

Year 3 Knowledge Organisers
Autumn 2
2023

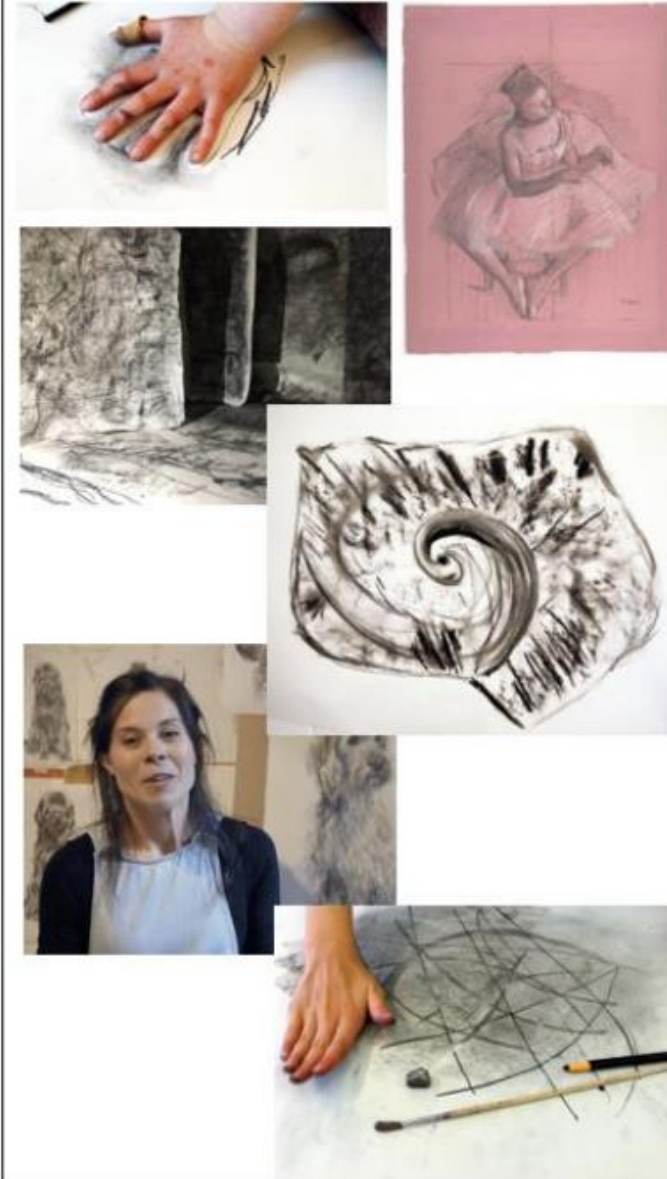
Disciplines: Drawing, Sketchbooks, Collage

I Can...

- I have seen how artists use charcoal in their work. I have been able to talk about the marks produced, and how I feel about their work.
- I have experimented with the types of marks I can make with charcoal, using my hands as well as the charcoal.
- I can work on larger sheets of paper, and I can make loose, gestural sketches using my body.
- I can understand what Chiaroscuro is and how I can use it in my work.
- I can use light and dark tonal values in my work, to create a sense of drama.
- I have used my body as a drawing tool to make drawings inspired by movement, and seen how other artists do the same.
- I have taken photographs of my work, thinking about focus, lighting, and composition.
- I have shared my work with my classmates and talked about what I felt was successful and what I might like to try again. I can voice what I like about my classmates work and how it makes me feel.

Vocabulary:

Charcoal, Gestural, Loose, Expressive, Wrist, Elbow, Shoulder, Body.
 Mark Making, Sweeping, Fast, Slow, Gentle, Energetic.
 Chiaroscuro, Tone, Tonal Values, Dark, Light, Midtone, Squint.
 Hands, Handprints, Tools, Positive & Negative Shapes, Silhouette,
 Drama, Lighting, Shadow, Atmosphere, Narrative
 Body, Movement, Repetitive, Motion, Echo, Memory, Mark, Trace, Dance,
 Photograph, Film, Composition, Focus, Lighting
 Present, Share, Reflect, Respond, Feedback





COMPUTING: CREATING MEDIA

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Y3



Overview



Desktop Publishing

- Desktop publishing is when we create documents using page layout software.
- We can use desktop publishing to make things like newsletters, brochures, magazines and newspapers.
- Some examples of software that we can use for desktop publishing are Microsoft Publisher, Adobe Spark and Canva.
- When using desktop publishers, we consider how images and text are laid out the page in an eye-catching and appropriate format.

