

## Year 3 Term 3

### Art Knowledge Organiser

#### Sticky Knowledge

Pinching, smoothing, coiling and slip cast are basic techniques.



#### Vocabulary

**clay:** sticky mud that can be shaped by hand

**sculpture:** art created by carving, molding or building

**pinching:** technique using thumb and finger to mold clay

**coiling:** technique using long 'sausage' shaped clay stacked on top of each other to build a shape

#### Previous Learning

**Year 1** Natural materials can be used to make sculptures

**Year 2** Sculpture is a 3D art form

#### Connecting Stones



media



appreciation

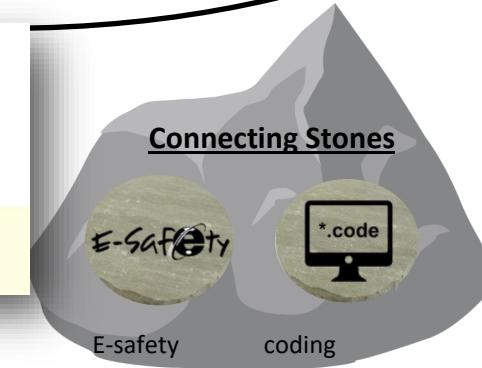
## Year 3 Term 3

### Computing

#### Knowledge Organiser



# SCRATCH



#### Vocabulary

**sequence:** things following each other in an order

**sprite:** a graphical object that can be moved around.

**commands:** instructions

**coding:** the process of giving computers instructions in a language that they understand.

**algorithm:** step by step instructions to solve a problem or complete a task

**motion:** movement in a given direction

#### Previous Learning

Year 1: Debug is a term used when a mistake needs to be corrected when coding.

Year 2: Algorithms are a set of clear, precise and ordered instructions.

## Year 3 Term 3

### Design Technology Knowledge Organiser

#### Sticky Knowledge

A linked lever system is a number of levers that are joined together. Common items that use linked levers are folding chairs, scissors, window hinges and puppets. Linked levers are connected by fixed or sliding joints.

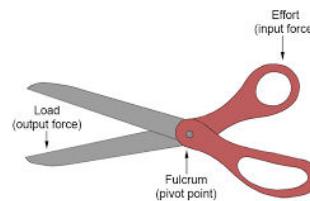
#### Vocabulary

**Linked lever:** is a number of levers that are joined together.

**mechanical system:** a team of parts that work together to make something move or do a job

**pivots:** central point or pin where a lever joins allowing movement

**fulcrum:** a fixed point that a lever rests on and pivots around



#### Connecting Stones



#### Mechanisms

**Previous Learning**

Year 1 Sliders move when pushed or pulled.  
Year 2 A lever is a mechanism—a rigid rod with a pivot point some where along its length.

## Year 3 Term 3

### Geography Knowledge Organiser

#### Sticky Knowledge

The water cycle is the continuous journey of water from oceans and lakes, to clouds, to rain, to streams, to rivers and back into the ocean again. A mountain is usually a steep-sided, raised portion of the Earth's surface. Mountains provide habitats for a large range of plants and animals. There are three main types of mountains: volcanic, fold, and block. Mountains can change over time.



#### Vocabulary

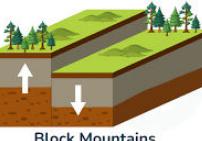
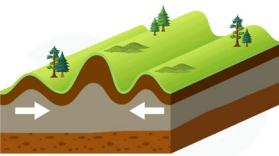
**Volcanic:** a mountain formed by magma pushing the Earth's crust upwards

**mountain:** steep-sided, raised portion of the Earth's surface.

**fold:** a mountain formed when two tectonic plates crash together and push the Earth's crust upwards

**block:** a mountain formed when a piece of the Earth's crust is pushed upwards in a giant block

**steep-sided:** has sharp slopes and cliffs



#### Previous Learning

Year 1 - Physical features are natural.

Year 2 - Physical features differ in this country.

#### Connecting Stones



Comparisons

Physical features

Zigzag, dabon

## Year 3 Term 2

### History Knowledge Organiser

#### Vocabulary

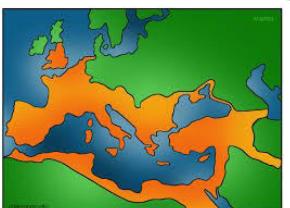
**conflict:** serious disagreements that led to battles or war

**consequences:** the follow on effects of past events

**Roman:** an inhabitant of Ancient Rome

**Rome:** the capital of Italy

**Julius Caesar:** famous Roman general who helped grow the Roman empire

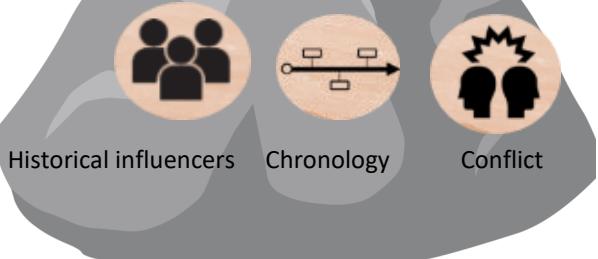


#### Previous Learning

Year 1 - Significant events in history have changed our world.

Year 2 - Exploring “events beyond living memory”

#### Connecting Stones



## Year 3 Term 3

### RE Knowledge Organiser

#### Sticky Knowledge

Sikhs believe in helping others and this underpins all that they do.  
Sikhs celebrate Vaisakhi which is the anniversary of the founding of the Khalsa.  
Sikhs worship and serve others at the Gurdwara which is their place of worship.



#### Vocabulary

**serving:** to be of use to one's community.

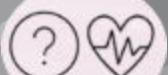
**obedience:** to carry out a command.

