

## Knowledge Organisers

### 1<sup>st</sup> Summer Term

Art/DT

Computing

French

Geography

History

PE

PSHE

RE

Science

**Sanderlings – Year 3**

## Knowledge Organiser - Architecture - Visual Arts - Year Three

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

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Graph</b>	A diagram that shows the value of objects.
<b>Field</b>	A single section or part of a large group of data.
<b>Data</b>	Facts and statistics collected together to be examined.
<b>Bar Chart/ Column Graph</b>	A graph in which the numerical amounts are shown by the height or length of rectangles of equal width.
<b>Block Graph</b>	A graph where a block represents one item.
<b>Line Graph</b>	A graph where lines are used to show an amount.

Key Knowledge

- I know how to create graphs on computer.
- I know how to collect data to put into a graph.
- I know how to use the graphs to answer questions.

Programs for Graphing



Purple Mash – 2Graph

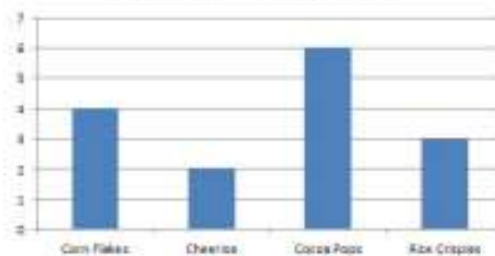


Microsoft Excel

Type of Cereal	Number of Votes
Corn Flakes	4
Cheerios	2
Cocoa Pops	6
Rice Crispies	3

Data

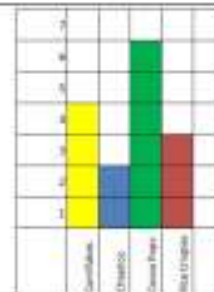
Favourite Flavour of Cereal



Bar Chart / Column Graph Example

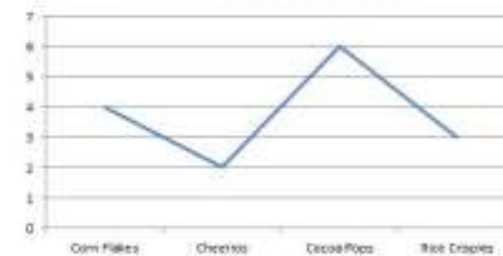
Type of Cereal	Number of Votes
Corn Flakes	4
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Rice Crispies	3

Field



Block Graph Example




Favourite Flavour of Cereal



Line Graph Example

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Posture</b>	The correct way to sit at the computer.
<b>Top Row Keys</b>	The keys on the top row of the keyboard. QWERTYUIOP
<b>Home Row Keys</b>	The keys on the middle row of the keyboard. AASDFGHJKL
<b>Bottom Row Keys</b>	The keys on the bottom row of the keyboard. ZXCVBNM
<b>Space Bar</b>	The bar at the bottom of the keyboard.

Key Learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know the key language for areas of the keyboard.</li> <li>• I know that effective typing uses both hands.</li> <li>• I know the importance of correct posture when typing.</li> </ul>

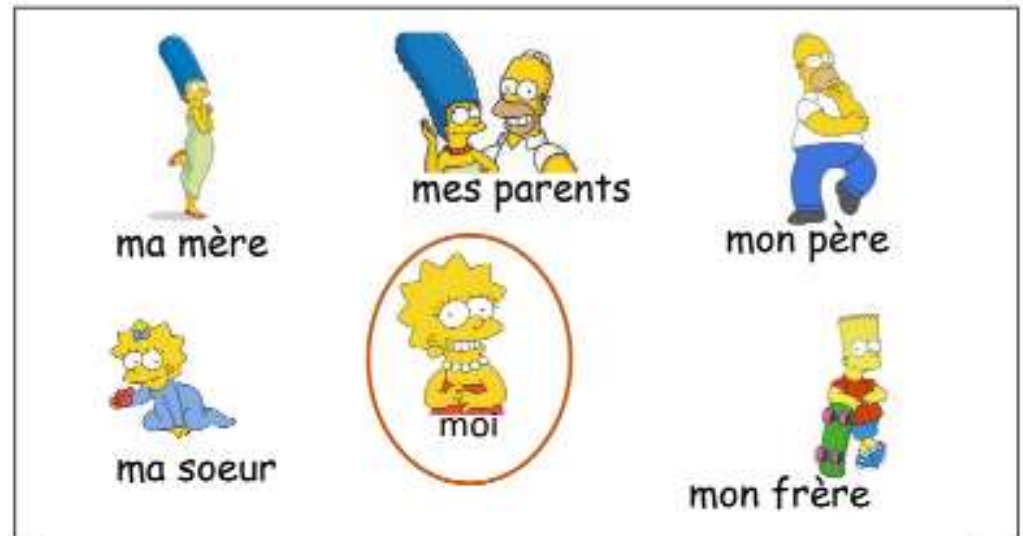
	Top Row Keys
	Home Row Keys
	Bottom Row Keys