Layout of A Page

When desktop publishing, we consider how we can lay out a page in the most interesting, eye-catching, and appropriate ways, to suit our purpose and audience.

The title should be large, bold and clear. It is normally the largest text on the page.

Consider which font you will use – different fonts create different ideas and feelings.

What is the main story of the magazine? How can you sum the story up in a few words?



Think about how different colours make us think and feel.

Think about where you will put the date and price of the magazine – this is important information!

Magazines are normally in portrait orientation. Think about how you lay out text and images.

Text Tools

The toolbar is the set of icons and buttons that are at the top of the page in a desktop publisher. You should already know some of these from your earlier study:

These tools can change the text.



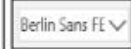
The **B** makes the text **Bold**.

The *I* writes the text in *Italics*.

The U underlines the text.



Clicking on this icon allows you to change the size of the text. After pressing the icon, you will see a list of numbers. The larger the number selected, the bigger your text will be.



Clicking on this icon allows you to change the font (style) of the text. Most desktop publishers have many styles to choose from.



Clicking on this icon opens the text colour tool. It allows you to change the colour of the text. There are often many colours to choose from.



The undo tool reverses the last thing that you did. If you make a mistake, the undo tool can help you to get it back to how it was.

Image and Layout Tools



Templates have a pre-arranged layout, colour scheme and style that you can adapt for your needs!



-The styles tool is a real time saver. You get to choose a number of different features, e.g. fonts and colours, and it will apply the rules to the whole document.



-Text boxes allow you to type text anywhere on the document. The box itself can be coloured. You can make the text box as large or small as you want, and rotate it using this symbol.



-This tool lets you insert pictures into your document. You can select pictures already on your computer, or search the internet for pictures. Pixabay contains lots of pictures that you can legally use in publications.

Important Vocabulary

Publishing

Text

Images

Font

Templates

Orientation

Placeholders

Software

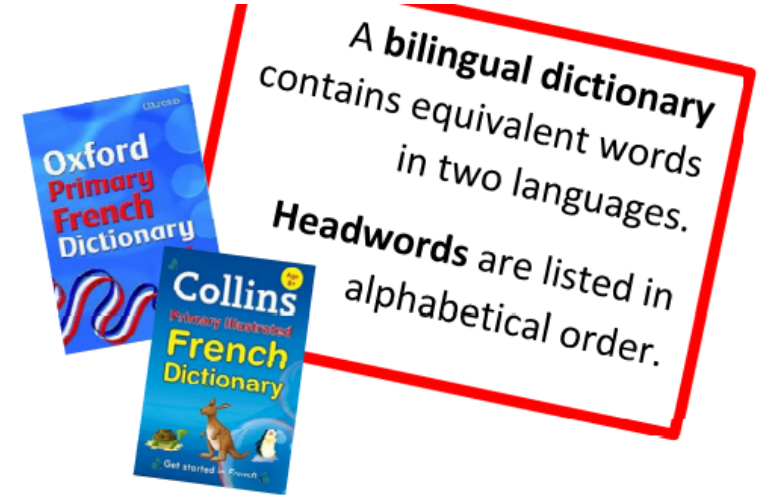
Purpose







Audience

French - Autumn 2

le Royaume-Uni	the UK
la Grande Bretagne	Great Britain
l'Angleterre	England
l'Écosse	Scotland
l'Irlande du Nord	Northern Ireland
le Pays de Galles	Wales
Belfast	Belfast
Cardiff	Cardiff
Édimbourg	Edinburgh
Londres	London

Quelle est la capitale de... ?	What is the capital of... ?
C'est + <i>noun</i> .	It's...
C'est + <i>noun</i> ?	Is it... ?
oui	yes
non	no
zéro	0
quatre	4
cinq	5
six	6





