



Knowledge Organisers – Summer 2



Design Technology

English

Geography

History

Latin

Maths

Music

P.E.

PSHE

R.E.

Science

Year 3

Knowledge Organiser - Pop-Up Books - Design Technology - Year Three

Key Vocabulary:

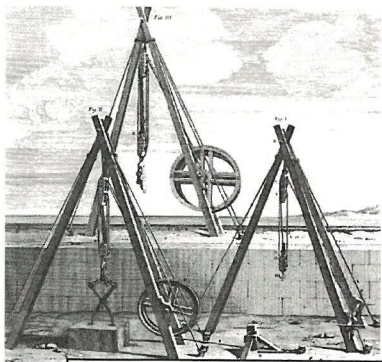
Shaduf	A machine to move water from a lower place to a higher place.
Mechanism	A device used to create movement in a product.
Lever	A rigid bar which moves around a pivot.
System	A set of related parts used to create an outcome. Systems have an input, process and an output.
Pivot	The central point, pin, or shaft on which a mechanism turns or oscillates.
Counterweight	A weight that, by exerting an opposite force, provides balance and stability of a mechanical system. Counterweights are often used in traction lifts, cranes and funfair rides.
Pulley	A small fixed wheel or a group of such wheels with a rope or chain in a grooved rim that is used to lift something up.
Catapult	A device used to launch a projectile a great distance.

Key Knowledge:

I understand ancient civilizations created different mechanisms.
I know how to create a box cut and fold to create a pop-up mechanism.
I know how to create a design plan.
I know how to use different materials and tools to build a shaduf by following my plan and testing it.



Roman Catapult (replica)

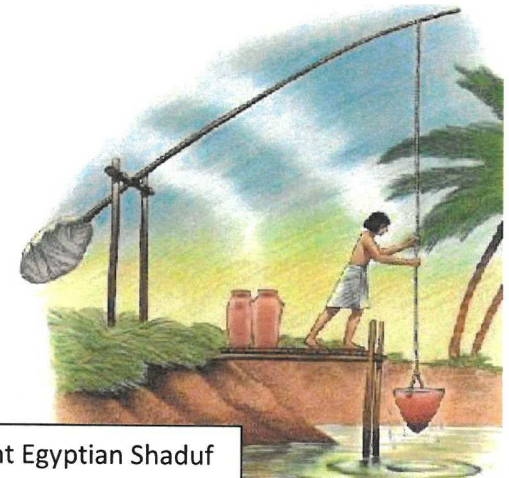
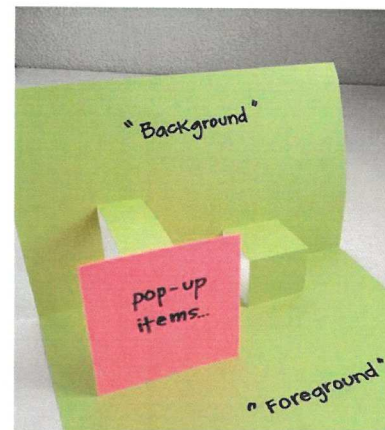
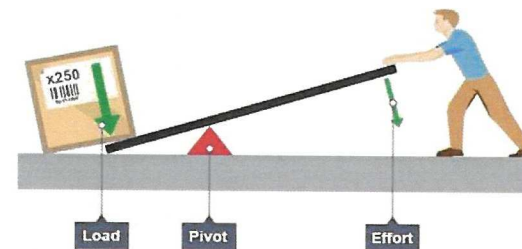
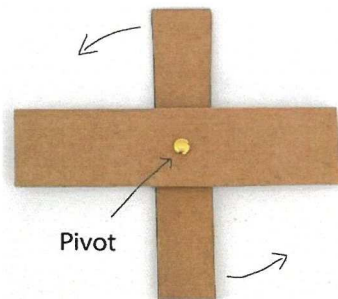


Ancient Greek pulley system

Oscillating— backwards and forwards in an arc e.g. a lever.



Reciprocating— backwards and forwards in a straight line e.g. a slider.



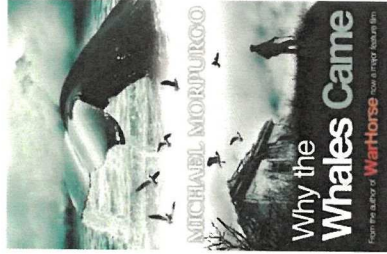
Ancient Egyptian Shaduf

Year: 3

Unit: 7

Genre: Warning Tale

Text: Why the Whales Came

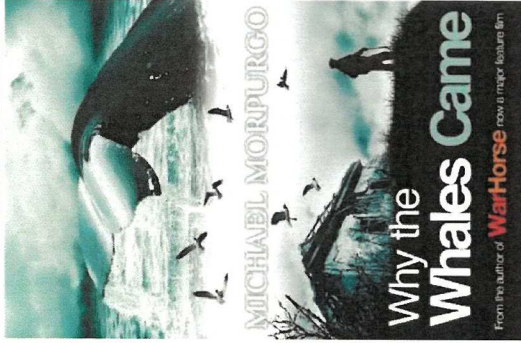


Talk 4 Writing	
Imitate	Learn the key vocabulary Draw a story map and box up together Explore toolkits for writing
Innovate	Box up the innovated text and make changes. Learn the toolkit features.
Invent	Write own warning tale

Talk 4 Reading	
Phase 1	Be “hooked” into the text to activate prior knowledge and contextual reading
Phase 2	Investigation/deepen understanding - access and read the text/s with fluency and expression, show understanding at a deeper level.
Phase 3	Independently complete a reading activity/answer questions in relation to comprehension focus, vocabulary, literal retrieval and inference.

