

Art Knowledge Organiser

Year 3 Term 6

Sticky Knowledge

Vivid and dull colours can be made by mixing primary and secondary colours.
Colour can play an important role in conveying information non verbally.



Vocabulary

dull—not bright or colourful, boring.

primary colours—three main colours that you can use to make all other colours, the primary colours are red, yellow and blue.

secondary colours—are the colours you get when you mix two primary colours together.

expressive— to communicate your thoughts, feelings or ideas.

Previous learning

Year 1: Mixing a colour with white can make it lighter.

Year 2: Art can tell a story.

Connecting stones



Colour



Media

Year 3 Term 6

Computing Knowledge Organiser

Sticky Knowledge

A sprite can be moved in different directions.
Design is used to choose appropriately sized sprites.
Characters can be moved using events.



Vocabulary

movement— means when something changes place or position.

directions—tells you which way to go and help you find your way from one place to another.

Sequencing—means putting things in the right order.

programming—means giving instructions to a computer to tell it what to do.

pen blocks— are special instructions in coding that let you draw on the screen.

Connecting Stones



E-Safety



Coding

Previous Learning

Year 1: Coding in technology is how something is done.

Year 2: Algorithms can be designed and tested.

Year 3 Term 6

Design Technology Knowledge Organiser Food - Vegetable Soup

Sticky Knowledge

Chefs take inspiration from existing products.
Chopping, juicing, crushing and blending are techniques that can be used when making soup.



Vocabulary

tools - objects that people use to help them do work or make things easier.

chef - a person who cooks food for other people.

ingredients - the food items we use to make something to eat.

juicing - taking the juice out of fruits or vegetables.

blending - mixing different foods together.

Previous Learning

Year 1 - cutting and spreading are skills needed to make a snack.

Year 2 - boiling, stirring, mixing, grating, snipping, sifting and peeling are cooking skills

Connecting Stones



materials



tools

Year 3 Term 6

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Sticky Knowledge

Russia, Ukraine, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria are countries in Europe.

Sir Walter Raleigh is one of the world's most famous explorers.

Raleigh has been credited with bringing potatoes and tobacco back to Britain.

Each European country has it's own culture, language and traditions.

Europe contains dry climates, temperate climates, humid continental climates, and polar climates.



Vocabulary

Europe— a continent made up of many countries.

explorer— a person who travels to new places to find out what is there.

climate— the usual weather in a place over a long time.

globe— a round model of the earth.

landlocked— a country completely surrounded by land.

Walter Raleigh— an explorer from England in the 1500s.

Previous Learning

Year 1 - the continent of Europe is in the Northern hemisphere

Year 2 - maps can show the boundaries of the countries in Europe.

Connecting Stones



explorers



location

Year 3 Term 6

History Knowledge Organiser

Sticky Knowledge

Ancient Greece was 1200BC-600AD.
Ancient Greeks believed in many Gods and Goddesses – they played a significant part in their lifestyle.



Vocabulary

Gods: many people believe that He/They love everyone and made the world.

Goddesses: female form of Gods.

Ancient Greece: a very old place where people lived and told stories about Gods.

Zeus: King of Gods in Ancient Greece.

Customs: special things people do like celebrations that are part

Previous Learning

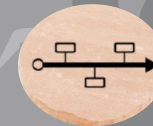
Year 1 - Things have changed over time due to changes in materials and technology.

Year 2 - Many changes have happened to reflect the changes in surrounding area.

Connecting Stones



lifestyles



chronology

Year 3 Term 6

Music Knowledge Organiser

Sticky Knowledge

An anthem is a song that celebrates or represents an idea.

You need to use your voice effectively when singing an anthem.

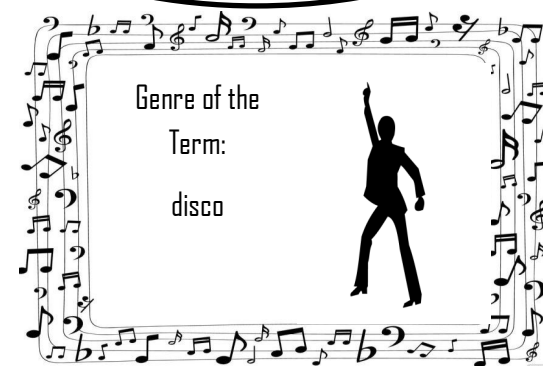


Vocabulary

lyrics: words written to accompany a tune.

melody: the tune of a song.

anthem: a song that celebrates or represents an idea or thing (country).



Previous Learning

Year 1: Pitch is how high or low a note is in music.

Year 2: Tempo is how fast or slow a piece of music is.

Connecting Stones



Appraisal



Performance



Year 3 Term 6

RE Knowledge Organiser

Who Are Humanists and What Do They value?

Sticky Knowledge

A Humanist celebrates humanity and the human spirit – intellectual, technological and creative/artistic achievements.

Happiness as a worthwhile goal; happiness as more than simple sensory pleasures: the importance of relationships, exploration, and achieving our goals. The time to be happy is now – there is only one life.

Humanists do not have special festivals; however, many humanists will celebrate cultural occasions.

Vocabulary

Equality: when everyone is treated fairly and has the same rights, no matter who they are.

Values: the important things we believe in that help us know what's right and wrong.

Justice: making sure everyone is treated fairly and gets what is right.

Humanist: someone who believes we should be kind, help others and make the world a better place—all without needing to believe in God.

Celebrant: a person who leads special ceremonies.

Morals: rules about what is right and wrong that help us make good choices.

Previous Learning

Year 2. Humanism isn't a religion, but a way of thinking and living.

Connecting Stones



Community
& Living



Thinking &
reality

Science Knowledge Organiser

Year 3 Term 6

Animals Including Humans

Animals need a balanced diet of water, carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, and minerals.

The skeleton protects our internal organs, keeps us supported and helps us move.

The four types of teeth are incisors, canines, premolars and molars.

Different teeth have specific functions that are determined by their shape and position in the mouth.

The digestive system includes the mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small and large intestine.

In a food chain, a producer makes its own food, a prey is an animal that is eaten by another animal, and a predator hunts and eats other animals (the prey).



Vocabulary

skeleton—the set of bones inside your body that holds you up and protects your organs and helps us move.

muscle—part of your body that helps you move.

digestive system—this is how your body breaks down food so it can use it for energy, growth and staying healthy.

Protein—helps our body grow strong and stay healthy and is found in meat.

Carbohydrate—a nutrient that gives us energy and is found in bread and pasta.

Producer—is a living thing, like a plant that makes its own food using sunlight.

Predator—an animal that hunts and eats other animals.

Prey—are animals that get hunted and eaten by predators.

Previous learning

Year 1: - Animals have basic needs to grow and develop.

Year 2: - Exercise, diet and hygiene are important to maintain a healthy body.

Connecting stones



Biology