

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Autumn Term

Art/DT

French

Geography

History

Music

PE

PSHE

RE

Science

Sanderlings – Year 3

Year 3 - Design Technology - Knowledge Organiser - Textiles

Key Vocabulary	Definition
template	a shape drawn to exact shape and size, used to assist in cutting out
aesthetics	what the product looks like
fastening	cloth produced by weaving or knitting textile fabrics
seam allowance	an extra fabric allowed for joining together – usually 1.5cm
Seam	A line of stitching that joins fabric together
gusset	a piece of material sewn into a garment to strengthen or enlarge a part of it.
embroidery	sewing decorative designs onto fabric
reinforce	to strengthen or support something
Specification	Stating the exact requirements of something
Prototype	A model that is made to test whether a design will work

Key Knowledge

I know products are designed for different purposes and uses.

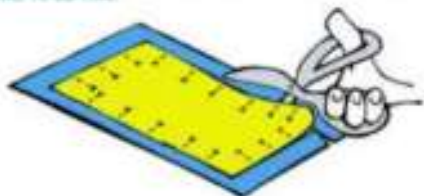
I know a range of stitches.

I know how to make a paper template that uses a seam allowance.

I understand how to measure, tape or pin, cut and join fabric with some accuracy.

Cutting out techniques

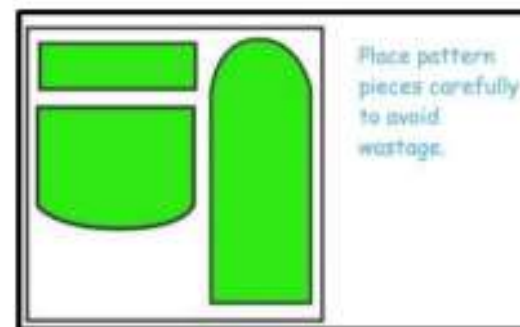
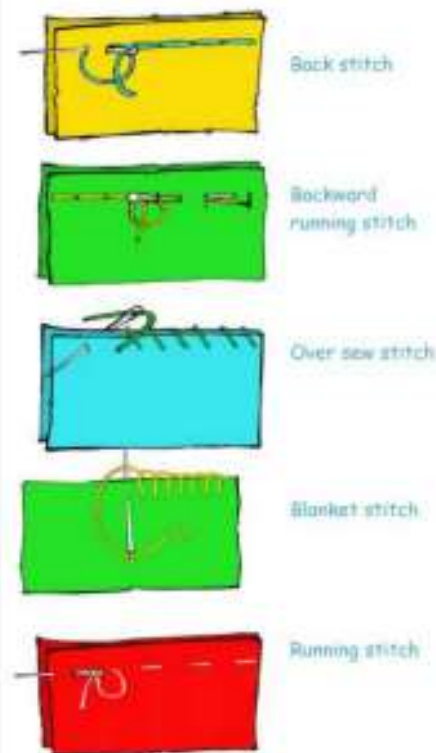
Ensure template is secured to fabric to allow for accuracy. Double ended tape can be used instead of pins to do this.



Possible fastenings



Teaching aids - joining techniques



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.

Key Knowledge
I know that evaporation is caused when water is heated and turns water from a liquid into a gas.
I know that water sometimes travels into the ground, forming groundwater which provides water for wells.
I understand that rain is formed when water vapour condenses into clouds and the water droplets become too heavy for the cloud to support.
I know the three main types of cloud: cirrus, stratus and cumulus.
I understand how the water cycle works and that it is a continuous cycle with no clear beginning or end.