**Gurdwara:** The place of worship for Sikh people.

**Sikhi:** A religion founded in the Punjab region.

**Vaisakhi:** A festival celebrating the

#### Connecting Stones



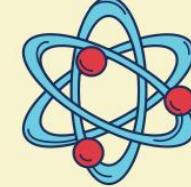
Community  
and living

God &  
Believing

#### Previous Learning

**Year 1:** Jews go to a Synagogue to worship.

**Year 2:** Muslims go to a Mosque to worship.



## Year 3 Term 3

### Science Knowledge Organiser

#### Sticky Knowledge

Sound is made when an object vibrates.

The pitch of a sound is determined by the speed of its vibrations.

Sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.

Sounds get louder as the distance from the sound source decreases.

#### Sound



#### Vocabulary

**sound** is anything that can be heard.

**noise** is any sound that we do not want to hear.

**ear** the body part that detects sounds.

**vibration** is the rapid back-and-forth movement of particles that creates sound waves, which are then perceived as sound by our ears.

**pitch** is the highness or lowness of a tone.

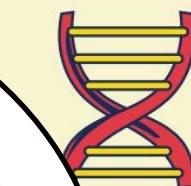
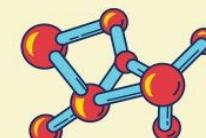
**fainter** barely perceptible noise

#### Previous Learning

Year 2: Functions of body parts.

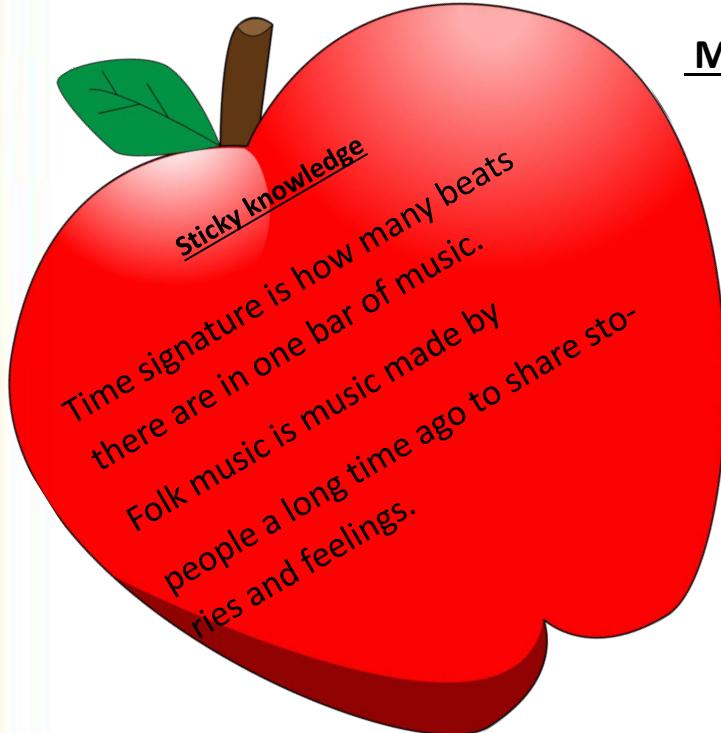
EYFS: How we can make sounds.

#### Connecting Stones



## Year 3 term 3

### Music knowledge organiser

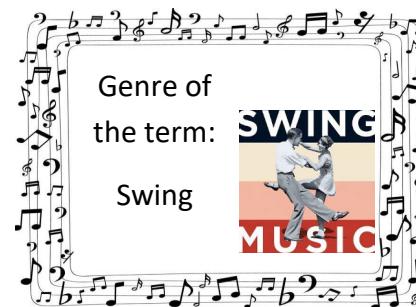


#### Vocabulary

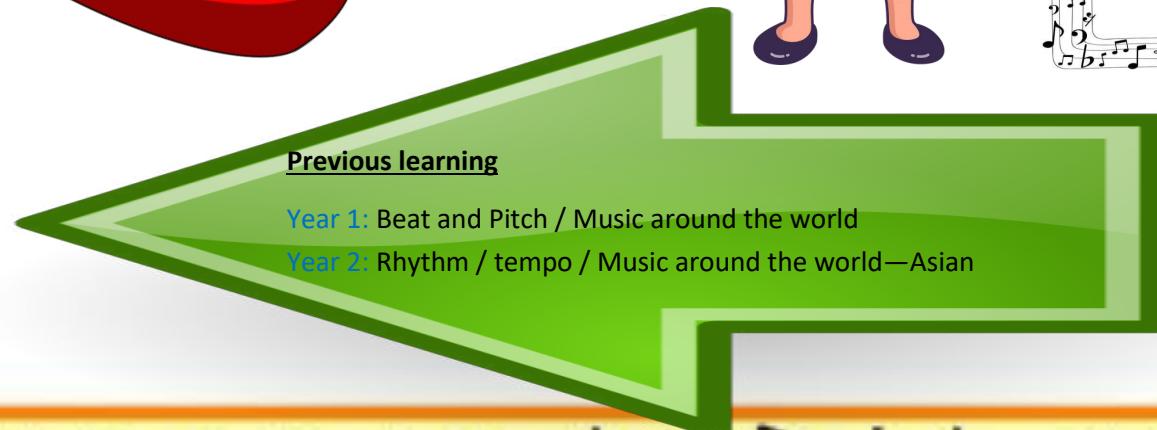
**notation** - the musical symbols used when writing music down.

**stave** - a set of 5 horizontal lines and the four spaces between them. Used in written music to show how high or low a note should sound.

**metre** - musical pulse that runs throughout the piece of music, it is a pattern made up of several beats and is broken into bars.



Genre of  
the term:  
Swing



#### Connecting stones

