



Key Vocabulary
Face
Edge
Vertices
Side
Vertex
Corner
Angles
Right Angle
Acute Angle
Obtuse Angle

Shape

2D Shapes:

- triangle:** A yellow equilateral triangle.
- square:** A pink square with labels for 'side' and 'vertex'.
- rectangle:** A yellow rectangle.
- pentagon:** A red pentagon.
- hexagon:** A green hexagon.
- heptagon:** A blue heptagon.
- octagon:** A green octagon.

3D Shapes:

- cube:** A yellow cube with labels for 'face' and 'edge'.
- cuboid:** A purple rectangular prism.
- cylinder:** A light blue cylinder.
- square-based pyramid:** A purple pyramid.
- tetrahedron:** A pink pyramid.
- triangular prism:** An orange triangular prism.
- sphere:** A purple sphere.

Angles

Angles can be used as a description of a turn.

$\frac{1}{4}$ turn $\frac{1}{2}$ turn $\frac{3}{4}$ turn 1 turn clockwise anticlockwise

Different Types of Angles

An angle is created when two straight lines meet at a point or intersect.

Right Angle	Acute Angle Less than 90°	Obtuse Angle Greater than 90° and less than 180°

Types of lines

horizontal	vertical	parallel	perpendicular



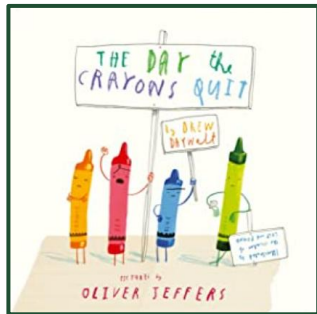
Year 3 English Knowledge Organiser - Summer 2



Core Texts



Izzy Gizmo- Pip Jones



The Day the Crayons Quit – Drew Dewalt

Features of Writing to Persuade

Addresses the reader **directly** to grab their attention and to create the illusion of a relationship with the writer.

Usually written in the **present** tense, referring to what the reader should do **now**.

Use of **rhetorical questions** to force the reader to pause and think.

Repeated words or phrases for **emphasis**.

Opinions supported with **evidence** and examples, balancing personal emotions with facts.

A clearly stated aim of what the writer would like the reader to do.

Commands written using **imperative verbs**.

Advertisement

Sick of shaving your face every day?
Then you need the Beard-Tastic!



If you are fed up with the daily chore of trimming your moustache, you need the Beard-Tastic! It will even curl the ends, leaving you looking extra smart.

The Beard-Tastic's comb setting will ensure that your beard stays beautifully groomed, all day long. **But** if you prefer to be clean-shaven, the Beard-Tastic will shave your face without ever leaving a cut or mark. What more could you need?

Warning: every bathroom cupboard are rusty, dusty pairs of scissors used a **handful** of times to hack at a beard. It is **absolutely** time to throw them away and buy something that works!



Buy the Beard-Tastic from any good department store now! For a limited time only the selling price is just £999!

Buy now while stocks last – you don't want to miss out!

To find out more, go to www.beard-tastic.com

The Beard-Tastic has changed my life! Now I finally have the professional barber experience every day, using this amazing invention from the comfort of my own home!



Features of a Letter Writing

'Dear' or 'To' and recipient's name.

Name and address of sender.

Further reasons or explanations given throughout the main body of the letter.

The date the letter was written.

A summarised request stating next steps.

Name and address of recipient.

Appropriate sign off using 'Yours sincerely', if the recipient's name is known, or 'Yours faithfully' otherwise.

An introductory statement that expresses the reason for the letter and draws the reader in.

Example Letter – Miss Daniels

Miss Daniels
Eastly Primary School
Scotland
S34 7UA

Councillor Davidson
MP Office
Edinburgh
Scotland
S75 9SA

Monday 23rd July 2023

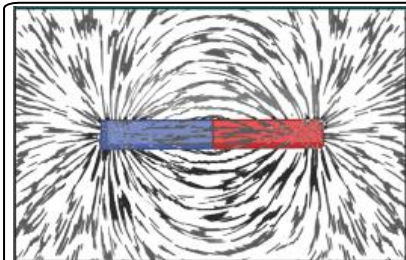
Dear Councillor Davidson,
I am writing to you to request that you please change the speed limit outside our primary school.
As you know, there have been many accidents lately and I am concerned for the safety of our children. How would you feel if a child was knocked down by a car because you did not change the speed limit?
The speed limit is currently 30mph. All I would ask is that this is reduced to 20mph. This will not cause anybody to be late for work as it is such a short road.
I know that you care about our children. I look forward to hearing from you.
Yours sincerely,
Miss Daniels



