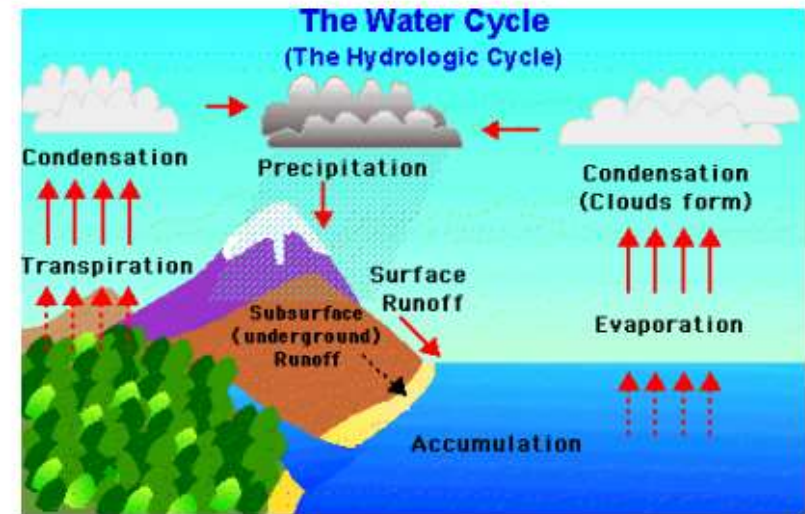


Deep Ocean



Knowledge Organiser- The Water Cycle – Science - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
evaporation	When a liquid becomes a gas, with help from a heat source such as the sun.
water vapour	The water that has evaporated that is now in the air.
cirrus clouds	They are high level clouds that are thin and wispy.
cumulus clouds	Clouds that are puffy like cotton wool and they are very high up.
stratus clouds	Low clouds that are like a thin blanket.
condensation	Water that collects as droplets on a cold surface.
droplets	A very small drop of a liquid.
precipitation	A form of water that falls from the sky: rain, hail, sleet or snow.
groundwater	Water that soaks into the ground instead of evaporating.
humidity	When the air contains a lot or a small amount of water vapour.
particles	A tiny amount of what we call matter, what all things are made up of.
infiltration	Water filtering down into the ground to form groundwater.
solid	A substance that is firm and stable in shape e.g. ice or a pencil.
liquid	A substance that can move freely e.g. water or orange juice.
gas	A substance that is moving in the air e.g. water vapour or oxygen.



Homemade water cycle.

Knowledge Organiser- Ancient Greeks, Part 1 – History - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Hoplite	A soldier in the Greek army who fought with a long spear and use a large, round shield for protection
Athenian	People who lived in the city-state Athens.
Spartan	People who lived in the city-state Sparta. They were known for being great warriors
Boule	The group of people (the ruling council) who were voted to rule Athens on behalf of the Athenian citizens
Pynx	The hill that speakers would stand on to talk about politics to the Athenian citizens
democracy	A system of government where the people can vote to decide things. Athens had democracy from 510 BC.
Persia	An empire to the east of Greece, ruled by kings. Persia tried to invade Greece. Ancient Persia is modern Iran
Olympics	A religious festival held in honour of Zeus, attended by people from all over Greece.
Ecclesia	Citizens of Athens. Women and slaves could not qualify for citizenship and therefore did not have the right to vote.



492 BCE: Darius I of Persia invades Greece

480 BCE: Around 300 Spartans were killed at the Battle of Thermopylae

490 BCE: The Greeks defeat the Persian army at Marathon

449 BCE: Peace between Greece and Persia

Knowledge Organiser - British Isles (Geography Year 2)


Key Vocabulary	Definition
The United Kingdom	The union of the following countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
The British Isles	The group of islands, located in north-western Europe, that include Britain and Ireland and over six thousand smaller islands
island	A piece of land entirely surrounded by water
loch	The Scottish word for a large lake
valley	Sloping land in between two mountains or hills, often has a river running through it
coastline	The edge of the land, where the land meets the sea
Munro	The Scottish name for a mountain
inhabited	People live there
uninhabited	No one lives there

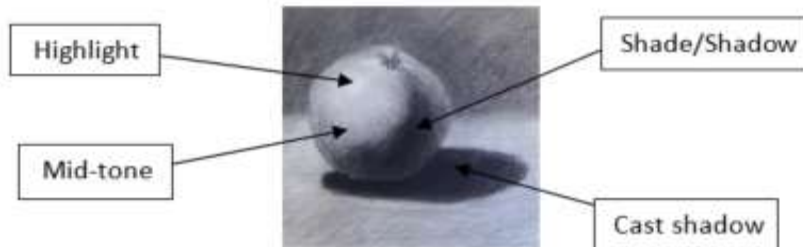





Flags

England	Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
				

Knowledge Organiser- Still Life and Form - Visual Arts - Year Three

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Still life	A picture of something that does not move.
Form	Form means the 3d shapes in art. In a drawing or painting an artist can create the illusion that an object is 3d rather than flat.
Tone	How dark or light something is. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3d object.
Shade/shadow	The parts of an object which are darker.
Highlight	The parts of an object where the light is strongest or lightest.
Mid-tone	Tones between the highlights and shadows.
Cast shadow	Where an object makes a shadow on something else e.g. a table underneath it.
Cross hatching	A technique of creating tone by drawing lines which cross over each other. 
Tints/Shades	A tint is the mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is the mixture of a colour with black, which reduces lightness.



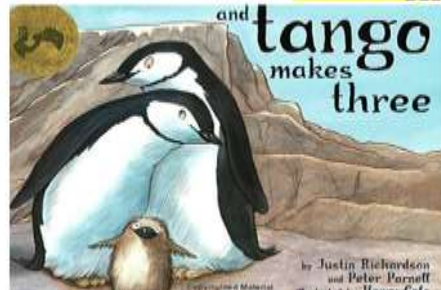
Art	Artist/Title
	<i>Still Life with Peaches and a Glass, from Herculaneum, (50 CE)</i>
	<i>Giorgio Morandi, Still Life with Five Objects, (1956)</i>
	<i>Paul Cézanne, Still Life, Pitcher and Fruit (1894)</i>

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Celebrating Difference - Year Three

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Connected	Brought together or into contact so that a link is established.
Unique	Being the only one of its kind.
Similarity	Having a resemblance in appearance, character, or quantity, without being identical.
Difference	Not the same as another or each other.
Conflict	A disagreement or argument.
Solutions	A means of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation.
Witness	A person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place.
Bystander	A person who is present at an event or incident but does not take part.
Bullying	Behaviour that is repeated, intended to hurt someone either physically or emotionally.
Consequences	A result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant.

Types of Bullying	
Physical bullying	
Emotional bullying	

Learning Objectives	
PSHE	I can tell you about a time when my words affected someone's feelings and what the consequences were.
Social and Emotional	I can give and receive compliments and know how this feels.



Reflective questions
Ask me this...
What might the consequences be of using hurtful words?
How are we special, unique and different?