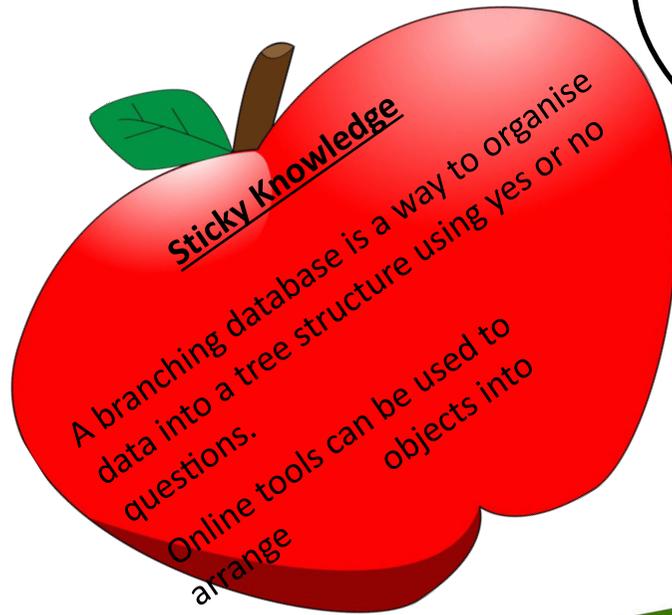


Year 3 Term 4

Computing

Knowledge Organiser



Vocabulary

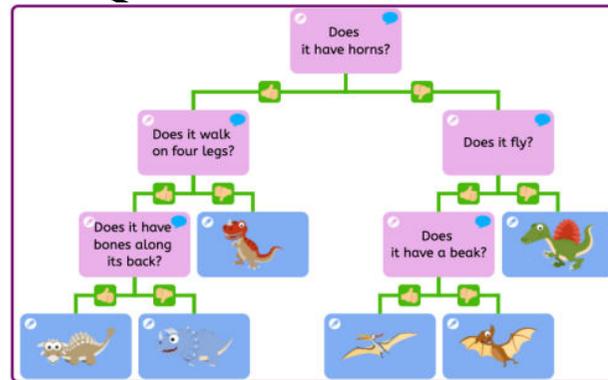
data: facts, figures, or other pieces of information that can be used to learn about something

attribute: specific piece of information used to describe

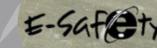
branching: following a path based on a decision point

data logger: records data such as temperature or sound

database: holds data like numbers, words, or pictures in tables, making it easy to search for, add, or change information



Connecting Stones



E-safety



Data

Previous Learning

Year 1: Data can be used and grouped by a computer.

Year 2: Pictograms can display data and you do not have to share your personal data

Year 3 Term 4

Design Technology Knowledge Organiser

Sticky Knowledge

A pneumatic machine is a machine that uses compressed air to operate.
Pneumatic machines have pistons, hollow cylinders and connecting tubes.
Ctesibius (285-222 B.C.) invented



Vocabulary

hollow cylinder - a shape that consists of two parallel circular bases connected by a curved surface with an empty space in the middle.

pneumatic machine - is a device or system that uses compressed air or gas to perform mechanical work.

piston - a cylindrical component that moves back and forth within a cylinder.

Ctesibius - an ancient Greek inventor and mathematician.

Con-

necting



engineers

Previous Learning

Year 2 An engineer uses science and maths to create new things.

Year 3 Term 4

Geography Knowledge Organiser

UK/ Map Work

Sticky Knowledge

There are 8 compass points on a compass.

Four figure grid references can be used to pinpoint a location to within a square.

There are 4 main types of settlements: urban, rural, compact and dispersed.



Vocabulary

settlements: a place where people have settled.

navigate: to find your way around in or make your way through something.

urban: a city or town.

rural: a country area.

dispersed: to spread in a wide area.

Connecting Stones



location



Physical features

Previous Learning

Year 1 - Maps are used to show boundaries and human and physical features.

Year 2 - A map is a representation of an area.

Drive, dabon

Year 3 Term 4

History Knowledge Organiser

Sticky Knowledge

Sumerians invented wheels.
The Indus Valley Civilisation developed an accurate system of standardised weights and measures.
Shang artisans made musical instruments.



Vocabulary

civilisation: a large group of people that share a certain way of living.

ancient: very old; existing for many years.

Sumer: a region of ancient civilisations in what is now Southern Iraq.

Indus Valley: ancient civilisation which began in Pakistan and Northern India.

Shang Dynasty: the second Chinese dynasty.