Writing Knowledge Organiser	
Expanded noun phrases	Other words and phrases are used to give further information about the noun in the sentence. They walked across the quiet, mysterious island.
Prepositional phrase	They ran down the hill. beside, under, on, against, beneath or over until, during, after, before on, at, in
Subordinating conjunctions	what/while/when/where/ because/ then/so that/ if/to/until While the children were looking for the whales, the Birdman arrived.
Past tense	Daniel was waiting outside my front gate.
Direct speech	“Gracie found the oar,” Daniel said.
Punctuation: Full stop . Comma Question mark? Inverted commas “ ”	Daniel nodded and tried again. I nudged Daniel, willing him to go on talking, but he shook his head. “We thought you were done for, didn’t we Gracie?”

Why the Whales Came - Knowledge Organiser



Key Information

Plot: Gracie and her friend Daniel have always been warned to stay away from the Birdman and his side of the island. But then they find a message in the sand and discover the Birdman is not who they thought. They build up a lovely friendship with him, but when the children get stranded on Samson Island they don't know whether to believe the birdman's story that the island is cursed.

Setting: The Isles of Scilly, located off the English coast.

Theme: friendship, First World War, fear, adventure, courage, trust.

Key Characters

Gracie Jenkins	10 year-old main character who lives on Bryher.
Daniel Pender	Gracie's friend, adventurous, afraid of the dark.
The Birdman (Zachariah Woodcock)	Deaf old man, keeps away from people, makes bird sculptures has a dog called Prince.
Peter Jenkins	Father of Gracie, he has a slightly angry personality
Clemmie Jenkins	Mother of Gracie calm has a personality.
Mr. Wellbeloved	A teacher judges every pupil by arithmetic.
Big Tim Pender	Daniel's brother, bullies Gracie and Daniel.

Vocabulary

Isles of Scilly	A group of islands just off the coast of Cornwall.
Fleet	A group of vehicles - boats
Launched	Set a boat in motion by pushing it or rolling it into the water
Cove	Small type of bay or coastal inlet.
Quay	Platform alongside water for loading and unloading ships
Tormentor	A person who causes physical suffering on someone.
Menacing	Presence of danger; threatening
Narwhal	Medium-sized toothed whale with a large "tusk"

Author's Voice

Hello from me,

These are strange times we are all living through. A different life. For a while. Not easy, but it's got to be done this way, to help get this thing over and done with.

Reading stories might help. If you get into a book, you can pass the time without even noticing. Books are a fantastic medicine for boredom. And you can escape!

You can travel the world, travel in time, live the lives of others, be who you want to be, go where you want to go. Try reading a book a week, a different author each week.

Best wishes

Michael Morpurgo

Key Quotes

'You keep away from the Birdman, Gracie.'

'If we go up around the back of Samson Hill he won't see us coming.'
'So, at last we meet.'

'When will you be going to the war, Father?'

'You still don't trust him, do you Gracie? Not after all he's done for us, you still don't trust him.'

'You're a bully and a coward and you should be ashamed of yourself.'
'All will be well now, I promise you. You'll see.'

Discussion Points

Was there any reason to be afraid of The Birdman?

What changes do you notice in Big Tim?

How do the islanders change towards the whales?

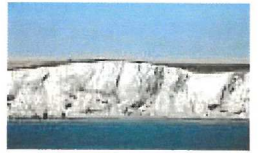
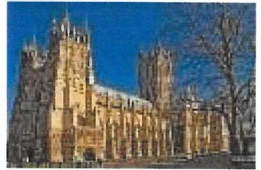
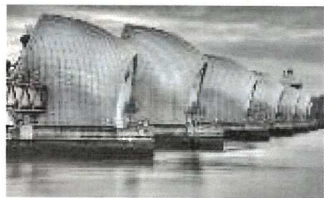
What do you think of the ending of the story?

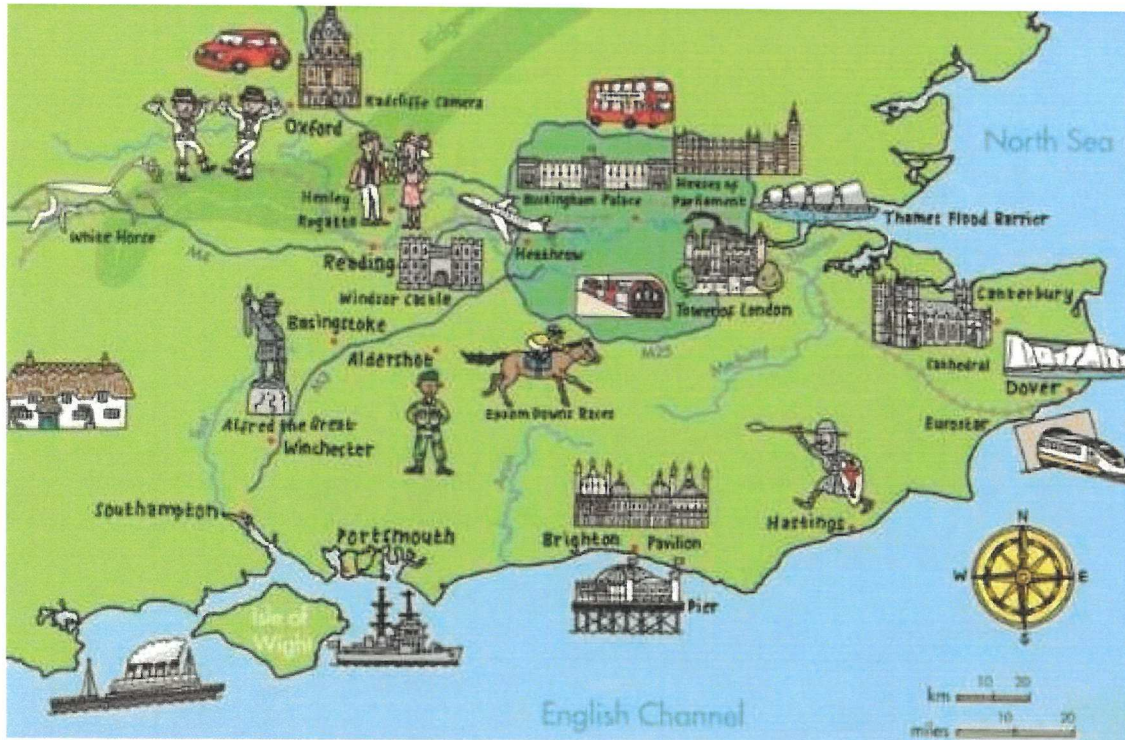
What do you think life would be like living on a small island?

