



Year 3

Knowledge Organiser Booklet

This booklet can be used along with the weekly booklets and online resources to practice the key facts from our curriculum themes from the year so far.

'Knowledge Organisers' are sent home each half term. Below is a series of tips and information to help your child learn the key content, vocabulary, spellings which are contained in the Knowledge Organiser

What are knowledge organisers?

A knowledge organiser is a set of key facts or information that pupils need to know and be able to recall in order to master a unit or topic. Typically, an organiser fits onto one page of A4 or A3 – this helps pupils to remember the layout of the page, which helps them to memorise the information better. The secret to success is to regularly visit the knowledge to be learned (known as 'spaced retrieval'). This helps transfer the knowledge from the short-term memory to the long term memory. This not only helps to make 'learning stick' but it also frees up our short-term memory for day to day learning and experiences.

How will a knowledge organiser help my child?

Knowledge organisers will be made available at the start of each half term for our curriculum theme to help children remember what they are learning and see the bigger learning journey in their subjects. Instead of forgetting previous learning, pupils continually revisit and retrieve prior learning from their memories.

How will a knowledge organiser help me to help my child?

Many of you ask us how you can help to support your children at home. Some of you are worried that you don't have all of the subject specific knowledge to be able to help your children. Some of you worry how to check that your children have done their homework and revision. The knowledge organisers will help you to do this easily.








Suggested activities for parents

Top tips

- Make your practice active-don't just read it. Try **flash cards**, **mind maps** or use **post it notes** to **cover sections and try and remember them**,
- Watching videos online can really help to bring your facts alive!
- Test yourself by asking your parents or asking a friend to test you! This will show you what you know and what you still need to learn.



Here are some strategies that might help you to do this:

Strategy	Description	Image
Reading it	Read through the organiser with your child – if you don't understand the content then ask them to explain it to you – 'teaching' you helps them to reinforce their learning.	
Change it	Try changing the information into a mind map or make your own version using clip art imagery if the organiser contains a lot of text. Display on the wall or the fridge door until the memory 'sticks'.	
Test it- Spelling	Test them regularly on the spellings of key words until they are perfect. Make a note of the ones they get wrong – is there a pattern to the spelling of those words or a song you can make up to help?	
Test it- Facts	Read sections out to them, missing out key words or phrases that they have to fill in. Miss out more and more until they are word perfect.	
Record it	Try recording the knowledge from the organiser as an mp3 sound file (most phones have this as a free app) your child can listen to and speak along with.	
Research it	Once they can remember all of the knowledge on the organiser, use the internet or a book to find out more.	
Glossary	Make a glossary (list) of key words with definitions or a list of formulae.	

Vikings

Oasis
academy
Warrington

Odin was the chief
god in Viking
mythology.



The name 'Viking'
means 'a pirate raid' in
the Old Norse language.

When important Vikings died, they would
be placed with all their clothes, jewellery,
even their animals, in a burial ship. This
would either be covered with a huge
mound of earth or set alight and pushed
out to sea.

The Vikings were expert boat builders and sailors. Keels – central spines
along boats' bottoms – made their 16 to 37m 'longboats' easy to steer,
and because these were designed to float high in the water, landing on
beaches was easy.



Among the many gods Vikings
believed in were Thor, the god of
thunder, and Loki, a cheeky
mischief-maker who could shape-
shift to become all different kinds
of animals. What a beast!

Vikings mainly used axes, swords
and shields to fight their battles.

Vikings did not wear much armour.
Some chieftains wore chain mail
coats, but most relied on a round
wooden shield for protection.

The Vikings were famous for sailing huge distances from their home in
Scandinavia between AD 800 and 1066 to raid and plunder, but they
also traded with people from other countries.

Vikings
travelled from
countries in
Scandinavia,
which
includes
Sweden,
Norway,
Denmark and
Sweden.



Ever wondered where the word
'berserk' comes from? 'Berserkers'
was the name of some terrifying
Viking warriors who wore bear or
wolf skins and howled in battle like
wild animals!



Some Viking warriors went into battle wearing wolf or bear skins. These warriors
were called 'berserkers' because they went 'berserk' (out of control) and charged
fearlessly into battle. Berserkers believed that Odin, the god of war, gave them
superhuman powers and that they didn't need to wear battle armour for protection.

Heritage and Values Workspace for learning facts or additional research.

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.

WILD WATERS

Water is **vital** for all living things. Animals drink water, while plants take water up through their roots.

