

# **Knowledge Organisers**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Spring Term**

**Science**

**Geography**

**History**

**Art/DT**

**Latin**

**PSHE**

**Music**

**RE**

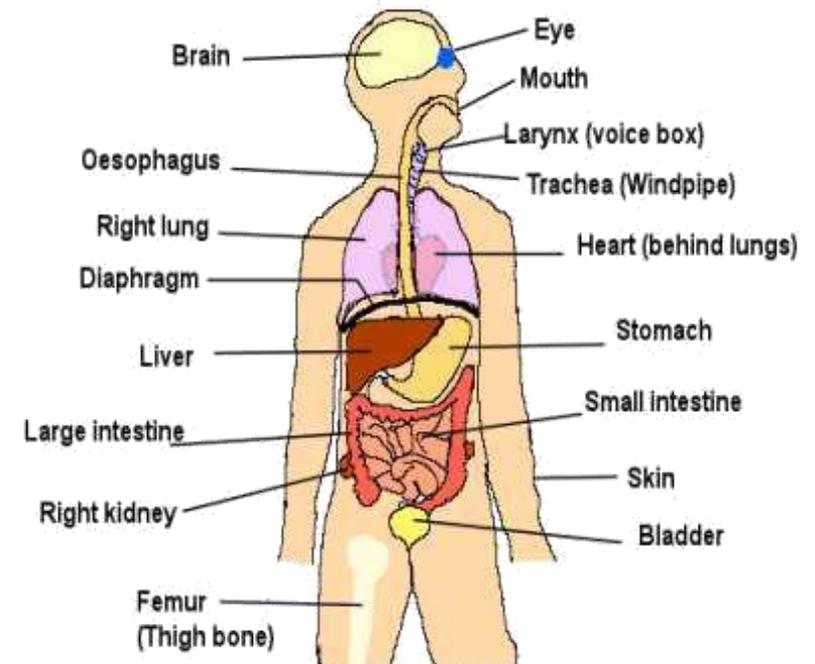
**PE**

**Ash Class**

## Knowledge Organiser- The Human Body – Science - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
cells	The smallest organism in the body that can only be seen under a microscope.
tissue	Everything on a human or animals body that is made up of a group of cells.
organs	Parts of our bodies made up of cells that have a specific function.
incisors	A narrow-edged tooth at the front of the mouth, adapted for cutting.
canines	A pointed tooth between the canines and premolars, used for tearing and grasping food.
premolars	A tooth with two pointed tips to crush and tear food.
molars	A tooth with lots of pointed tips used for grinding and chewing food.
intestine	A long tube that carries food to from the stomach and out of the body.
digestion	The process of digesting food into small pieces to be used for energy in the body.
liver	An organ in the body that acts like a chemical factory, filtering blood and removing chemicals
protein	One of the food groups, commonly found in meats and fish.
carbohydrates	One of the food groups, commonly found in potatoes and pasta.
dairy	Something found in a range of foods including milk, cream and cheese.
vitamin	A substance needed to keep a healthy body. These are found in a range of foods such as oranges and lemon.
mineral	A substance such as tin, sulphur and salt. Small quantities are also found in foods.

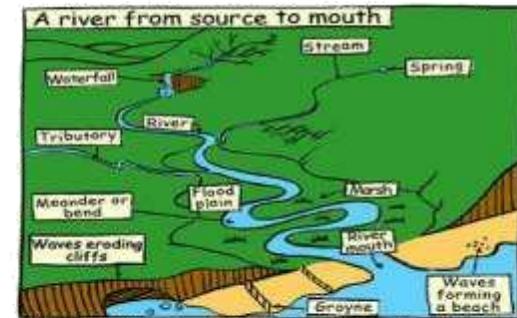
Key Knowledge
I know the difference between cells, tissues and organs.
I understand how I can fuel my body and keep it healthy. I know the food pyramid is a guide on how to maintain a healthy diet.
I know why vitamins and minerals are an important part of our diet.
I know the different types of teeth and how to keep them healthy.
I know the different organs in the digestive system and can explain how food is digested.



### Knowledge Organiser- Rivers - Geography - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
source	The start of the river, usually on high ground.
stream	A narrow river
tributaries	A stream or lots of streams that merge into a river.
estuary	The area where a river meets the sea.
mouth of a river	The end of a river, where the sea begins.
river basin/drainage basin	The area of land from which water has drained into a river.
watershed	The edge of a river basin.
waterway	A route within a river that is used for travel.