Knowledge Organiser- London and the South East – Y3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
London	The capital city of Britain.
coastline	The land along the coast.
Thames	A river in South East of England, flowing East through London to the North Sea.
Dover	A ferry port in Kent, on the coast of the English Channel.
Skyline	An outline of land and buildings defined against the sky.
Transportation	The action of transporting someone or something.
Conurbation	An extended urban area, typically consisting of several towns merging with the suburbs of a central city.

Key Knowledge
I know London is located in the South East of England.
I know the Romans built London as a useful port for trading.
I know Londoners can now travel around by road or by rail.
I know Brighton is a seaside town, popular with tourists.
I know Dover is a town and major ferry port.

Landmark	Image
White Cliffs of Dover	
Canterbury Cathedral	
Palace Pier in Brighton	
The Thames Barrier	



Knowledge Organiser - Local History Study - History – Year 3

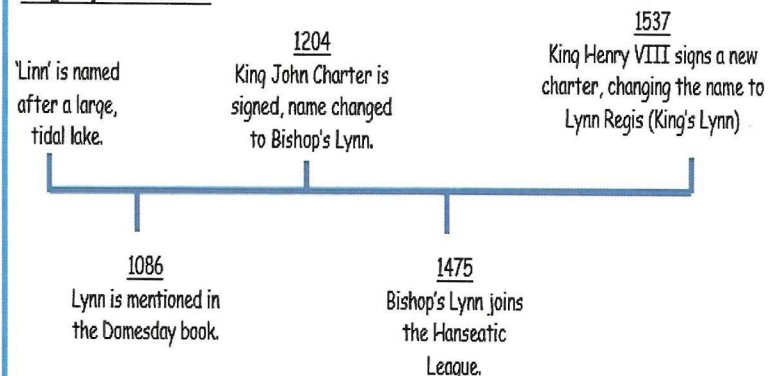
Key Vocabulary:

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 Powhatan and the colonists in Virginia



234 Iron age coins and 175 Torcs were found at 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

Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 6: Off to Town

Key Vocabulary

Latin	English
vādō	I go/I am going
Eborācum	to York or in York
ibi	there
arma	weapons
lūdus	game
lūdī	games
pilulae	beads
variae	colourful (pl)
stilus	pen
stilī	pens
gladius	sword
cēra	wax tablet
cērae	wax tablets
fractus/fracta	broken
obesus/obesa	fat
dūrus/dūra	tough
acutus/acūta	sharp
callidus/callida	clever

Key Knowledge

- To investigate Romano-British settlements (York/Eboracum).
- To translate sentences with plural forms.
- To translate simple sentences using our prior knowledge and some imperative forms.
- To create simple plural nouns.
- To explore and translate ancient mythology (Acteon and Diana).
- To explore how art depicts ancient mythology.

Unit Motto

audentes fortuna iuvat = fortune favours the bold

Grammar

Words we use to talk about actions are called verbs. For example, Flavius **is travelling**. In Latin, we show who is doing the verb (the subject) by changing the ending of the verb.

Words we use to describe a noun are called adjectives. In Latin, you must change the ending of the adjective to agree with the noun.

- If the noun is feminine, the adjective ending must be feminine, e.g. ancilla benigna est (the slave girl is kind)
- If the noun is masculine, the adjective ending must be masculine, e.g. gladius maximus est (the sword is very big)
- If the noun is plural, the adjective ending must be plural, e.g. pilulae pulchrae sunt (the beads are beautiful)



Actaeon and Diana



Key Vocabulary

12-hour time

24-hour time

Roman numerals

analogue

digital

hours

minutes

seconds

o'clock

half past

quarter past

quarter to

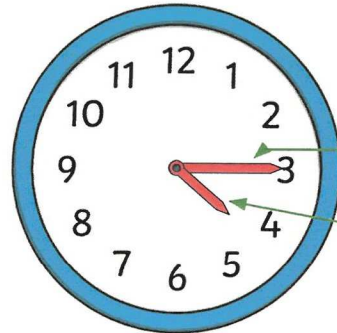
midday

midnight

noon



Analogue and Digital

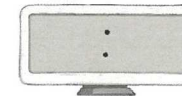
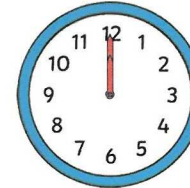


Minute Hand

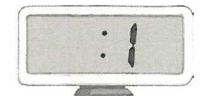
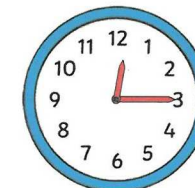
The long hand points to the minutes past or the minutes to the hour.

Hour Hand

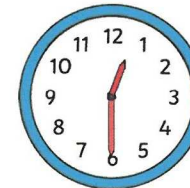
The short hand points to the hour. If this hand is pointing between hours, it is either past the earlier hour or to the later hour.