# Knowledge Organiser Year 3 French Unit 5: Ma famille

Key Language	English
C'est	It's .....
Voici	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- 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



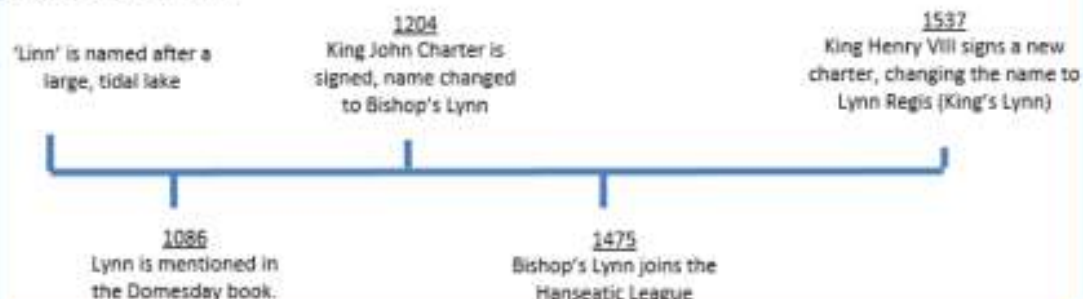


## Knowledge Organiser - Local History Study - History - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Torc (torque)	Torcs are large ornaments made from precious metals or bronze, worn around the neck by people in the Iron Age.
hoard	a stock or store of money or valued objects that are often secret or carefully guarded. They were often put in the ground.
Archeologist	a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation (digging) of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains
Jurisdiction	The official power to make legal decisions and judgments
Merchants	people who trade goods.
Guild	A group or society of merchants and/or craftsmen
Hanseatic	a trading alliance in northern Europe that existed between the 13th and 17th centuries
The Wash	An estuary at the north-west corner of East Anglia on the East coast of England, where Norfolk meets Lincolnshire
silt	fine sand, clay, or other material carried by running water and deposited as a sediment, especially in a channel or harbour
causeway	a raised road or track across low or wet ground
entourage	a group of people attending or surrounding an important person (like the king)
Charter	A written grant given by a king or someone in charge of the land that states the rights of the people
Ironworks	a place where iron is smelted (heated and melted) or iron goods are made
Showmen	People who produce or present a show like the circus or theatre. They are often skilled performers.
Steam powered	A machine that uses the heating of water to power the engine.
colony	An area under the control of another country
Peace of Pocahontas	Eight years of peace between the colonists of Jamestown and the tribe of Powhatan, brought about by the marriage of Pocahontas and John Rolfe
Virginia	A state on the East coast of North America, founded by colonists.

Key Knowledge
I know that King's Lynn has changed its name over the years.
I know the mart has been running for 800 years and Frederick Savage played a role.
I know that King John supposedly lost his jewels in the Wash in 1216.
I know that torcs were found in Snettisham.
I know John Rolfe was born in Heacham and played a role in developing the American colonies.

### King's Lynn timeline:



The marriage of John Rolfe to Pocahontas in 1614 brought peace between the tribe of



234 Iron age coins and 175 torcs were found in Snettisham!



Savage's merry-go-round was built in King's Lynn in 1886.

### Key people:



King John I



John Rolfe



Raymond Williamson






Frederick Savage

## Knowledge Organiser – PE – Athletics - Year Three

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Sprint</b>	To run at full speed over a short distance.
<b>Pace</b>	The speed at which you choose to run. Sprinting requires a faster pace than long-distance running.
<b>Agility</b>	To be able to change direction quickly and under control.
<b>Standing long jump</b>	In performing the standing long jump, the jumper stands at a line marked on the ground with the feet slightly apart. The athlete takes off and lands using both feet, swinging the arms and bending the knees to provide a jump forwards. The aim is to jump as far as you can.
<b>Relay</b>	A race where teams pass a baton between runners in order to get it from the starting line to the finishing line as fast as possible.

Skill development	
<b>Running</b>	Be able to run in different directions and at different speeds using good technique. Be able to choose and understand appropriate running techniques.
<b>Throwing</b>	Improve throwing techniques.
<b>Jumping</b>	Reinforce good jumping techniques.