Pronunciation silent final consonant		Grammar sentence opener		Grammar proper noun		Grammar nouns		Grammar capital letters	
When a French word ends with a consonant, it is almost always silent, e.g. the [d] in <i>l'Irlande du Nord</i> and the [s] in <i>le Pays de Galles</i> .		<i>C'est</i> can mean <i>It is</i> or <i>This is</i> . It can be used as a sentence opener when talking about people, places or things. <i>C'est</i> can mean <i>Is it?</i> or <i>Is this?</i> Tone of voice is used to make this sound like a question.		Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. The nouns <i>Belfast</i> , <i>Cardiff</i> , <i>Édimbourg</i> and <i>Londres</i> are names of places. A proper noun is a name given to individual people or places..		Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. The nouns <i>le Royaume-Uni</i> , <i>la Grande Bretagne</i> , <i>l'Angleterre</i> , <i>l'Écosse</i> , <i>l'Irlande du Nord</i> and <i>le Pays de Galles</i> are place names.		The names of towns and countries are given a capital letter in both English and French. The first word of a sentence is given a capital letter in both English and French.	
le Royaume-Uni		la Grande Bretagne		l'Angleterre		l'Écosse		l'Irlande du Nord	
									
le Pays de Galles									
									

Geography - Autumn 2



















Geography- Year 3 - Autumn

Who are our European neighbours?





The continent is in the northern hemisphere with the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west and the Mediterranean Sea to the south.


Vocabulary	Definition
Europe	The 5 th largest continent. It is located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere. There are 46 countries, although 2 are only partially (most of Turkey and Russia are in Asia).
Continent	One of earths seven major areas of land.
Population	The amount of people who live in a specific area.
Capital City	The main city in a country, usually where a government is located.
Border	A line that separates two countries. A passport may be needed to cross the border.
United Kingdom	England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Located in the west of Europe.
Region	A large area of land that has common features.
Northern Hemisphere	This is the northern part of the earth (above the equator)
Southern Hemisphere	The half of the earth that is south of the equator (below the equator).
Equator	An imaginary line that cuts the earth in half horizontally.
Human Feature	A feature of earth that has been created by people e.g road or bridge.
Physical Feature	A natural feature on the surface of the earth e.g river or mountain.


Country	Capital City	Human Feature	Physical Feature	Population
France 	Paris	The Eiffel Tower 	Mont Blanc (tallest mountain in France) River Seine 	64,756,584
Germany 	Berlin	The Brandenburg Gate 	Lake Constance (the biggest in Germany) 	83,294,633
Spain 	Madrid	Basilica of La Sagrada 	The Cuevas del drach 	47,519,628
Russia 	Moscow	Moscow Kremlin 	River Volga (The longest river in Europe) 	144,444,359
Italy 	Rome	The Colosseum 	Mount Etna 	58,870,762
Greece 	Athens	Acropolis 	Mount Olympus 	10,341,277

Can I compare and contrast two European cities?




The smallest country in Europe is Vatican City and the largest is Russia.





The Alps are the highest and most extensive mountain range that stretches across eight countries: France, Switzerland, Monaco, Italy, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany, and Slovenia.



The European climate is affected by warm Atlantic currents.

Music - Autumn 2

Year 3: Jazz

Musical style: Jazz

This unit is about Jazz music, including the styles of Ragtime, Dixieland and Swing.

Jazz was started by African-Americans in New Orleans, who mixed African and European musical styles together to create the Jazz style.



FAMOUS JAZZ MUSICIANS

Scott Joplin

Cab Calloway

Ella Fitzgerald

Instruments

Trumpet



Piano



Trombone



Drums



Contrabass



Saxophone



Vocabulary

1890-1920

Ragtime

Early jazz piano music which uses syncopation and off-beats.

1917

Dixieland

A type of jazz music using a large band with call and response and improvisation.

1926

Scat

A type of jazz singing where the vocalist makes up sounds and rhythms to mimic the sound of instruments.

Motif

A short pattern of pitches used repeatedly.

Swung rhythm

A pair of quavers which are not played equally.

Syncopation

Playing or emphasising the off beat.

Tempo

The speed or pace of the music. It can change throughout a piece of music.

Rhythm

A pattern of long and short sounds (and silences) within a piece of music.

Off-beat

The beats in between the ones you would naturally clap on.

Call and response

When the leader sings or plays a part, and everyone sings or plays a response back.