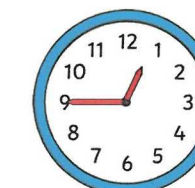
twelve
o'clock



quarter past
twelve

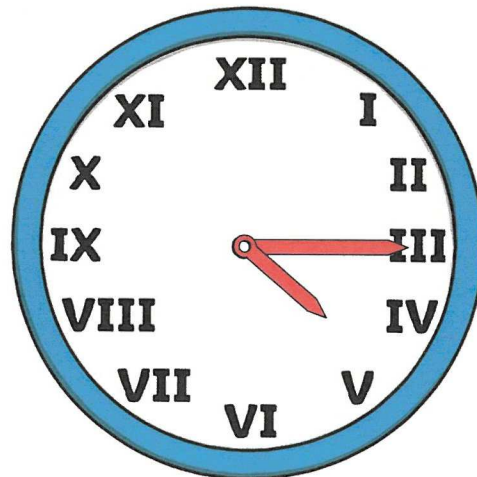


half past
twelve



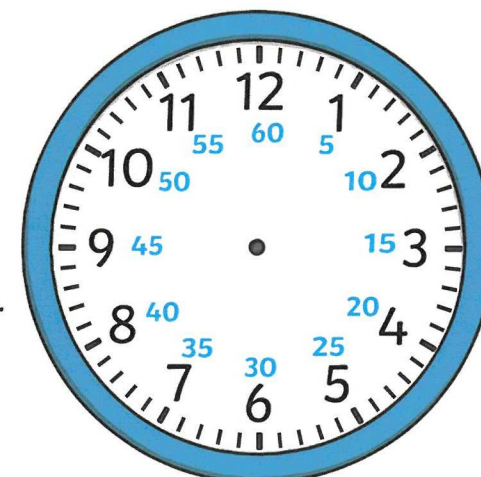
quarter to
one

Time and Roman Numerals



There are
60 seconds
in an minute.

Hours, Minutes and



There are
60 minutes
in an hour.

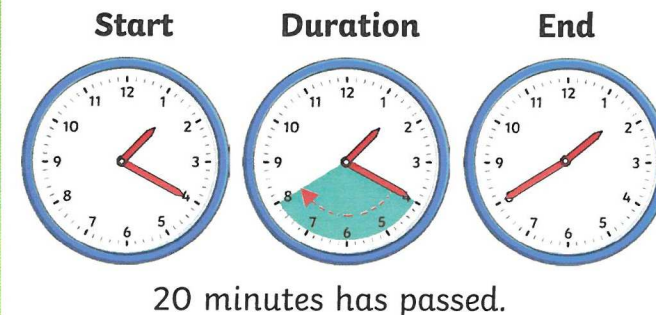
24-Hour Time

There are 24 hours in a day.



	13:00	1 p.m.	1 o'clock	
	14:00	2 p.m.	2 o'clock	
	15:00	3 p.m.	3 o'clock	
	16:00	4 p.m.	4 o'clock	
	17:00	5 p.m.	5 o'clock	
	18:00	6 p.m.	6 o'clock	
	19:00	7 p.m.	7 o'clock	
	20:00	8 p.m.	8 o'clock	
	21:00	9 p.m.	9 o'clock	
	22:00	10 p.m.	10 o'clock	
	23:00	11 p.m.	11 o'clock	
	00:00	12 a.m.	12 o'clock	

Calculate Durations of Time



Compare Durations of Time

Compare the time using the vocabulary 'longer' and 'shorter'.

180 seconds	is the same as	3 minutes.
90 minutes	is shorter than	2 hours.
48 hours	is longer than	1 day.

Key Vocabulary

quarter turn

half turn

three-quarter turn

angle

right angle

acute

obtuse

horizontal

vertical

parallel

perpendicular

polygon

two-dimensional

three-dimensional

flat face

curved surface

edge

curved edge

vertex

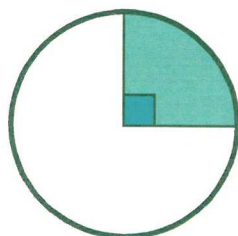
vertices

apex

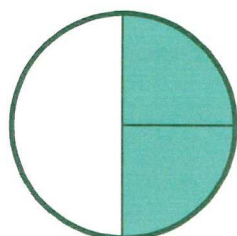


Turns and Angles

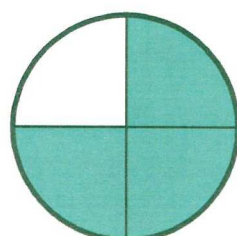
Angles can be used as a description of a turn.



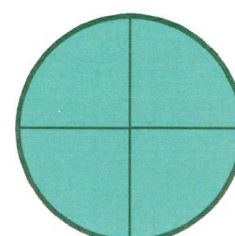
$\frac{1}{4}$ turn



$\frac{2}{4}$ turn



$\frac{3}{4}$ turn



1 turn



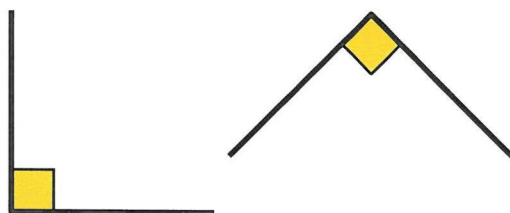
clockwise



anticlockwise

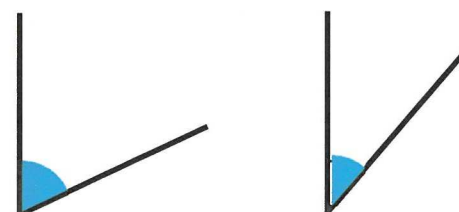
An angle is created when two straight lines meet at a point or intersect.

