

Knowledge Organisers

1st Autumn Term

Science

Geography

Art

PSHE

Latin

Computing

R.E.

Music

P.E.

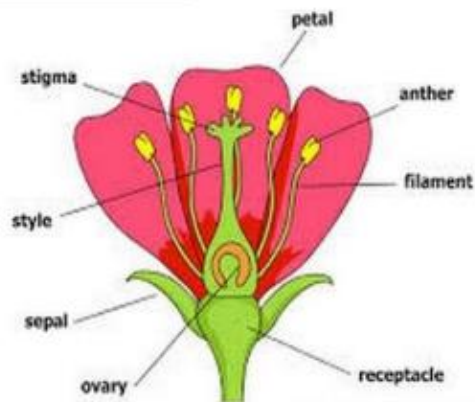
Class 2 - Year 3

Knowledge Organiser - Cycles in Nature – Science - Year 3

Key Vocabulary:

reproduce	The stage of living things creating new life e.g. having a baby.
fertilise	When the male and female parts of a living thing have created a new life.
anther	The part of a plant that contains the pollen.
pollen	The male part of a plant.
ovule	The female part of a plant.
mature	When a plant or animal becomes an adult.
ripen	When a baby plant becomes an adult, or a fruit/vegetable is ready to fall off the adult plant.
nutrients	The goodness required for life and growth; plants absorb nutrients from the soil.
sprout	When a seed has started to grow, you can see roots and leaves forming.
dispersal	Spreading things out over an area, seeds do this to help to reproduce.

Parts of a Plant



many flowers rely on animals to help with pollination by moving pollen from one flower to another



poppy seeds are dispersed from a 'pepper pot' head, when the wind blows the seeds shake out



Key Knowledge:

I know the parts of a flower and can explain the life cycle of a plant.

I know different plants need different amounts of things in order to thrive.

I know that water moves from the roots of a plant, upwards via the stem.

I know that pollination is needed for flowering plants to reproduce.

I understand that plants spread their seeds in many different ways to reproduce.

Knowledge Organiser - Spatial Sense - Geography - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Eight-point compass	A tool used for navigation, shows the following directions; north, north-east, east, south-east, south, south west, west and north west.
Grid reference	A set of information (often a letter and a number) that locates a place on a map.
Symbols	Small simple pictures that represent different things on a map.
Key	A key gives information about the symbols included on a map. [Grab your reader's attention with a great quote from the document or use this space to emphasize a key point. To place this text box anywhere on the page, just drag it.]
Human features	Man-made features of an area, for example, buildings, bridges and roads.
Physical features	Natural features of an area, for example, rivers, hills, valleys.

Key Knowledge

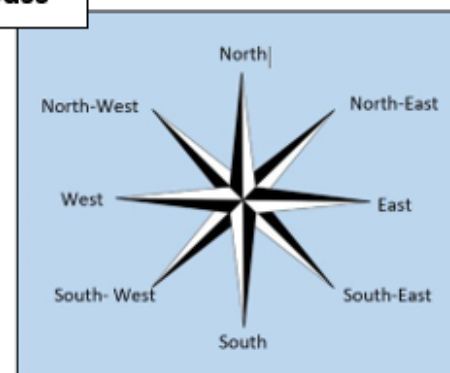
I know what a compass is and why they are important. I can name the 8 point on a compass.
I know that OS (Ordnance Survey) symbols give us information about locations on a map.

I can use 4 figure grid references to find and plot locations on a map

I know why and how the Fens were drained

I know the similarities and differences between Puno (Peru) and West Norfolk (England)

Eight Point Compass



Map of the Fens



Peru



United Kingdom



Knowledge Organiser - Landscape and Symmetry – Visual Arts – Year 3

Key Vocabulary:

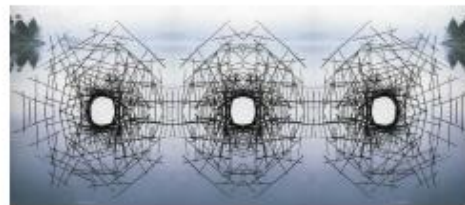
landscape	A painting or drawing of a large area of the natural world, for example mountains or fields.
seascape	A type of landscape painting which is of the sea.
method	A way of doing something, for example the steps for painting a picture.
sketch	A rough drawing or painting, possibly to be looked at to be able to complete a finished drawing or painting.
brushstroke	The mark made by a paintbrush.
symmetry/symmetrical	Where the parts of a picture or object look exactly the same on both sides, a mirror image.
natural materials	Things from nature, used to make art, for example leaves, sticks or stones.
temporary	Something which lasts for a short time.