Key Vocabulary

Magnet	An object which produces a magnetic force that pulls certain objects towards it.
Magnetic	Objects which are attracted to a magnet are magnetic. Objects containing iron, nickel or cobalt metals are magnetic.
Magnetic field	The area around a magnet where there is a magnetic force which will pull magnetic objects towards the magnet.
Poles	North and south poles are found at different ends of a magnet.
Repel	Repulsion is a force that pushes objects away. For example, when a north pole is placed near the north pole of another magnet, the two poles repel (push away from each other).
Attract	Attraction is a force that pulls objects together. For example when a north pole is placed near the south pole of another magnet, the two poles attract (pull together).

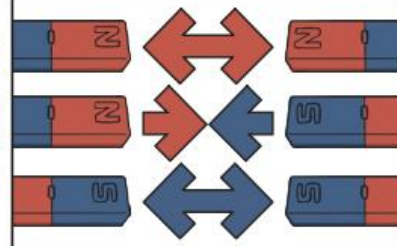
Key Knowledge



Like **poles** repel.
Opposite **poles** attract.

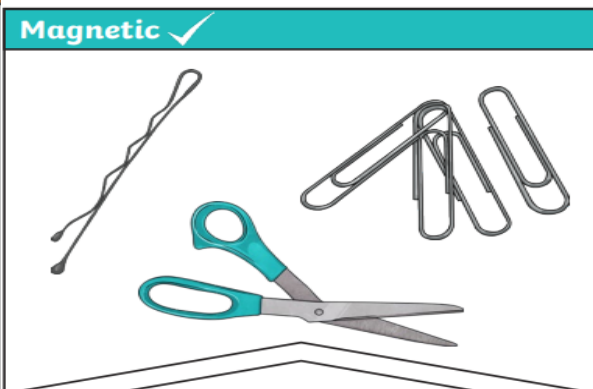


A **magnetic field** is invisible. You can see the **magnetic field** here though. This is what happens when iron filings are placed on top of a piece of paper with a **magnet** underneath.

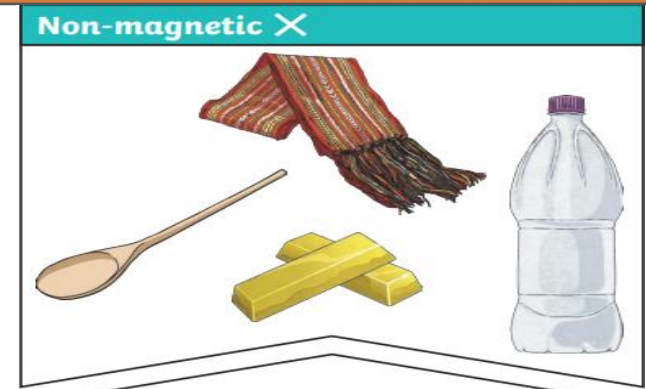


The needle in a compass is a **magnet**. A compass always points north-south on Earth.

Magnetism



These objects contain iron, nickel or cobalt. Not all metals are **magnetic**.



These objects do not contain iron, nickel or cobalt.





Year 3 History Knowledge Organiser – Summer 2

Key Vocabulary

city-state	An area of land that had its own government
democracy	A system of government where lots of people have a say in how the place is run .
citizen	A member of a city state with political rights
Mount Olympus	The highest mountain in Greece, believed to be the home of the gods in Greek mythology.
demigod	A being with both divine and human ancestry, often featured in Greek mythology.