Right Angle



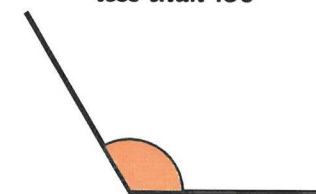
Acute Angle

Less than 90°



Obtuse Angle

Greater than 90° and less than 180°



Type of Lines

horizontal



vertical



parallel

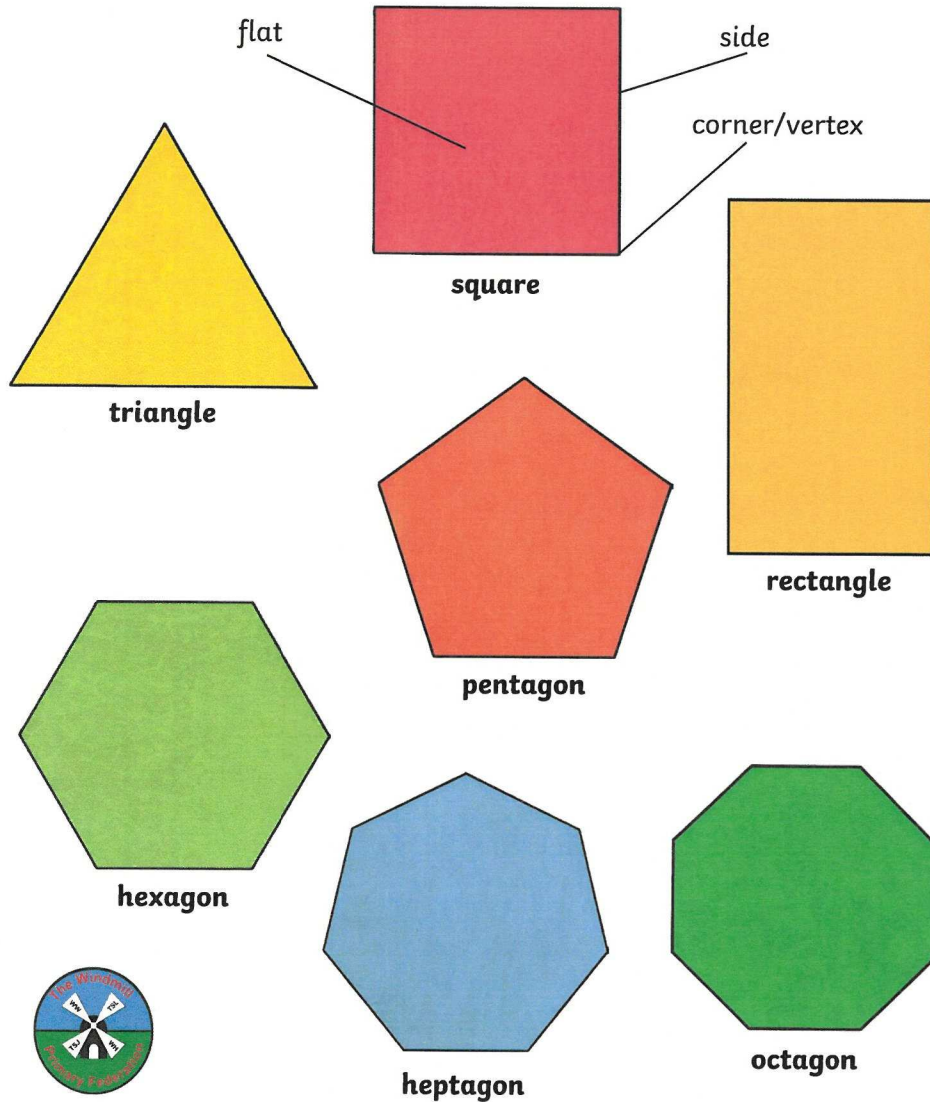


perpendicular



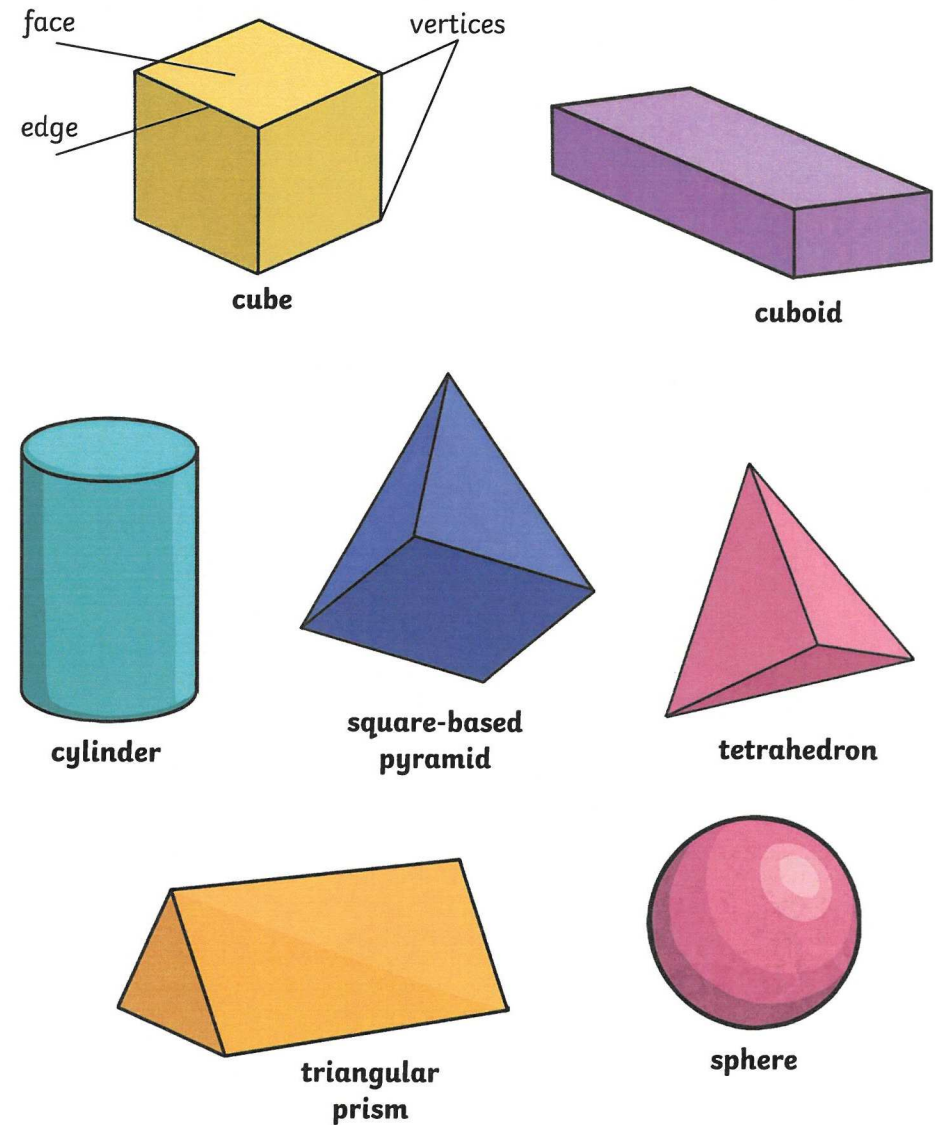
Properties of Shapes – Year 3 (cont.)