Key Knowledge
I know the different stages of a river in the water cycle and how they are helpful to people.
I know information about the River Great Ouse and the River Danube.
I know the source and mouth of the River Nile and River Niger in Africa
I know key information about the River Yangtze, the Yellow River, the Ob, the Indus and the Ganges.
I know the names of important rivers in North America, South America and Australia.



River Thames	River Danube	River Nile	The Ganges	The Amazon	The Murray
Europe	Europe	Africa	Asia	South America	Australia
					

## Knowledge Organiser- Law and Power- History- Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
jury	A group of people that make a decision on someone's guilt based on evidence given
Rule of law	A SET of rules that MUST be followed
Trial by ordeal	To decide someone's guilt by USE of a cruel test
CRUSADE	Series of INVASIONS of Muslim controlled territory in the Holy Land by Christian armies
Holy Land	Modern day Israel and Palestine
knight	The King's soldier who wore armour
tyrant	A cruel ruler
Baron	A very powerful and wealthy landowner
burgh	A medieval area of land
parliament	The highest legislature, consisting of the Sovereign, HOUSE of Lords and the HOUSE of Commons
Magna Carta	A document of rules sealed by King John in 1215.

Key Knowledge
I know the difference between 'trial by ordeal' and 'trial by jury' and explain what they are.
I understand that the Church restricted the King's power. I know how and why Thomas Becket died
I know that the Christian Europeans invaded the Holy Land during the Crusades.
I understand that King John treated his people badly and as a result of this had to sign the Magna Carta.
I know that Simon de Montfort set up the first English parliament after defeating Henry III

### Key information:



<p><b><u>Archbishop of Canterbury</u></b></p> <p>The head of the English church. Thomas Beckett was the Archbishop of Canterbury from 1162-1170.</p>	
<p><b><u>King John</u></b></p> <p>King of England from 1199-1216. He signed the Magna Carta in 1215.</p>	
<p><b><u>Pope</u></b></p> <p>The head of the Catholic church. Pope Innocent III was the Pope between 1198-1216.</p>	

## Knowledge Organiser - Mythological Paintings - Visual Arts - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Myth</b>	A traditional story made up in the past, often to explain an event, belief or custom
<b>Mythological paintings</b>	Paintings relating to or based on myths
<b>Classical</b>	Something that is from ancient Greek or Roman culture
<b>Narrative</b>	A piece of art that tells a story with colour and lines, instead of words
<b>Character</b>	A person or an animal in a piece of narrative art
<b>Characteristic</b>	An important thing about thing or a person which makes them what they are
<b>setting</b>	The place where a story takes place
<b>Minotaur</b>	A monster which is half bull and half man

### Key Knowledge

I know that artists have shown myths like 'Theseus and the Minotaur' in art throughout history.
I understand that art can tell part or the whole of a narrative.
I know that Picasso painted many pictures of the Minotaur, showing different characteristics in each one.
I know that artist can show different characteristics of a person by the way they draw.
I know that many artist have shown classical myths in their paintings like 'The Medusa' and 'Apollo and Daphne'.

Art	Artist/Title
	<b>Pablo Picasso,</b> Minotaur and his Wife, 1937
	<b>Pablo Picasso,</b> Minotaur, 1933
	<b>Antonio del Pollaiuolo,</b> Apollo and Daphne, (c.1432-1498)

# Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 4: The Best Days of Your Life

## Key Vocabulary

Latin	English
<u>laetus/laeta</u>	happy
<u>irātus/irāta</u>	angry
<u>fatigātus/fatigāta</u>	bored
<u>fessi</u>	tired (pl)
<u>nōlī tangere!</u>	Don't touch!
<u>cūr?</u>	why?
<u>dormiō</u>	I sleep/I am sleeping
<u>lacrimō</u>	I cry/I am crying
<u>laboro</u>	I work/I am working
<u>scribō</u>	I write/I am writing
<u>lego</u>	I read/I am reading
<u>sēdeo</u>	I sit/I am sitting
<u>rīdēo</u>	I smile/I am smiling
<u>intro</u>	I enter/I am entering



Echo and Narcissus

If the Latin word ends in:	Then the person doing it is:
o	I
s	you (singular)
t	he/ she or it
<u>mus</u>	we
tis	you all (plural)
<u>nt</u>	they

## Grammar

Words we use to talk about actions are called verbs. For example, Rufus is sleeping

In Latin you don't need to use a separate word for "I" or "he" or "they". The ending of the verb tells us who is doing the action.



## Unit Motto

docendo discimus =  
by teaching we learn

## Key Knowledge

To translate simple verbs.

To apply knowledge of present tense verbs.

To explore ancient mythology (Echo and Narcissus).

