



Topic

French - Greetings

Theme

Community

Year Group

3



bonjour

Good morning
/ hello



bonsoir

Good evening



bonne nuit

Good night



salut

Hi / and also
bye (informal)



au revoir

Goodbye



comment tu
t'appelles ?

What is your
name? / What
are you
called?



je m'appelle

My name is



comment
ça va ?

How are you?



ça va bien /
très bien

I am well /
very well



comme ci,
comme ça

I'm OK / so, so



ça va mal /
très mal

I am unwell /
very unwell.



oui

Yes



non

No

What should I already know?

How to say 'hello' and what your name is in Spanish.



¡Hola! Me llamo...

How to ask how somebody is.

¿Cómo estás?

How are you?



How to say how you are feeling, say 'goodbye' and 'see you later'.



Estoy bien. Adiós.
¡Hasta luego!

I am fine. Goodbye. See you later!



Topic

Music - Ballads

Theme

Community

Year Group

3

What should I already know?

Pictorial representations of rhythm show sounds and rests.

Ability to recognise, play and write rhythms with one beat and paired half beats.

Show a rest beat using a silent movement.

Read and follow a structure from left to right.

Add rhythms to a structure to create a beginning, middle and end.

Ballads are songs which tell a story. They can be in many styles, such as pop and musical theatre and were used in ancient times to carry news and legends across countries.



Vocabulary

Ballad	A song which tells a story - similar to a poem.
Compose	To create an original piece of music.
Stanza	A short section of text, sometimes known as a verse in a song or poem.
Solo	Performing alone.
Ensemble	A small group of musicians who perform together.
Expression	Making your thoughts or feelings known when reading, singing or performing.
Lyrics	The words in a song.
Chorus	Repeated section of music with the same tune and lyrics.
Nonsense words	Words which have no meaning and are often used for filling time in songs - e.g. 'la', 'do', 'oooh'.

Ballads tell a story and usually have a similar structure to stories.



OPENING - Describes the setting, introduces the characters.

BUILD UP - Excitement and tension grows, gives emotion.

CLIMAX - Major dilemma.

RESOLUTION - Characters find a route through their difficulties.

ENDING - Happily ever after.



Topic

Computing - Networks and the internet

Theme

Community

Year Group

3

What should I already know?

Use of 2Dos in Purple Mash.

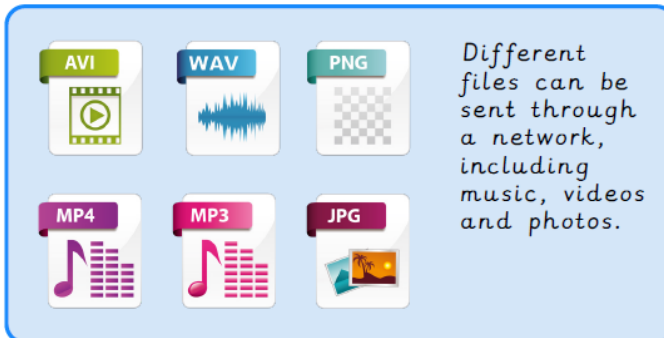
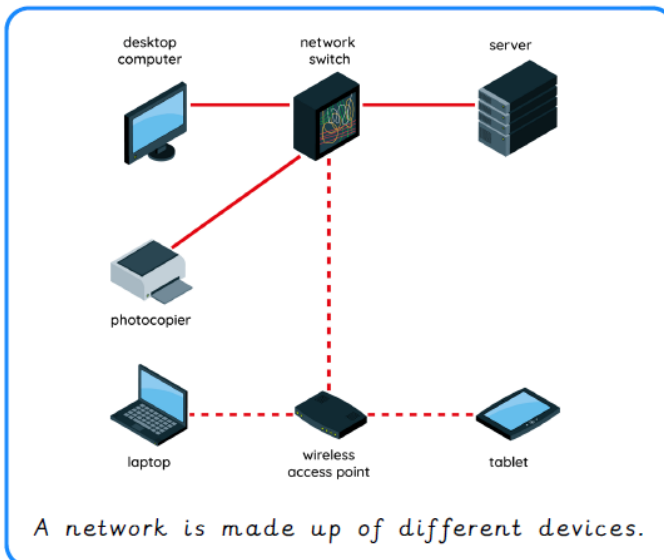
Saving, opening and editing work.