Previous Learning

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

Year 2 - We know about lifestyles from the past due to artefacts from the time.

Connecting Stones



lifestyles



historical influencers

Year 3 Term 4

RE Knowledge Organiser

How do Sikh people worship and celebrate?

Sticky Knowledge

Sikhs are expected to pray three times a day and mediate and recite words from the holy scriptures.
Sikh people respect and regard The Guru Granth Sahib as a living Guru.
Vaisakhi is the biggest and most important Sikh festival, where they remember the founding of the Khalsa and the Sikh New Year.



Vocabulary

Guru : a teacher who guides and leads people.

Vaisakhi: A festival celebrating the founding of the Sikh community.

Granth Sahib : Sikhi people's holy book.

Seva : the act of helping others without expecting anything in return.

Langar : a community kitchen that serves free meals

Connecting Stones



Previous Learning

Year 1: Jewish people rest on the seventh day and this is called Shabbat.

Year 2: Texts from different religions promote the 'Golden Rule'.

Year 3 Term 4

Science Knowledge Organiser Forces, Movements & Magnets

Sticky Knowledge

A force is a push or a pull.
When an object moves on a surface the texture of the surface and the object affects how it moves.
A magnet attracts magnetic material.
The strongest part of a magnet are the poles.



Vocabulary

magnetic: capable of being magnetised.

attract: to pull to or draw towards something.

forces: a push or a pull that acts on an object.

poles: the two ends of a magnet.

repel: to push something away.

Connecting Stones



Investigation



Physics



Science

Previous Learning

Year 1: Magnets can pick up things that are metal.

Year 1: You use a push force when pushing someone on a swing.

Year 3 term 4

Art Knowledge Organiser

Sticky Knowledge

Mosaic art is the decoration of a surface using small coloured pieces of material.

Mosaic artists designed them to be used as a wall or floor decorations with a patterns or lines, which was popular during Ancient Rome.



Vocabulary

mosaic pattern - a repeated, decorative design.

designer - a person who plans and creates.

mosaic art - is a decorative art that involves creating images or patterns by arranging small pieces of materials such as glass and stone onto an object or surface.

craft maker - a craft maker is a person who creates handmade objects using traditional techniques.

Previous learning

Year 1: Pieces of paper can be torn to create a picture.
Year 2: Symmetry means the same on both sides.

Con-



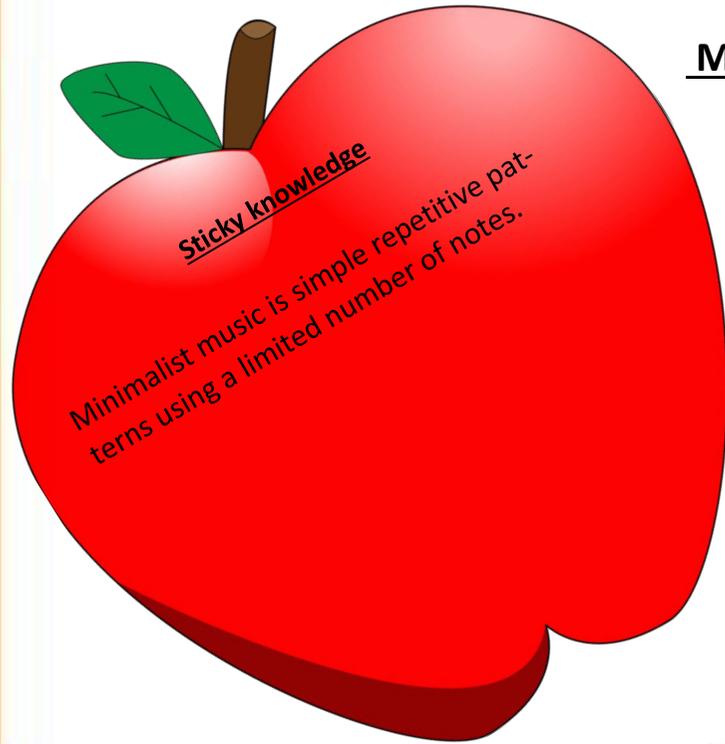
artists



media

Year 3 term 4

Music knowledge organiser



Vocabulary

compose - creating original work by putting together or combining elements of music.

notation - the symbols, pictures or marks used to represent sound (musical notes).

loop - is a short, repeating section of music or sound.

Ostinato - short, simple musical pattern that is repeated over and over again.



Previous learning

Year 1: When we play instruments, they create different sounds.

Year 2: Composing simple combinations of music using notation (instruments and body percussion).

Connecting stones