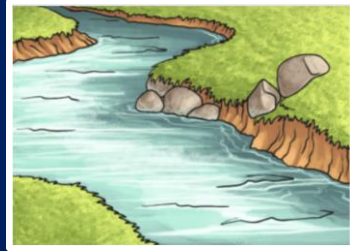
KEY VOCABULARY

The source – the start of a river.

The mouth – the end of a river.

The Nile – the longest river in the world.

Flash floods - where there is a lot of rainfall in a short space of time. This water enters the river causing it to spill over the river banks and flood towns.



KEY DATES

1931 – The China Floods, the deadliest floods in the world.

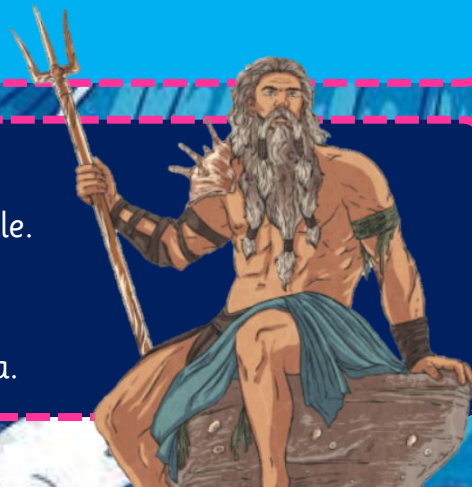
13th February 2014 – the highest flood levels were recorded in Worcester.

KEY PEOPLE

Khnum – The Egyptian god of the Nile.

Achelous – The Greek river god.

Neptune – The Roman god of the sea.



INTERESTING FACTS

- The five main rivers in the UK are; River Severn, River Thames, River Trent, River Great Ouse and the River Wye.
- The longest river in Britain is the River Severn.
- There are 107 bridges that cross the River Severn.
- The longest canal in the UK is the Grand Union Canal, stretching from London to Birmingham.
- 70% of Earth is covered in water.



CAN YOU ...?

- Draw your own water cycle.
- Make your own rain gauge to measure the volume of rain falling.
- Become an eco-warrior and make sure water isn't wasted in your house.

EXTRA INFORMATION

Water never leaves the Earth, it simply moves around the 'water cycle'. The water cycle follows the journey of water from oceans to clouds to rain to streams to rivers and back into the ocean. The water cycle involves the scientific processes of evaporation and condensation and is also known as the hydrologic cycle ('hydro' means water in Greek).

Citizens and Culture Workspace for learning facts or additional research.

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.

FOOD GLORIOUS FOOD

The five main food groups are: Vegetables and legumes/beans; Fruit; Grain (cereal); Lean meats and poultry, fish, eggs, tofu, nuts and seeds and legumes/beans and milk, yoghurt cheese. You need to eat a balanced diet to remain healthy.



- Chocolate may run out! The cacao trees which make chocolate are in short supply as demand increases.
- Your food may contain traces of insects as it is unavoidable.
- An 11 year old created the first ice lolly by accident when he left a mixture of soda and water in a cup outside overnight.
- Carrots were originally purple and genetic mutation over many years have caused them to be orange.
- In the 18th century, people thought tomatoes were evil and called them 'the poison apple'.

Some rules to consider when preparing food.

- When using a knife, always cut away from yourself or downwards on a chopping board to avoid cutting yourself.
- Wash your hands before and after handling food.
- Wear a clean apron.
- Wash vegetables and fruit under cold water before use.
- Store food appropriately.



KEY PEOPLE

Heston Blumenthal – a celebrity chef who is known for creating crazy new food inventions.

Jamie Oliver – a celebrity chef who is known for campaigning for starting healthy meals in school.

Gordon Ramsey – a celebrity chef whose daughter, Tilly Ramsey also presents her own cooking show on CBBC.



KEY VOCABULARY

Imperative Verbs for cooking: Chop, dice, mix, fry, spoon, sauté

Recipe - a set of instructions for preparing a particular dish, including a list of the ingredients required.

Carbohydrate - The two main forms of carbohydrates are: sugars (such as fructose, glucose, and lactose) and starches (found in potatoes, grains, rice, breads, and cereals).

Protein: a substance that has amino acids, compounds and carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and sometimes sulfur. An example of a protein is the type of nutrient found in meats.

Fats: The body uses fat as a fuel source, and fat is the major storage form of energy in the body. Fats in food include saturated, monounsaturated, and polyunsaturated. Too much fat or too much of the wrong type of fat can be unhealthy.



Can you?

- Eat 5 fruit and Vegetable portions a day
- Choose a healthy snack (try fruit for a tasty treat!)
- Exercise for 10 minutes a day!
- Drink plenty of water.



Enterprise Workspace for learning facts or additional research.

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.