To explore and translate ancient mythology (Echo and Narcissus).

To learn about Roman writing.



Gaming board and counters



To write, Romans scratched on wax-covered tablets using a special stick called a stylus.



## Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Healthy Me - Year Three

Key Vocabulary	
Oxygen	Oxygen is a gas that exists in large quantities in the air. All plants and animals need oxygen in order to live.
Fitness	The condition of being physically strong and healthy.
Medicines	A substance used to treat illness or diseases and maintain good health.
Hazards	A danger or risk.
Safe	Protected from danger or risk.
Harmful	Likely to cause harm.

Key Knowledge
I understand how exercise affects my body and know why my heart and lungs are such important organs.
I understand that, like medicines, some household substances can be harmful if not used correctly.
I can identify things, people and places that I need to keep safe from, and can tell you some strategies for keeping myself safe including who to go to for help.

Reflective questions
Ask me this...
What types of exercise will help your heart and lungs to get fitter?
Why is it important to take care of our bodies?
Can medicines be harmful as well as helpful?



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Time signature	The rhythm following a clef
Key signature	The key of a piece of music depends on the flats and sharps in the music.
Musical Style	Pop, Soul, Rock etc.
Pop	A popular genre of music
Rock	A form of music that evolved from 'rock and roll' music
Soul	Music that incorporates elements of rhythm, blues and gospel
Romantic	Music from the 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century e.g. Beethoven, Chopin
tonality	Major, minor and blues
Dynamic change	From forte to piano and visa versa



**Key Signature: C major** — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature

C D E F G A B

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

G A B C D E F#

**Time Signature: 2/2** — there are two minim beats in a bar

How many beats per measure  
What note gets one beat

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

E b F G A b B C D

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

- Songs covered
- Friendship song
  - Family
  - Come on over

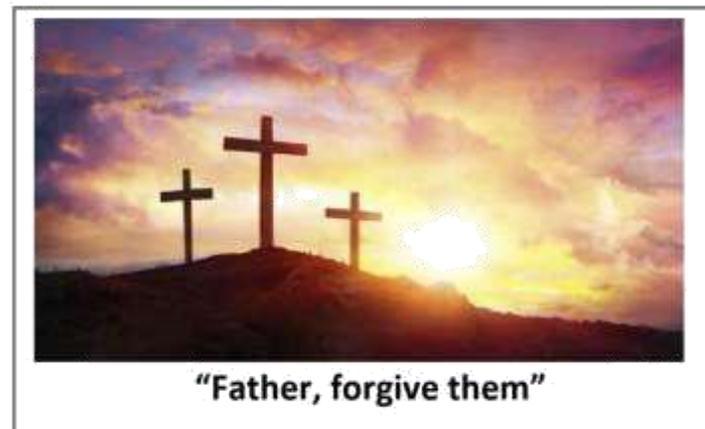


## R.E. Year 3 Spring 2 Knowledge Organiser

### What is 'good' about Good Friday?

Key vocabulary	Definition
<b>Rescue</b>	Making a bad situation get better
<b>Disciple</b>	A follower of Jesus.
<b>Last Supper</b>	The last meal Jesus shared with his Aspostles, the night before he died. Christians believe this was the first Mass.
<b>crucifixion</b>	To be put to death by hanging on a wooden cross
<b>forgiveness</b>	To let go of bad feelings when someone says sorry and start again.
<b>gratitude</b>	To appreciate what others do for us and not take things for granted.

Key Knowledge
I know how to rescue a situation and put things right.
I know the main events in the Easter story
I can explain why some Christians believe Jesus' death is important.
To know that Christians believe that Jesus' death means they are forgiven and they will be able to enter Heaven when they die.
I can show others how much I love and care for them.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Interception</b>	When a player takes possession of the ball away from the opposition as the ball is passed.
<b>Possession</b>	When a team has the ball they are in possession.
<b>Marking</b>	When a player defends an opponent.
<b>Try</b>	The unit of scoring in tag rugby.
<b>Tag</b>	When a player pulls the tag of the opposition who is in possession of the ball.
<b>Try line</b>	The line behind which a player must place the ball in order to score a try.

Skills	
<b>Possession</b>	
<b>Try line</b>	
<b>Tag</b>	

#### Skill Development

- To develop throwing, catching and running with the ball.
- To develop an understanding of how to defend using tagging rules.
  - To begin to use the 'forward pass' and 'offside' rule.
  - To develop movement skills to dodge a defender.
  - To track an opponent and begin to defend as a team.
- To apply the rules and skills you have learnt and play in a tag rugby tournament.