COMMON CLOUD NAMES

CIRRUS CLOUDS
look like feathery horse tails



CUMULUS CLOUDS
look like puffy cotton balls



STRATUS CLOUDS
look like a grey blanket covering the sky



R.E. Year 3 Autumn 2 Knowledge Organiser

Has Christmas lost its true meaning?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Christmas	Celebrated on December 25 th each year when Christians remember the birth of Jesus Christ.
meaningful	Something has meaning, is important, worthwhile
Incarnation	Incarnation means God coming to earth in Human form as Jesus, to help people
Jesus	Jesus also referred to as Jesus of Nazareth or Jesus Christ. He is the central figure of Christianity.
Christian	One who believes in Jesus Christ
Celebrate	To mark a special day or occasion.

Key Knowledge
I can talk about how I celebrate Christmas / Christmas holidays
I know some of the different ways in which other people celebrate Christmas
I know the which parts of the Christmas Story of meaningful to Christians
I know the difference between Christian and non-Christian aspects of Christmas
I can give my opinion on whether I think Christmas has lost its true meaning

Some people celebrate Christmas like this:



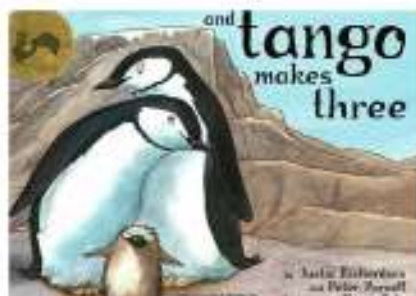
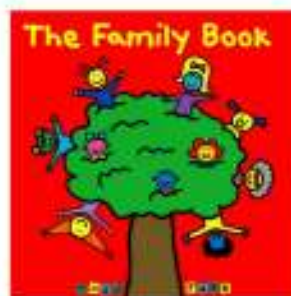
Some people celebrate the Christmas holidays like this:



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.

Key Knowledge
I understand that everybody's family is different and important to them.
I know what it means to be a witness to bullying.
I recognise that some words are used in hurtful ways.






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

Knowledge Organiser – PE – Dance - Year Three

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Canon	When dancers perform the same action, movement or phrase one after the other.
Unison	When dancers perform the same action, movement or phrase at the same time as each other.
Meet and part	Movements where dancers meet, turn and then travel away from each other.
Rhythm	A strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound.

Choreography	
Pair/group work	Be able to perform a pair/group dance involving canon and unison, meeting and parting. Respond to music in time and rhythm.
Music	Be able to express a variety of moods and feelings according to the style of music.

Skills	
Moods/feelings	
Canon	
Unison	

Key Vocabulary	Definition
ballad	A gentle love song.
choir	A group of people singing together.
R&B	Music in a polished production style which uses computer-originated sounds e.g. synthesizer
melisma	When one syllable of a word is sung over several notes.
synthesizer	A musical instrument – an electronic instrument producing computer generated sounds often controlled by a keyboard.



We are Good Listeners!

In our Music lessons we can...

- Listen with an **open mind** to new music.
- Listen with **respect** to other pupils' ideas.
- Listen **thoughtfully** to other pupils' performances.
- Listen with **awareness** when playing or singing in a group.
- Listen **Carefully** to instructions.

Electronic Instruments used in R&B include drum machines which are used instead of drum kits.



Ask me this...

- Can you show me how to sing a melisma?
- Do you contribute your ideas to the class/group?

Knowledge Organiser- Ancient Greeks, Part 2 – History – Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Philosophy	The word comes from the Greek language and means 'love of wisdom'. It is the study of difficult questions about human life and questioning the world
Empire	A group of different countries with one leader.
Gordian Knot	Legend says that the 'Gordian Knot' was a knot with so many twists and turns that nobody could untie it. The people believed that whoever could untie it would have the world as his kingdom
Hellenism	Greek language and culture before the Romans invaded Greece 31BCE

Key Knowledge
I know that philosophy means 'love of wisdom'. I know three famous Greek philosophers: Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.
I understand how Alexander's upbringing shaped the king he would become.
I know Alexander conquered the whole of Greece in just two years.
I understand that Alexander's empire spread across to modern day Pakistan and India.
I understand Alexander the Great's legacy and whether he was a good ruler.