Skills	
<b>Sprint</b>	
<b>Standing long jump</b>	
<b>Relay</b>	



## Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Relationships - Year Three

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

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

Key vocabulary	Definition
<b>Brahman</b>	The ultimate creator God, from which everything comes- he is everywhere and in everything.
<b>Trimurti</b>	The 3 parts of Brahman represented by 3 deities: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.
<b>Deity</b>	A God
<b>Ganesha</b>	Hindu god - elephant head for sign of strength, removes obstacles
<b>Lakshmi</b>	Goddess of fortune- part of Brahman
<b>Puja</b>	Worship
<b>Omnipresent</b>	Being everywhere
<b>Aum</b>	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><b>BRAHMA</b></p>  <p>The four-faced creator God, the first living being.</p>	<p><b>VISHNU</b></p>  <p>Kind and benevolent, Vishnu preserves the world.</p>
<p><b>SHIVA</b></p>  <p>Shiva destroys worn out things to create new life.</p>	<p><b>GANESHA</b></p>  <p>The Elephant God of wisdom and good fortune who removes difficulties.</p>
<p><b>LAKSHMI</b></p>  <p>The Goddess of good luck, wealth and prosperity.</p>	<p><b>HANUMAN</b></p>  <p>The Monkey God Hanuman symbolises loyalty and dedication.</p>

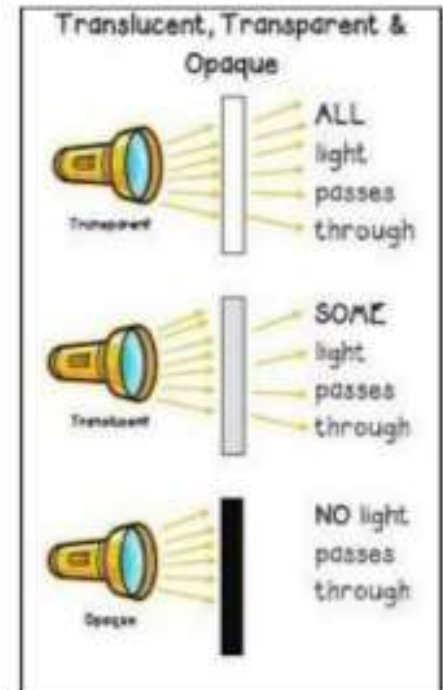
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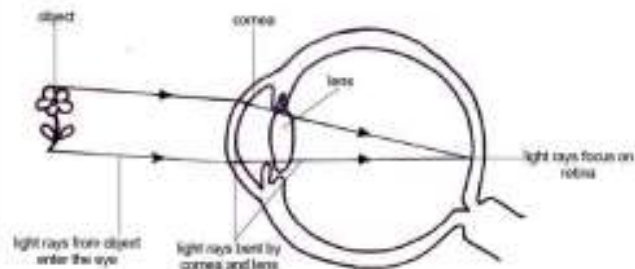
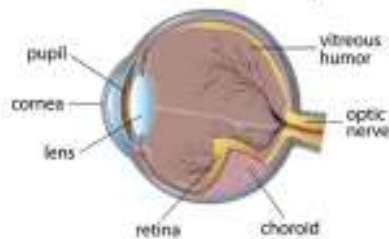
### Knowledge Organiser: Light and Optics – Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
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.

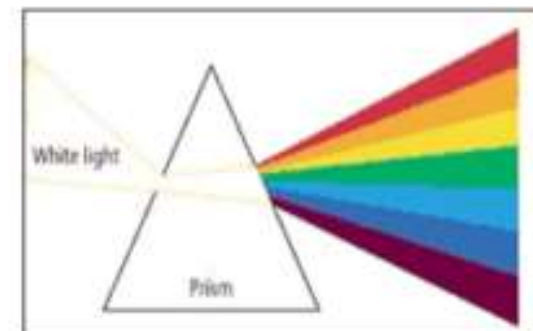
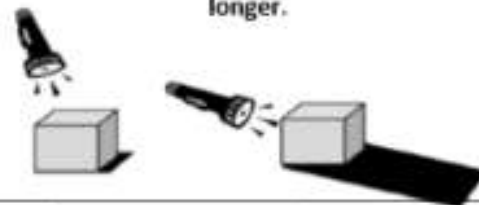
Key Knowledge
I know that we need light to see things and that dark is the absence of light
I know that reflection is when light hits a surface and 'bounces off'.
I know different ways to protect your eyes from the sun.
I know the difference between transparent, opaque and translucent.
I understand how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



#### Parts of the Human Eye



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.