

Knowledge Organisers

1st Spring Term

Art/DT

Computing

French

Geography

History

PE

PSHE

RE

Science

Sanderlings – Year 3

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

Key Vocabulary	Definition
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.

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

Leonardo da Vinci (1495-98)
The Last Supper



Andy Goldsworthy (Born 1956)
Untitled and undated



Landscapes/Seascapes

Constable (1831)
Salisbury Cathedral from the Meadows



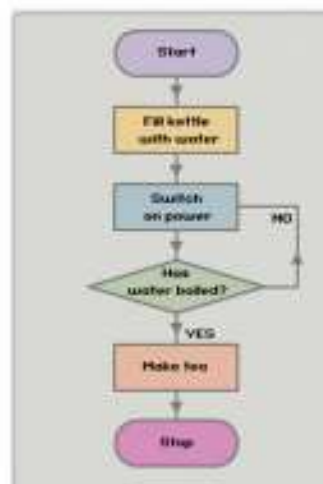
Turner (1842)
Snowstorm



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Algorithm	A precise, step by step set of instructions used to solve a problem or achieve an objective.
Bug	A problem in a computer program that stops it working the way it is supposed to.
Command	A single instruction in a computer program.
Control	These commands tell parts of a program when they should run, and how often.
Debug/Debugging	Looking for any problems in a code, fixing them, and testing them.
Event	Something that makes a block of code run.
if	A conditional command. This means that if the statement is true, the commands will run. If they are false, nothing will happen.
Input	Information going into the computer. Could be moving/clicking the mouse, using a keyboard, or swiping a screen.
Output	Information coming out of a computer, such as a picture or sound.
Object	An element in a computer program that can be changed using actions or properties.
Properties	Parts of an object that can be changed in design or by code – such as image, colour or scale.
Repeat	This command makes a group of commands run a set number of times – or forever.
Computer Simulation	A program that models a real-life situation.
Timer	A command that causes a group of code to run after a timed delay, or at regular intervals.
Variable	A area in computer memory that has a name and a value.

Key Learning

- I know that algorithms can be designed using a flow chart and can represent a physical system.
- I know what the "if" command is and how it is using when coding.
- I know how to use timers and repeat commands in my coding.



An example of an algorithm shown as a flowchart.

This is a physical system – making tea is a physical action, but it has been written in the form of an algorithm.

Can you spot an "if" command? In an algorithm, it might not use the word "if"...



An example of a timer command.



An example of a repeat command.

Knowledge Organiser Year 3 French Unit 3: Mon Corps

Key Language	English
le nez	the nose
le bras	the arm
la bouche	the mouth
la jambe	the leg
la tête	the head
les yeux	the eyes
les oreilles	the ears
les cheveux	the hair
vert	green
bleu	blue
marron	brown
gris	grey
blond	blond
noir	black
blanc	white
roux	ginger
long	long
court	short
lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche	Mon-Sun
Je suis grand(e).	I am tall.
petit(e)	small
timide	shy
bavard(e)	talkative
drôle	funny
sympa	kind



J'ai les yeux marron et les cheveux marron et longs. Je suis sympa.



J'ai les yeux verts et les cheveux roux et courts. Je suis drôle.

KEY QUESTIONS

Tu es comment?

What are you like?

C'est quel jour?





What day is it?

C'est qui?

Who is it?

Knowledge Organiser- Settlements - Geography - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Settlements	A settlement is a place where people live. It can consist of a single house or a group of homes. Settlements can contain different types of housing, parkland, shops and factories
Urban	An area where a large amount of people live near to each other. Urban areas have lots of buildings and roads.
Rural	The countryside
suburban	The outer parts of the city
Population density	The amount of people in a certain area
Conurbation	A really big urban area is called a conurbation. A conurbation is when a city gets so big that it connects with other nearby towns and cities to form a huge urban area.
Key Knowledge	
I know that a settlement is a place where people live. I know that settlements have different services to help the people in the community.	
I know there are four main types of settlement (hamlet, village, town and city) and can compare the features of each.	
I understand the difference between rural and urban areas. I can explain what a suburban area is and where they can be found.	
I know that population density is the amount of people living in a certain area and can compare the population density of different settlements,	
I understand the different reasons for choosing the location of a settlement	

Types of Settlements:		
hamlet		A small settlement without a church.
village		A group of houses in the countryside, sometimes with a church and small shop.
town		A place where there are lots of houses and shops. A town may have a local council that makes decisions for the people who live there.
city		A city is a large urban area where lots of people live close to each other. There are often lots of shops and services in a city