FLIGHT OF THE BEES

Bees are at risk of dying out if we do not start making changes. We need to save and protect these creatures as they make a huge impact to our environment!



WHY ARE WE LEARNING THIS?



We are learning to explore the part that flowers play in the lifecycle of plants, including pollination.

INTERESTING FACTS

- Bees are the only insect in the world which produce food eaten by humans
- Approximately 250,000 species of flowering plants rely on bees to help them pollinate
- Bees are flying insects related to wasps and ants
- Bee's wings beat 190 times per second
- Bees are found on every continent except Antarctica
- Bees have been around for more than 30 million years
- Beekeeping is called apiculture
- They pollinate 70 of the 100 crop species that feed 90% of the world
- High mortality rate in bees is threatening the balance of the ecosystem



BOOK FOCUS



National Geographic Reader: Bees

Written by: Laura Marsh Published in: 2016

General description:

Non-fiction text book, including pictures and information about bees. What's that buzzing around? It's a busy bee! With beautiful, engaging, and authentic photos, and accessible text, kids will learn all about these incredible insects.



CAN YOU ...?

- Create a bee hotel that you can put in your garden
- Help tired bees by giving them sugar water to give them energy to fly



KEY VOCABULARY

Pollination- the transfer of pollen to a stigma, ovule, flower, or plant to allow fertilization.

Nectar- a sugary fluid secreted within flowers to encourage pollination by insects.

Honey- a sweet, sticky yellowish-brown fluid made by bees and other insects from nectar.

Pollen- a fine powdery substance, typically yellow, consisting of microscopic grains discharged from the male part of a flower or from a male cone.

Colony- a community of animals or plants of one kind living close together or forming a physically connected structure.



EXTRA INFORMATION

- About a third of crops are pollinated by bees (apples, turnip, cucumber, passion fruit, pears, melon, cherries, peaches, nuts, avocados, peaches)
- Beekeepers only take the honey not needed by the bees, this may be up to 45kg from one hive
- Bees live in groups called colonies- a colony contains between 20,000 and 60,000 bees but only one queen
- One bee produces 1/12 of a teaspoon of honey in its lifetime- it would take 1,100 bees to make 1kg of honey and they would have to visit 4 million flowers

STEM Workspace for learning facts or additional research.

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.

FUTURES AND CAREERS

A career is an occupation undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress.

Nurse = looks after the sick and helps them take medicine.

Midwife = helps deliver babies and look after new mothers.

Doctor = diagnoses illnesses and helps prescribe medicines to make people better.

Veterinarian = looks after ill animals and helps them recover.

Engineers = designs and builds amazing things in the world. There are loads of different types!

Police Officer = upholds the law and investigates crimes.

WELLBEING

Get moving everyday and go outside!
Exercise is the main factor in helping you feel great!

Tell someone something nice about them.
This will help you form positive relationships.

Practice mindfulness. This is when you think about the present moment for a while. What can you hear? What thoughts are you having? Breathe in the good and breath out the bad.

Get decent sleep! Did you know you should be sleeping 10-12 hours per night?



FITNESS

1km run each week which was two laps around our field.

Each week has been focused on circuit training.

Burpees/sit ups/shuttle runs/press ups/squat holds/ planks/ star jumps.



SELF

DEMOCRACY

Demos (means people in Greek) and kratos (means rule in Greek) so the 'people rule'.

In a **democracy** the people have a say in how the **government** is run. They do this by **voting**, though there are usually rules about who can vote.

In a democracy, people get to **elect** their leaders and have more say in how their country is run.



HOW TO MAKE A LASAGNE

Course: Dinner

Cuisine: Italian

Serves: 8 people



Instructions

1. Preheat oven to 180 degrees and oil a suitable dish.
2. In a large pan, heat oil over medium-high heat. Add pepper, onion, and garlic. Cook and stir the veggies just until tender (about 3-5 minutes).
3. While the vegetables cook, melt butter and put in 1 tbs of flour. Whisk in milk until you have a white sauce that covers the back of a spoon.
4. When the vegetables are done cooking, add tinned tomatoes and basil.
5. Spread 1/4 of the vegetable sauce mixture in a thin layer in the bottom of the prepared baking dish. Top with 3 no-boil lasagne sheets. Top with white sauce and cheese.
6. Repeat layers two more times.
7. Finish with remaining mozzarella and Parmesan cheese on top. Cover with foil sprayed with cooking spray.
8. Bake for 40 minutes. Remove foil, and bake for another 10 minutes (or until heated through and cheese on top is browned). Let stand for a few minutes before slicing and serving.

Self Workspace for learning facts or additional research.

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.