Art that uses Symmetry

Leonardo da Vinci
(1495-98) The Last Supper



Andy Goldsworthy (Born 1956) Untitled and undated



Key Knowledge:

I understand what a landscape and a seascape are.

I know artists use different methods for painting landscapes like painting outside, painting in a studio or using a photograph

I know some of the artwork by Turner and can describe his style and use of brushstrokes.

I understand what symmetry is, can identify symmetry in paintings and create my own symmetrical artwork.

I can use symmetry to create a work of art in the style of Andy Goldsworthy.

Art that uses Symmetry

Constable (1831)
Salisbury Cathedral from the Meadows



Turner (1842)
Snowstorm



Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Being Me in My World - Year Three



Vocabulary

Acknowledge	To accept, admit, or recognise something, or the truth or existence of something.
Affirm	To state something as true. To show your support for an opinion or idea.
Solution	The answer to a problem.
Fairness	The quality of treating people equally or in a way that is right or reasonable.
Personal goal	Set by an individual to achieve objectives that will 'better' themselves.
Co-operate	To act or work together for a particular purpose, or to be helpful by doing what someone asks you to do.
Valued	Useful and important.



Key Knowledge

I can face new challenges positively, make responsible choices and ask for help when I need it.

I can understand why rules are needed and how they relate to rights and responsibilities.

I can understand that my actions affect myself and others and I care about other people's feelings.



Reflective questions

Ask me this...

Do you know how and when you learn the best?

Why is it important to feel valued/ that we belong?

What rights do we have in school?



Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 1: (Maximum) The Origins of the English Language

Key Vocabulary	
Latin	English
fēmina	woman
victōria	victory
aqua	water
magnus	big
vacca	cow
optimus	best (very good)
villa	house
finis	finish
bēstia	beast
schola	school
magus	wizard
stella	star



Key Knowledge
To understand the origins of the English Language and its connection to historical events.
To understand the concept of meaning communicated through word order vs word ending (inflection).
To learn the spelling and meaning of 6 core vocab words.
To match English words to their Latin root words.
To identify some classical aspects of modern culture.
To encounter the story of Achilles in a mixture of English and Latin.

Unit Motto
per se = in itself



lucundus ('Yu-kun-dus')
'happy chap'



Greek Myth:
Achilles

Key Language Ideas and Grammar

A lot of English has its **roots in Latin**, thanks to Norman French taking over England in 1066.

English words that have a **Latin root** will have a connection both with the word's meaning and the letters used to spell it.

We get some English words from the **Ancient Greek** language.

Modern inventors, creators and authors still use Latin and Greek words for their **ideas** and **characters**.

English uses **word order** to create meaning, but Latin uses **word ending**.

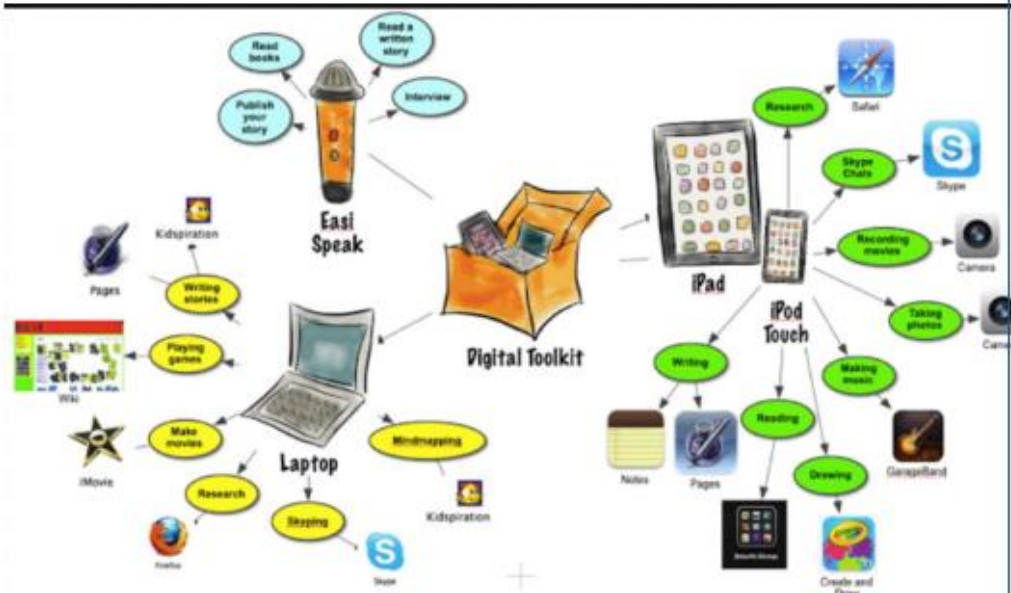
Knowledge Organiser- Information Technology All Around Us – Computing - Year 2