Urban



Rural

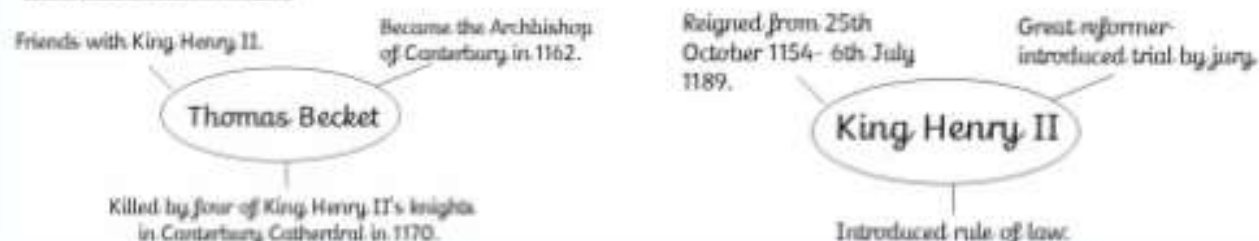
Knowledge Organiser- Law and Power- History- Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
jury	A group of people that make a decision on someone's guilt based on evidence given
Rule of law	A set of rules that must be followed
Trial by ordeal	To decide someone's guilt by use of a cruel test
crusade	Series of invasions of Muslim controlled territory in the Holy Land by Christian armies
Holy Land	Modern day Israel and Palestine
knight	The King's soldier who wore armour
tyrant	A cruel ruler
Baron	A very powerful and wealthy landowner
burgh	A medieval area of land
parliament	The highest legislature, consisting of the Sovereign, House of Lords and the House of Commons
Magna Carta	A document of rules sealed by King John in 1215.

Key Knowledge
I know the difference between 'trial by ordeal' and 'trial by jury' and explain what they are.
I understand that the Church restricted the King's power. I know how and why Thomas Becket died
I know that the Christian Europeans invaded the Holy Land during the Crusades.
I understand that King John treated his people badly and as a result of this had to sign the Magna Carta.
I know that Simon de Montfort set up the first English parliament after defeating Henry III

<p><u>Archbishop of Canterbury</u></p> <p>The head of the English church. Thomas Beckett was the Archbishop of Canterbury from 1162-1170.</p>	
<p><u>King John</u></p> <p>King of England from 1199-1216. He signed the Magna Carta in 1215.</p>	
<p><u>Pope</u></p> <p>The head of the Catholic church. Pope Innocent III was the Pope between 1198-1216.</p>	





Key information:



Knowledge Organiser – PE – Gymnastics - Year Three

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Balance	An even distribution of weight enabling someone or something to remain upright and steady.
Travel	Travelling is different ways of moving, using different direction and levels.
Roll	A complete rotation of the body made along the ground.
Body tension	Keeping the body tight in order to control an action more easily.
Spin	A rapid turning or whirling motion.

Skill development	
Balance	To know principles of balance and apply them on the floor and apparatus.
Movement	To use a greater number of your own movements in complete a task.
Travel	Combine arm actions with skips/leaps/jumps/steps and spins in travel.
Apparatus	To travel whilst using hand apparatus such as a ribbon, ball, hoop or rope.

Skills	
Forward roll	
Backward roll	
Stork stand	
Arabesque	

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Dreams and Goals - Year Three

Vocabulary	
Perseverance	The effort required to do something and keep doing it until the end, even if it is hard.
Challenge	Something that puts you to the test.
Success	The achieving of the results wanted or hoped for.
Obstacles	Something that blocks your way so that progress is made more difficult.
Dreams	Something that you hope for very much, although it is not likely to happen.
Goals	An aim or purpose.
Aspirations	A strong hope or wish for achievement or success.
Ambitions	A strong desire for success, achievement, power, or wealth.



Key Knowledge
I can tell you about a person who has faced difficult challenges and achieved success.
I can identify and dream / ambition that is important to me.
I can recognise obstacles which might hinder my achievement and can take steps to overcome them.



Reflective questions
Ask me this...
Who do you respect or admire for a challenge they have overcome?
How will you achieve your dreams and goals?
Can you identify positive solutions to help overcome obstacles?

R.E. Year 3 Spring 1 Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry: Could Jesus heal people? Were these miracles or is there some other explanation?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Incarnation	The belief that Jesus, the son of God, came to earth and took the form of a man.
Bible	The Christian holy book, contains two sections- the old testament and the new testament.
Jesus	Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God, sent to earth.
Miracle	An event not explicable by natural or scientific laws.
cure	Relieve a person or animal of the symptoms of a disease or condition.
paralysed	(of a person or part of the body) partly or wholly incapable of movement.

Key Knowledge
I know some actions to take to make myself feel better when I am ill.
I can retell a story where Jesus performed a miracle
I can talk about some miracles that may have happened in the modern world
I can give an opinion on whether I think Jesus performed a miracle.
I can say how I would like to make the world a better place.



Walking on water?



Jesus heals a blind man



Jesus heals a paralysed man

Knowledge Organiser – Rocks, Fossils and Soil – Science – Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Rock	A solid mineral material forming part of the surface of the earth
Sedimentary	Rocks that are made of small particles laid down over time
Hardness	How well a rock resists being changed when scratched.
Flint	Flint is a hard form of sedimentary rock
Chalk	Chalk is limestone which is also a form of sedimentary rock
Soil	Soil is a mixture of tiny particles of rocks, organic matter from animals and plants, as well as air and water
Fossils	the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock
Organic matter	A substance come from recently living organisms (plants, animals)
Permeability	Allowing water to pass through it
Profile	A cross section of soil

Key Knowledge
I know the three different types of rock. I can describe and compare different rocks according to their properties.
I know that different rocks have different levels of hardness and I can suggest ways to investigate this
I know what fossils are and can describe how they are made.
I know that soil is made up of different materials (bedrock, subsoil, topsoil, humus and organic matter)
I know what permeability means and which soils are the most permeable.

Chalk



Flint