Sharing work

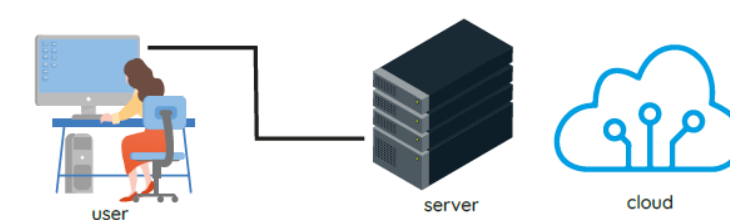
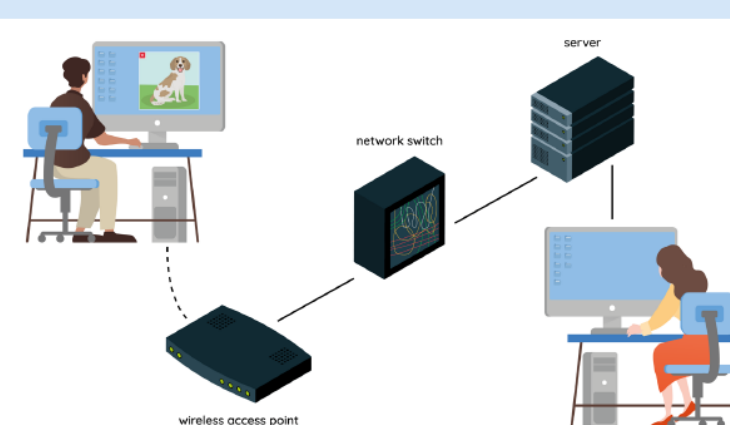
Copying and pasting

Mouse, keyboard and device skills

An algorithm is a set of precise instructions to complete a task.



When a file is shared, it travels through these devices on the network.



When a user requests a website, the server retrieves its stored data and sends it back as the displayed website.

Word

Meaning

Device

A piece of equipment that does a job.

Internet

A huge worldwide network of computers.

Network

Connected devices sharing information.

Server

A powerful computer that stores and sends information.

Wi-Fi

A wireless way to connect to a network.

Wired

Connected using cables.

Wireless

Connected without cables using signals.

Cloud

Files stored on servers using the internet.

Word

Meaning



Topic

Computing - Online Safety

Theme

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Year 3 - Online safety

auto complete	When software guesses what is being typed and suggests a word or phrase.
belief	Something we accept to exist or be true, usually without proof.
fact	Something that can be proven to be true by evidence.
fake news	Online news or stories that are not true.
opinion	A view or judgement about something.
privacy settings	The controls put in place to manage what kind of information and how much of your information can be shared with or seen by other people and companies.
social media platforms	Websites and apps where people can share information about what is happening in their lives (e.g. Snapchat, Instagram, Twitter, etc).

Key facts

Kapow
Primary

BBC's Own It website (<https://www.bbc.com/ownit>) has lots of tips and information to help you stay safe online.



It is important to think about what information we share online.



Digital devices are communicating all the time and sharing our personal information between themselves.

Age restrictions show the minimum age you should be to use social media sites and apps.

13+

16+

What should I already know?

Keep your personal information safe..

Never share things like your name, address, school or birthday online

Use strong passwords and keep them secret. Use a mix of letters, numbers and symbols.

Be kind and safe online. Ask permission before sharing.



Top Online Safety Tips

- Keep personal information private.
- Ask permission before downloading apps or games.
- Use strong passwords and never share them.
- Be kind and respectful online.
- Remember that **not everything you read online is true**.
- Tell an adult if something online makes you feel worried or unsafe.

If something online makes you feel uncomfortable or scared:

Block it and report it.

Check your device and privacy settings.

Tell a trusted adult.





What should I already know?

That sewing is a method of joining fabric.
That different stitches can be used when sewing.
Understand the importance of tying a knot after sewing the final stitch.
Know that a thimble can be used to protect my fingers when sewing.

Textiles - Cushions

Accurate	Neat, correct shape, size and pattern with no mistakes.
Appliqué	Appliqué is a type of textiles work where small pieces of cloth are sewn or stuck in a pattern onto a larger piece.
Cross-stitch	A two-stitch style of sewing which forms a cross pattern.
Cushion	A stuffed shape of fabric, used to make sitting more comfortable.
Decorate	To add details to a design to improve its appearance.
Detail	The small features of an object.
Fabric	A natural or man-made woven or knitted material that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material.
Patch	A piece of material sewn over the top of a larger piece, sometimes just for decoration and sometimes to cover a hole in the underneath material.
Running-stitch	A simple style of sewing in a straight line with no overlapping.
Seam	Where two edges of cloth are joined or sewn together.
Stencil	A shape that you can draw around.
Stuffing	Soft material used to fill cushions and stuffed toys.
Target audience	A person or particular group of people at whom a product is aimed.

Beads, buttons or sequins can be used to decorate your cushion.



Key facts

Kapow
Primary

Appliqué



Cross-stitch



Running-stitch



Remember to tie a knot in your thread so that the stitches stay secure and do not come undone!