Improvising

Making up music as it is played or performed.



PE Organiser – Y3

Autumn 2



I can show patience and support others
I can listen carefully to others about our work
I am happy to show and tell them about my ideas



Static Balance

Seated

I can pick up a cone from one side and
place it on the other side with the same
hand
I can return it to the opposite side with
the other hand
I can sit in a dish shape and hold it for five
seconds



Dynamic Balance to Agility

Jumping and Landing

I can jump from two feet to two feet
with 180* turn in either direction
I can complete a tuck jump
I can complete a tuck jump with 180*
turn in either directions

Vocabulary

Dish
Tuck jump
Patience Communicating
Collaborating
Competing
Following instructions
Evaluate
Dribbling
control
Team game
Fair
Marking
Attacking
Defending
Control

Year 3 - Health and wellbeing

Alone	Being by yourself.
Balance	A variety of different things.
Barriers	Obstacles that stop us from reaching our goals.
Belonging	Feeling comfortable and at home in a certain situation or place.
Barriers	Obstacles that stop us from reaching our goals.
Diet	The food that we eat.
Healthy	Being well, both physically and mentally.
Identity	Who someone is, how they define themselves.
Lonely	Feeling sad because you are alone.
Relax	To rest or take a break.
Resilience	A willingness to keep trying even when things become very hard.
Stretch	Loosening and extending the muscles.

Health tips



Keeping a diary can help us have a healthy lifestyle.



Eat **five** portions of fruit and vegetables every day.



Brush your teeth at least twice a day.

Getting help

If you are worried about anything, talk to an adult you trust at home or at school.

Key facts



Relaxation helps keep our body and mind healthy.

Stretches are one way to relax.

Lots of things make up our identity, including the groups we belong to.



We all have different strengths and we can use these to help others.

Breaking problems down can help us to solve them.



Belonging can help us to feel happy.



We need foods from different groups to keep us healthy.

RE - Autumn 2

Is light a good symbol for celebration?

Learning Intention: To understand the significance of light as a symbol of belief.

Values explored: joy, trust and courage



Jews believe in God, but don't believe Jesus was his son. The star of David is their special symbol.



Hindus and some **Sikhs** celebrate Diwali. Om is their special symbol.



Christians believe that Jesus was God's son and He is the light of the world. The cross is a Christian's special symbol. Advent is the time before Christmas when Christians prepare for Christmas, children may have advent calendars and advent candles are lit. At Christmas, Christians remember the birth of Jesus in Bethlehem.

What I should know by the end of this unit



Diwali is an important holiday for many **Hindus** and **Sikhs**. The word Diwali means 'row of lighted lamps'. The festival celebrates the victory of good over evil, light over darkness and knowledge over ignorance. Diya lamps are lit.



Hanukkah or **Chanukah** is a Jewish Festival which celebrates the temple being returned to the Jewish people. The miracle of the oil lighting the temple lamps lasting for eight days is remembered. It is called the Festival of Lights. A **menorah** is a Jewish candle holder. One candle is lit for each day of the festival. The extra candle is a "server candle" to light the others.



Christians believe **Advent** is a time for prayer and thinking about the times they have made the right choices and the times they could have made better choices. An **Advent wreath** is made from leaves which are twisted to form a circle. The circular shape is a symbol to represent that there is no beginning or end to God's love for the world. Candles are put into the wreath. A candle is lit each Sunday before Christmas Day. One hope, Two peace, Three love, Four pink, Mary and joy. The fifth is white to represent Jesus.



Key Vocabulary and People



Lakshmi is the goddess of wealth. Lamps are lit at Diwali to help Lakshmi find her way into people's homes.



Prince **Rama** was a great warrior and he had a beautiful wife called **Sita**.



Ravana was a terrible demon king. He had ten heads and twenty arms, and was feared throughout the land.



Hanuman was a monkey king who helped Rama get Sita back.

Stories I will know by the end of this unit



One day **Rama** and **Sita** were banished from their home by the King. **Ravana**, a cruel demon king, kidnapped Sita and took her away. Clever Sita left a trail of her jewellery for Rama to follow. Rama met

Hanuman, a monkey king who got all the monkeys in the world to help find Sita. When they found Sita, there was a massive battle. When Rama finally killed the evil **Ravana** with a magic arrow, the whole world rejoiced. Rama and Sita were reunited and they began their long journey back to their land, and everybody lit lamps to guide them on their way and welcome them back.