Recognise and Describe 2D Shapes



Knowledge Organiser

Recognise and Describe 3D Shapes



Key Vocabulary

data

pictogram

symbol

bar chart

horizontal axis

vertical axis

axes

scale

intervals

table

interpret

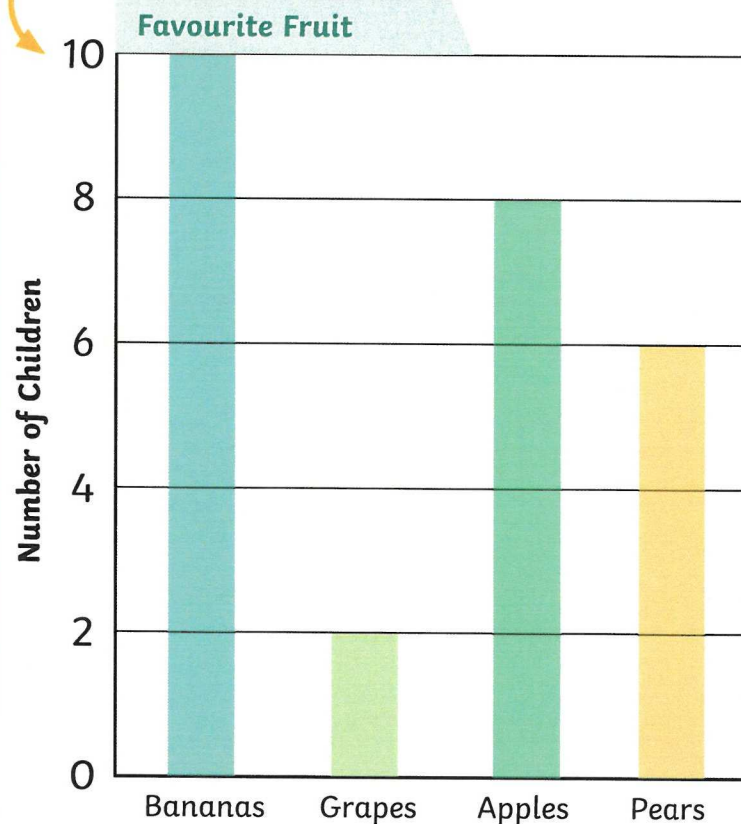


Bar Charts

Bars are used to show the data in each category. There must be a gap between each bar. Bar charts can have different scales.

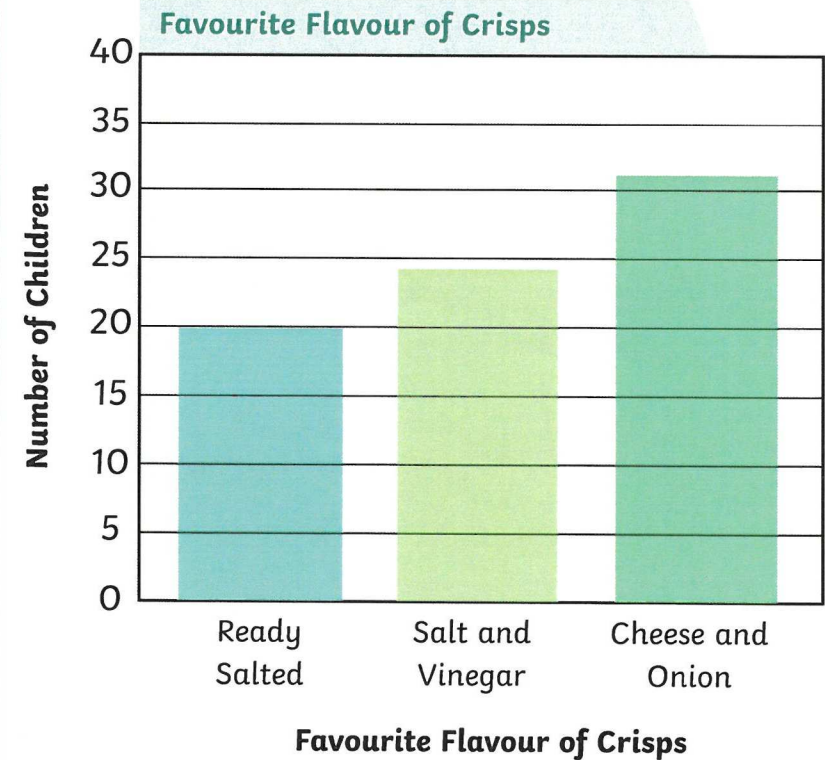
Vertical axis

The scale on this bar chart counts in twos.



Horizontal axis

The scale on this bar chart counts in fives.



The scale on the bar chart depends on the range of the data

Statistics – Year 3 (cont.)

Tables

In order to understand the data presented in a table, you must read the table's title and the headings. Remember to always look at the heading above each piece of information.

title

Table to Show Ticket Prices at a Local Cinema

Ticket Type	Weekday Price	Weekend Price
Adult	£6	£7.50
Child	£4	£4.50
Student	£5.50	£6

heading

information

Using the table, we can see the cost of an adult and a child visiting the cinema on a Monday would be £10.