Architecture

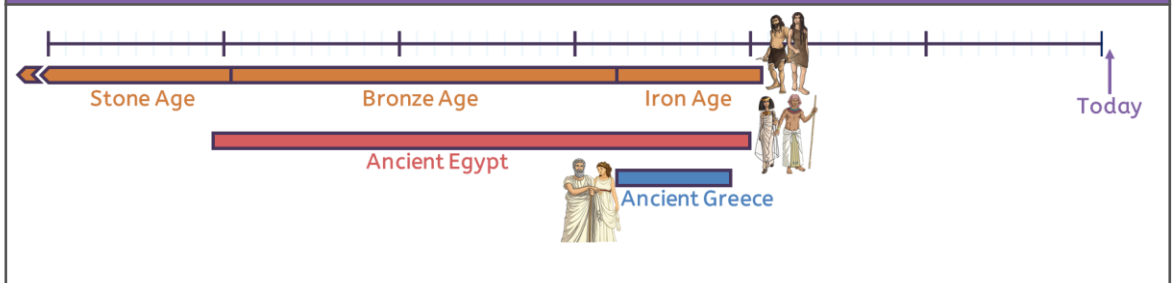
Doric order	Ionic order	Corinthian order

Where is Ancient Greece?



Ancient Greece was made up of lots of **city-states**, like Athens and Sparta. These had their own government and identity.

Timeline



Knowledge and beliefs

- Ancient Greeks developed lots of new ideas in science (like the scientific method), language (like an alphabet and words that we use in English today), mathematics and medicine.
- The ancient Greeks learnt from and built on other people's ideas, particularly from ancient Sumer (Asia) and Egypt (Africa).



Year 3 Geography Knowledge Organiser – Summer 1



Key Vocabulary	
Tourist	Someone who visits a place for leisure.
Tourism	The business of encouraging tourists to come to a place and help them enjoy themselves.
Social impact	Describing an impact on the lives of people.
Economic impact	An impact that relates to money in the area.
Environmental impact	Describing an impact on the local environment.

Key Knowledge	
Europe	Tourism
Europe is the continent we live in. It is split into lots of different countries. Part of the country of Russia is in Europe, and part of it is in Asia.	A tourist is someone who visits a place for leisure (for fun!). Whenever we <u>go on holiday</u> – inside or outside of the UK – we are tourists. Tourism is the business of encouraging tourists to come to a place, and to help them enjoy themselves when they arrive.

Geography



Timeline

Social, economic, and environmental impacts



social

describing an impact on the lives of people



economic

an impact that relates to money in the area



environmental

describing an impact on the local environment

Tourism can have social, economic and environmental impacts on an area. For example:

- Tourists may not always behave and upset the local population.
- Local traditions keep going and can be shared with tourists from across the world.

- Tourism creates jobs in an area, in places like restaurants, tour companies and activity centres.
- The cost of homes and activities in the area may rise and be too expensive for local people.

- Tourists may bring extra traffic and pollution and they may drop litter.
- Wildlife and the environment may be damaged by the activity of tourists.















Year 3 Maths Knowledge Organiser – Summer 1





Key Vocabulary
pounds (£)
pence
coin
note
seconds
minutes
hours
analogue
digital
duration


Money

 1p One Penny	 2p Two Pence	 5p Five Pence	 10p Ten Pence
 20p Twenty Pence	 50p Fifty Pence	 £1 One Pound	 £2 Two Pounds


 £5 five pounds	 £10 ten pounds	 £20 twenty pounds	 £50 fifty pounds
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Pounds and Pence	Convert Pounds and Pence
 £3 and 25 pence	 £52 and 13 pence

Adding Amounts



£1 and 60p



£1 and 52p

£1 and 60p + £1 and 52p
There is £2 and 112p.
112p is £1 and 12p.
Altogether there is £3 and 12p.

Subtracting Amounts

£2 and 35p - 55p





£1 and 80p £2 £2 and 35p

Giving Change

£10

£9 100p










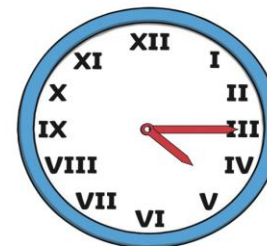
£5 and 67p

£9 - £5 = £4
100p - 67p = 33p
£4 and 33p change

Time

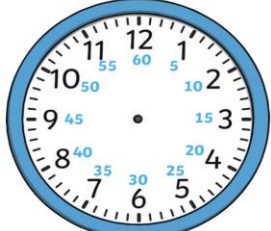
 <p>Minute Hand The long hand points to the minutes past or the minutes to the hour.</p> <p>Hour Hand The short hand points to the hour. If this hand is pointing between hours, it is either past the earlier hour or to the later hour.</p>	 twelve o'clock	 quarter past twelve
	 half past twelve	 quarter to one

Time and Roman Numerals



Hours, Minutes and Seconds

There are **60 seconds** in a minute.