Key vocabulary	Definition
Information Technology	Information technology (IT) or information and communication technology (ICT) is the technology required for information processing. In particular the use of electronic computers to convert, store, process, transmit, and retrieve information.
Computer	a programmable electronic device designed to accept data, perform mathematical and logical operations at high speed, and display the results of these operations. Mainframes, desktop and laptop computers, tablets, and smartphones are some of the different types of computers
Barcode	A barcode is a way of storing numbers printed in a way that a computer can easily read. The first barcodes stored the numbers using lines (bars).
Scanner	a device that converts a printed image (as text or a photograph) into a form a computer can display or alter



Key Knowledge

- To recognise the uses of IT
- To recognise the use of information technology in school
- To identify information technology beyond school
- To explain how information technology helps us
- To know how to use information technology safely
- To recognise that choices are made when using information technology



R.E. Year 3 Autumn 1 Knowledge Organiser

Would celebrating Diwali at home and in the community bring a feeling of belonging to a Hindu child?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Hindu	Hinduism is a religion of many gods. However, all Hindus worship one supreme being, Brahman.
Diwali	The Hindu festival of light. Usually held in November. The festival symbolizes the victory of light over darkness and good over evil.
Rama	Rama was a Prince who got banished to a forest. His wife Sita was captured, so Rama raised an army of animals and rescued her.
Sita	The wife of Rama. When she is rescued by Rama, they travel home and tiny lights guide them back to safety. This is the start of the Diwali celebration.
Lakshmi	Lakshmi is the goddess of money and good luck in Hinduism. Hindus pray to her on Diwali.
temple	A Hindu temple is called a Mandir.

Key Knowledge
I know what it feels like to belong to a group.
I can re tell the story of Rama and Sita
I know how Hindus celebrate Diwali
I can explain how I think Hindu children feel when they take part in Diwali celebrations
I know that having things in common with other people helps me to feel like I belong.



Eating Diwali sweets!



Hindu children celebrate Diwali by:



Lighting Diwali Lamps



Making Rangoli patterns

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pulse/Beat	A musical pulse
Rhythm	Music as it unfolds in time
Pitch	Highness or lowness of a sound
Ensemble	A group of people who perform instruments or sing together
Orchestra	A group of musicians who perform instruments together – mainly stringed instruments.
Texture	Thick or thin – how many layers of voice and/or instruments are in a piece of music.
Legato	Smooth and flowing music
Staccato	Short and spiky music
Articulation	The way specific notes of parts of a piece are played or sung e.g. staccato

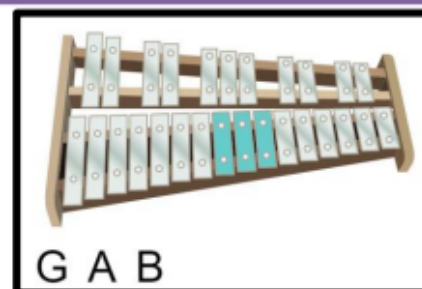
Songs covered

- Sparkle In The Sun
- Listen
- The Orchestra Song








2/4 Time Signature



minim	half note		2 beats
crotchet	quarter note		1 beat
quaver	eighth note		1/2 beat



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Orienteering	A sport in which people run through a series of waypoints (controls) using a map to guide them.
Controls	A checkpoint or place on the map that a competitor needs to find.
Cardinal directions	The eight cardinal directions are the four main compass directions: north, east, south, and west and also NE, SE, SW and NW.
Control point	The locations that the orienteer will visit on the course. They are marked on the map with a circle and the control point number.

Skills	
Problem Solving	
Map reading	
Reading a legend	 <p>  Open land  Out of bounds  Forest, light trees/bushes: slow running  Forest, thick trees/bushes: walk </p>

Skill Development

Be able to identify key symbols on a map and use a key to help navigate around a grid.
To follow a set route on a map.
Be able to accurately follow and give instructions.
To communicate and co-operate effectively with others