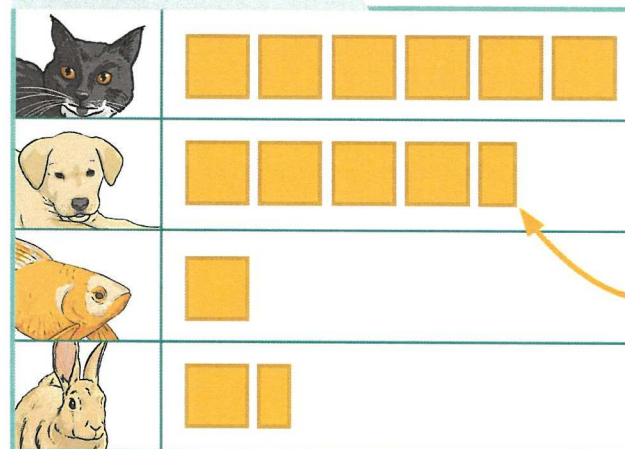


Knowledge Organiser

Pictograms

Pictograms use pictures or symbols to represent data. The key shows what each symbol represents. This pictogram uses 1 symbol to represent 2 pets.

Class A's Pets

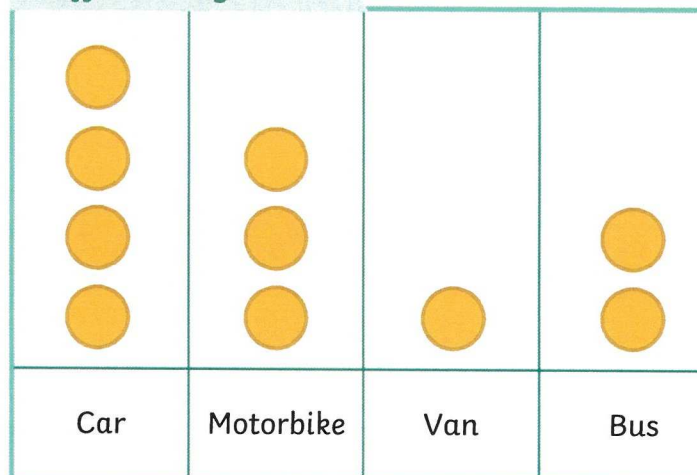


Key

1 square = 2 pets

To represent 1 pet, a picture of half a square is used

Traffic Survey



Key

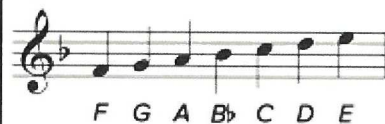
1 circle = 8 vehicles

Using the key, we can see that 16 people travel by bus.

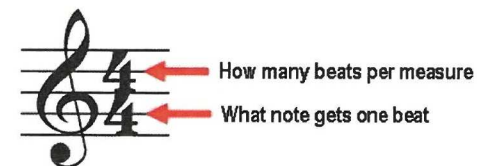


Key Vocabulary	Definition
Band	A group of instruments which include synthesizer, guitar, bass guitar, drum kit, lead vocals, backing vocals.
performance	Present a piece of music to an audience.
Gospel	Christian music
Pop	A popular genre of music
Hip Hop	Also known as rap music originated from inner-city African Americans

Key Signature: F major — there is one flat in the key signature



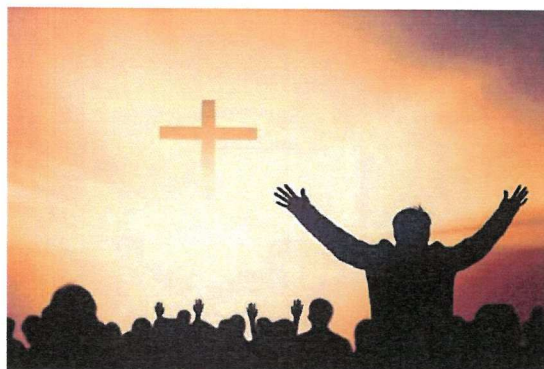
Key Signature: E b major — there are three flats in the key signature



Key Signature: G major — there is one sharp in the key signature



Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar



Songs covered

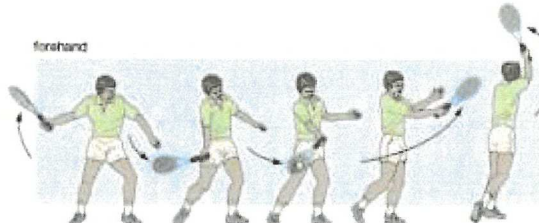
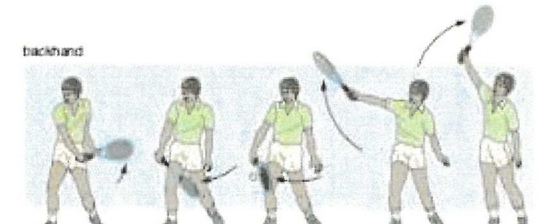
- Michael row the boat ashore
- The dragon song
- Follow me



Knowledge Organiser – PE – Tennis – Year Three

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Ready position	The ready position is the position you take before your opponent hits the ball that allows you to move quickly around the court in any direction.
Rally	A sequence of shots back and forth between two players.
Serve	A serve is the shot used to start a rally when playing for a point. It should land in the diagonally opposite service box without hitting the net.
Forehand	played on the dominant side of the body
Backhand	played on the non-dominant side of the body

Skill development
To develop racket and ball control
To explore rallying using a forehand
To explore returning a ball using a forehand
To explore returning a ball using a backhand
To learn how to score and use simple rules
To work co-operatively with others to begin to manage a game.