Topic

Art - Drawing - Developing artists

Theme

Community

Year Group

3

What should I already know?

Composition means how things are arranged on the page.

Shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular.

Patterns can be made using shapes.

Lines can be used to fill shapes, to make outlines and to add detail, pattern and texture.

Texture means 'what something feels like.' Different marks can be used to represent the textures of objects.

Drawing techniques, such as hatching, scribbling, stippling and blending can create surface texture.

Abstract	Art where the subject doesn't necessarily look like it does in real life.
Botanical art	To depict whole plants or parts of plants that is visually pleasing and scientifically accurate.
Composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way.
Geometric	A regular shape with angles and straight lines.
Organic	Irregular natural shapes.
Scale	The size of what is being drawn.
Shading	Drawn marks to show areas of light and dark.
Texture	A surface quality that is not flat.
Tone	The light and dark something is.

Artists

Georgia O'Keeffe

Charles Darwin

Maud Purdy

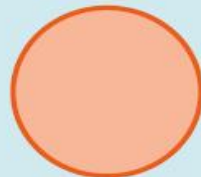
Max Ernst

Carl Linneaus

Everything in our world is made from simple shapes. Identifying shapes within objects will help you to draw more accurately.



Squares and rectangles



Circles and ovals



Triangles



Straight lines



Wavy lines





Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

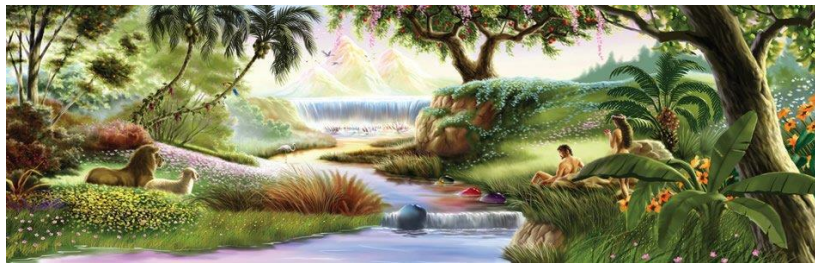
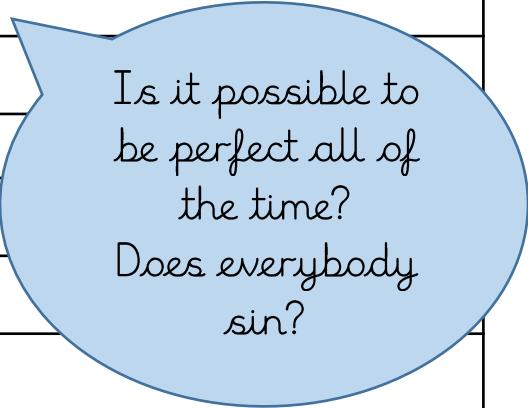
Topic	Science - Plants	Theme	Community	Year Group	3
What should I already know? - Living things - MRS GREN - Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion and Nutrition. - Seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. - Plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. - Plants and animals depend on each other to survive.		What will I know by the end of the unit? The functions of the different parts of flowering plants. The petals on a flower are usually bright - this is to attract bees and other insects so that they can collect pollen to make seeds. The seeds are then able to grow to make new plants. This is called germination. Leaves use carbon dioxide and sunlight to make food for the plant. The stem carries water and other nutrients from the roots to the rest of the plant. Leaves use this water to make food. The stem also helps to keep the plant upright so that the sunlight can reach it easier. The roots help to 'anchor' the plant in the soil. They also absorb water and nutrients from the soil for the stem to carry to the rest of the plant. What do different plants need to grow? - air, water, sunlight, nutrients from the soil, room to grow, a suitable temperature The amount of each of these may vary depending on the type of plant. For example, cacti need less water than other plants. How is water transported in plants? Water is absorbed from the soil by the roots. It is then transported from the roots to the stem and then to the rest of the plant. How do flowers help in the life cycle of flowering plants? The flower's job is to create seeds so that new plants can grow. Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma by bees and other insects. The pollen then travels down and meets the ovule. When this happens, seeds are formed - this is called fertilisation. Seeds are then dispersed so that germination can begin again. How are seed dispersed? Wind dispersal - seeds are blown to a new location. Explosion dispersal - seeds are sprung from a seed pod to a new location. Animal dispersal - seeds stick to or are eaten by an animal, which transports the seed to a new location. Water dispersal - seeds are sprung from a seed pod to a new location.			
<u>Key Vocabulary</u> - dissection - the method of separating something into parts - germination - the process of a seed breaking its coating and sending out its first leaves and roots - life cycle - a series of stages a living thing goes through - pistil - the female parts of a flowering plant - pollen - tiny grains made in the male part of a plant - pollination - the transfer of pollen from the male part of a plant to the female part of a plant - pollinators - animals which are used by plants to transfer pollen - stamen - the male parts of a flowering plant					



Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	RE	Theme	Community	Year Group	3
Key Question	What do Christians learn from the creation story?				