Socrates: He asked lots of questions. People today still use the Socratic Method. People from all over Greece to listen to him speak. He never wrote any of his ideas down.



Plato: He was a student of Socrates. He wrote Socrates ideas down and came up with his own ideas too. He wrote a book called 'The Republic'.



Aristotle: He was a student of Plato. He said the goal to life was happiness and came up with the idea of 'The Golden Mean'; a belief in moderation.



Alexander was born in Pella, in the North of Greece. His father, the King of Macedonia, had already conquered Athens.

356 BC

First Alexander wanted to use his army to defeat the Persians. He defeated King Darius III and claimed control of the Persian Empire.

336

Alexander became king aged 19. He quickly conquered all of Ancient Greece, and raised a great army.

After this, he defeated Darius III again at the Battle of Gaugamela. He burned the city of Persepolis to the ground. King Darius III was killed.

334

Next Alexander conquered Egypt in North Africa, and was proclaimed son of God and 'master of the universe' by the Egyptian Priests. He also founded the city of Alexandria.

332

To secure his rule over Persia, Alexander married the daughter and niece of King Darius, named Stateira and Parysatis. Many Greek soldiers also take Persian brides.

330

Alexander the Great continued his campaign into northwest India (today's Pakistan). He fought many battles against Indian Kings and reached the Himalayas.

326

324

Alexander returned to the Persian city of Babylon after his Indian campaign. He died there, aged only 33.

323

Knowledge Organiser - Western Europe - Geography - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Climate	The weather conditions in an area over a long period of time.
Temperate Climate	A climate where the conditions do not get extremely hot or extremely cold.
Trade	Buying and selling things, for example food, machines, books
Import	Buying things from other countries.
Export	Selling things to other countries.
Agriculture	The farming of plants and/or animals.
The Alps	A large mountain range located in Western Europe.
Key Knowledge	
I can name the countries in Western Europe and locate them using an atlas.	
I know Western Europe has a temperate climate. I can analyze data about the climate in Germany.	
I know that trade means buying and selling goods. I know that countries in Western Europe import and export different items.	
I can locate and describe France.	
I understand the similarities and differences between London and Paris	



		
Switzerland	France	Germany
		
The Netherlands	Belgium	Austria
		
Luxembourg		

Country	Capital	Language(s)
France	Paris	French
Germany	Berlin	German
Belgium	Brussels	French and Flemish
Switzerland	Bern	German, French and Italian
Austria	Vienna	German

Knowledge Organiser Year 3 French Unit 2: En classe

Key Language	English
J'ai un stylo.	<i>I have a pen.</i>
un crayon	<i>a pencil</i>
un cahier	<i>an exercise book</i>
un livre	<i>a book</i>
un sac	<i>a bag</i>
une trousse	<i>a pencil case</i>
une règle	<i>a ruler</i>
une gomme	<i>a rubber</i>
rouge	<i>red</i>
bleu	<i>blue</i>
vert	<i>green</i>
jaune	<i>yellow</i>
marron	<i>brown</i>
orange	<i>orange</i>
gris	<i>grey</i>
noir	<i>black</i>
blanc	<i>white</i>
Quel âge as-tu?	<i>How old are you?</i>
J'ai ans.	<i>I'm ... years old.</i>
écoutez	<i>listen</i>
regardez	<i>look</i>
lisez	<i>read</i>
asseyez-vous	<i>sit down</i>
levez-vous	<i>stand up</i>
écrivez	<i>write</i>
chantez	<i>sing</i>

J'ai un crayon orange.



J'ai un stylo rouge.



J'ai un sac bleu.



J'ai un livre vert.



J'ai une règle jaune.



J'ai une trousse rose.



Quel âge as-tu?



J'ai huit ans.

Key Questions

Qu'est-ce que tu as?

What have you got?

Quel âge as-tu?

How old are you?

Quelle est ta couleur préférée?

What's your favourite colour?

C'est de quelle couleur?

What colour is this?