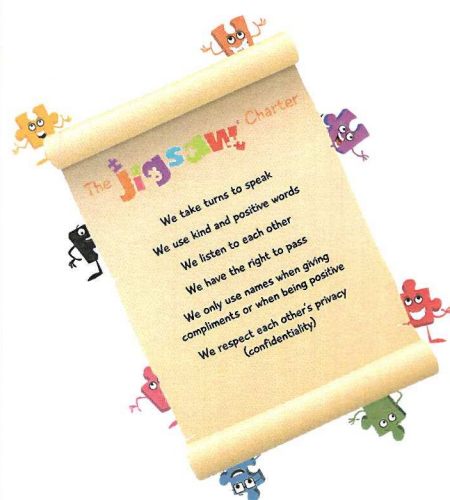
Skills	
Rally	
Forehand position	
Backhand position	



Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Changing Me - Year Three

Key Vocabulary	
Stereotype	Being the only one of its kind.
Growing Up	A typical feature or quality that something/somebody has.
Reproduction	The act or process of producing babies, young animals, or plants.
Puberty	The period of a person's life during which their sexual organs develop, and they become capable of having children.
Change	To become different.
Emotion	A strong feeling such as love, fear or anger; the part of a person's character that consists of feelings.
Anxious	Feeling worried or nervous.
Worry	To keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that you have.

Key Knowledge
I understand how babies grow and develop in the mother's uterus. I understand what a baby needs to live and grow.
I understand that boys' and girls' bodies need to change so that when they grow up their bodies can make babies. I can identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the outside during this growing up process.
I can start to recognise stereotypical ideas I might have about parenting and family roles.

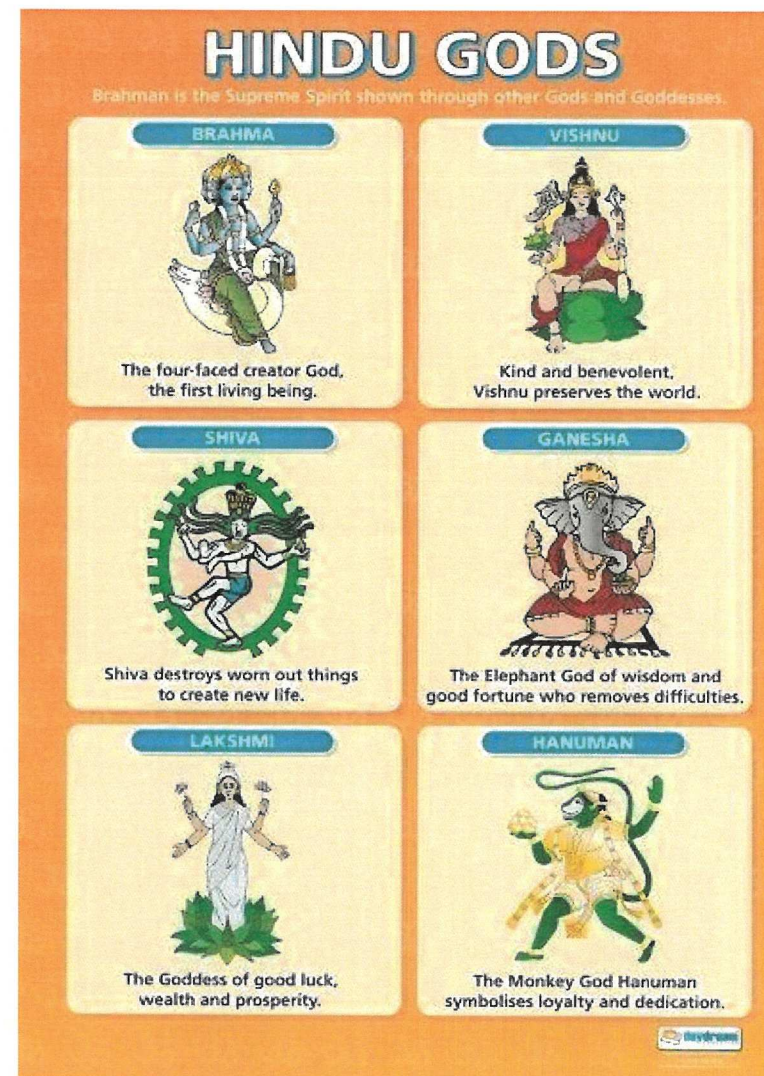


Reflective questions
Ask me this...
Can you explain how girls' and boys' bodies change on the outside during the growing up process?
How can you challenge stereotypes about girls and boys?
How have you changed since you were a baby?

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

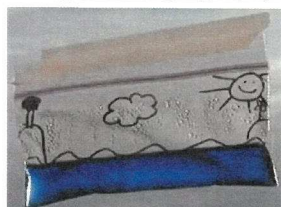
Key Vocabulary:	
Brahman	The ultimate creator God, from which everything comes- he is everywhere and in everything.
Trimurti	The 3 parts of Brahman represented by 3 deities: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.
Deity	A God
Ganesha	Hindu god - elephant head for sign of strength, removes obstacles
Lakshmi	Goddess of fortune- part of Brahman
Puja	Worship
Omnipresent	Being everywhere
Aum	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:
To think about who I am and what I mean to different people
I know that Brahman is the Supreme God but he can take many different forms.
To explain some Hindu teachings about God
I know that the Trimurti are the 3 gods which make up Brahman
I know that Brahman is in and part of everything.



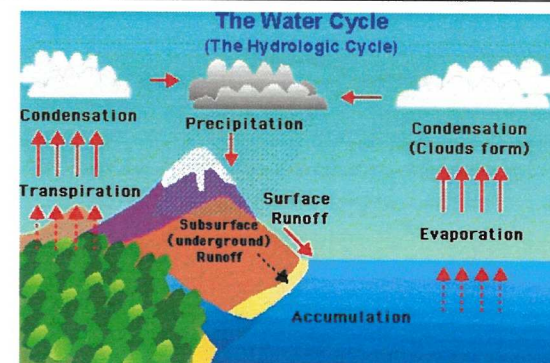
Knowledge Organiser – The Water Cycle – Science -Year 3

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 floating horse tails



CUMULUS CLOUDS
look like puffy cotton balls



STRATUS CLOUDS
look like a gray blanket covering the sky