What should I already know?	Key Vocabulary	
- Christians believe in God. - Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it.	creation	The action or process of bringing something into existence. The creating of the universe, especially when regarded as an act of God.
Key Knowledge PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT CHRISTIANS BELIEVE: - God the Creator cares for the creation, including human beings. - As human beings are part of God's good creation, they do best when they listen to God. - The Bible shows that God wants to help people to be close to him – he keeps his relationship with them and gives them guidelines on good ways to live (such as the Ten Commandments).	sin	To disobey
	Genesis	The first book of the Bible.
	temptation	The desire to do something wrong
	image	A picture or likeness
	forgiveness	Being sorry and having it accepted
	The fall	Adam and Eve fell away from God



What would you have done if you were Adam or Eve?
Would you have chosen to take the fruit from the tree?

What is wonderful about our world?
What makes you say 'WOW'?



A steward is a person employed to manage another's property. Adam and Eve were appointed stewards of the Earth by God. They were responsible for taking care and enjoying the perfect world God made for them. The sin entered the Earth and the world changed but they were still stewards.



Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Geography - Settlements	Theme	Community	Year Group	3
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Key Question	What is a settlement?
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Settlements are communities where people live.

Types of settlement:



Land use How communities use land.



residential land
Land used for houses and apartment blocks.



transportation
A way of getting something from one place to another.



agricultural land
Land used for farming, cattle and crops.

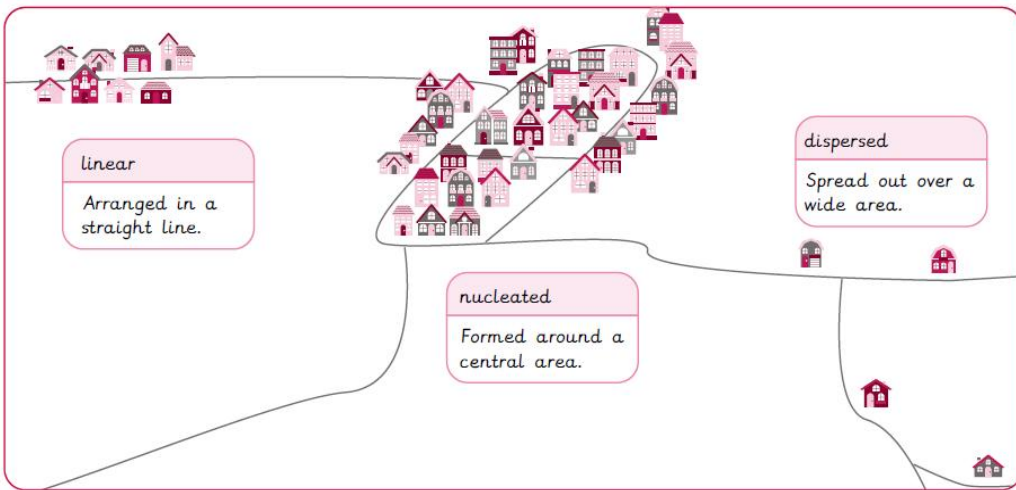


commercial land
Land used for buildings aimed at making money.



recreational land
Land which has buildings providing fun activities.

Settlement patterns



What should I already know?

- We live in a town called Swindon (or a village called Purton) which is in Wiltshire. There are villages and towns in Wiltshire.
- Wiltshire is in England, which is a country. England, which is in the United Kingdom, is in the continent of Europe.

Vocabulary

Capital City	a city that is home to a country's government
compare	to look at two or more things closely to see what they have in common or what makes them different
country border	an imaginary line that separates one country from another
county	a term used to refer to different areas across England usually consisting of various towns and villages
facilities	buildings, services, equipment, etc. provided for a particular purpose
hamlet	a very small settlement, with just a group of houses, around a farm
land use	when an area is used for a specific purpose
Legend	A key or legend is a list of symbols that appear on the map
local	existing in or belonging to the area where you live, or to the area that you are talking about
map	a two-dimensional drawing of an area
settlement	the places that people live. There are different shapes and sizes of settlement: hamlets, villages, towns, cities, and megacities.
town	the same features of a village but it is larger and may also have a railway station, a shopping centre, more places of work and places of worship.
urban	an area, usually cities and towns, where people live and work closely
village	a small area with housing and a shop, a school, a place of worship or a village hall