The miracle of the oil King Antiochus ordered his men to destroy the temple in Jerusalem. Judah Maccabee, a Jew, fought King Antiochus but wasn't able to stop him destroying the temple. So, the Jews repaired the temple which had been ruined and rededicated it to God by lighting a lamp. The Jews only had enough oil to light the lamp for one day, but a miracle happened. The lamps burned for eight days and eight nights and the Maccabees knew God was with them. Every year at Hanukkah, Jews light eight candles in the menorah.



Key Vocabulary and People



King Antiochus went around the world, fighting against people so that he could make them follow his beliefs.




Judah Maccabee and his brothers decided to fight King Antiochus. They were Jewish.


Reflection

Who are your guiding lights? How do festivals express important beliefs about religions? What do these festivals mean in the lives of the believers?






ROCKS



V3

Overview



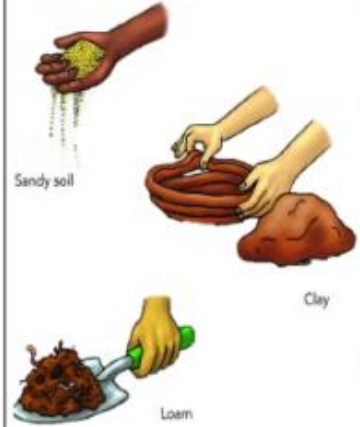
-Rocks are solid objects that are made up of one or more minerals.

-Scientists classify rocks by how they were formed. The different classifications are sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous.

-Soil is made of very fine rock particles that have mixed with water, air and particles from dead animals and plants. There are also three types of soil.

-Fossils are formed when things that have once lived are trapped within rock.

Soil







-Soil is a combination of a range of materials, including ground up pieces of rock, particles from dead plants and animals, air and soil.

The amounts of each of the above, in addition to the type of rocks that have been broken down, decide which of the three types of soil it will be:

- Sandy soil is dry soil with lots of air found in it.
- Clay soil is sticky and doesn't have much air in it. Clay soil often contains a lot of water.
- Loam soil is somewhere between the two – it has some water in it, and has a bit of air in it.

Loam soil is normally the best type of soil for growing plants in. If you dig through soil, you will find that there are different layers with different features.


Classifications of Rocks

Sedimentary	Igneous
 <p>-These rocks are formed when small particles of mineral are washed down rivers or other bodies of water.</p> <p>-They become squashed at the bottom of lakes or and are formed over millions of years as sediment is squashed on top. They are porous (let water through) and can be easily worn down.</p>	 <p>-Igneous rocks are formed from magma, a hot underground liquid.</p> <p>-Sometimes, magma cools under the earth's surface and forms rocks. Other times, magma flows out in volcanic eruptions as lava. It mixes with other minerals to form rocks on the surface. Many igneous rocks are non-porous.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Metamorphic</p> <p>-These rocks are formed when rock becomes warm enough to bend and mould, but not enough to become a liquid.</p> <p>-Metamorphic rocks can sometimes form interesting shapes, depending upon how they have been moulded. Normally (but not always) metamorphic rocks are non-porous.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Meteorite (not formed on Earth)</p> <p>-Meteorites are rocks that have landed on Earth from space.</p> <p>-These rocks were not formed on Earth.</p> <p>-This means that scientists are able to study planets without ever actually going there.</p>

Fossils

A fossil is the preserved remains of something that was once living. The process in which fossils are formed is called fossilization. Most living things don't become fossilized – it takes very special conditions!

1. After an animal dies, the soft parts of its body rot away (decompose) leaving just the hard things, like teeth and bones.
2. The remains are buried by sediment.
3. As more layers of sediment build on top, the sediment around the remains begins to harden into rock.
4. Water seeps through, dissolving the bones. Minerals replace them, creating a rock replica of the bone – a fossil!



Sedimentary Rocks				Metamorphic Rocks			Igneous Rocks		
Sandstone	Chalk	Limestone	Marble	Slate	Gneiss	Phyllite	Basalt	Granite	Pumice