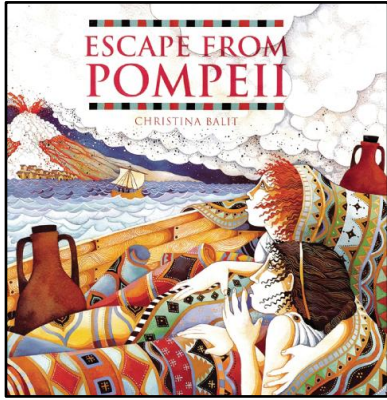


There are **60 minutes** in an hour.





Core Texts



Escape From Pompeii

Features of Retelling

- Title
- Opening that introduces characters and settings using descriptive language
- Buildup containing hints and clues about what will happen
- Climax where something goes wrong, and our characters have to find a way out
- Resolution to solve the climax and the problems this has brought
- Ending, showing the aftermath for the characters
- Rhetorical questions

Some twins are the best of friends while others (like Susie and Patrick) are perhaps more like the worst of enemies! Susie was a lively, adventurous girl with a wild imagination. Patrick was the complete opposite and was a quiet, shy boy, who liked to keep his imagination fixed on the books he read and the drawings he created. Often, people were amazed that they were even related! They never got along and bickered constantly.

One morning during the summer holidays, Susie and Patrick were in the middle of a particularly nasty disagreement over which TV channel they wanted to watch. "Stop it at once!" roared Dad. His face was like a raging bull as he told both of them to go and play outside immediately. "Can't you try to find some common ground where you could at least pretend to get along?" pleaded Dad.

When he had caught up with Susie, Patrick found her peering into a dark, brick-red tunnel with no light coming from the other side. "Let's go, scaredy-cat!" called Susie adventurously before she rapidly disappeared into the tunnel. A storm was coming and it was starting to get dark. Patrick didn't want to be left on his own. He followed her in and felt his way along the dark tunnel until he reached the other end.

- This book is written **chronologically** (in the order events took place).
- The main body of the text is written in the **past tense** (the events have already happened).
- The story is told from a **third person** viewpoint (the narrator is not in the story themselves but reports what happened using the pronouns 'they' and 'he').
- As with most narrative, the story contains **description, action and dialogue**.
- The **dialogue** within the story is written in the **present tense** (happening now) and in the **first person** (using the pronouns 'I', 'we', 'me', 'my', 'our').

Features of a Poem

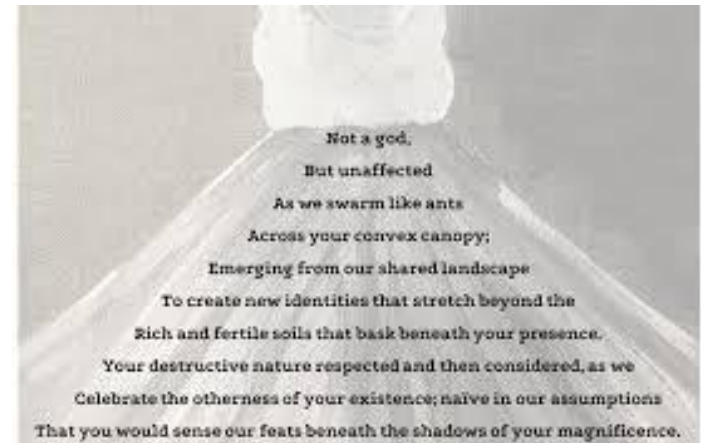
Structure

- Written in verses
- Each line starts with a capital letter
- A comma usually at the end of each line



Language Features

- Alliteration
- Figurative language
- Imagery
- Metaphor
- Onomatopoeia
- Pattern
- Personification
- Repetition
- Rhyme
- Rhythm
- Simile
- Verse



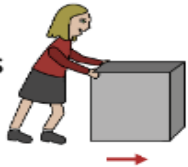


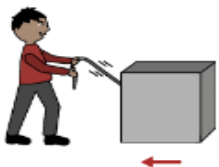
Key Vocabulary

Friction	A force that acts between two surfaces that are sliding, or are trying to slide, across each other.
Force	A push or a pull experienced by one object.
Opposing	Describing something that acts against (is the opposite of) something else
Repeatable	Describing data that is the same every time a single group of people conduct the experiment
Push	A force that moves an object away from another object
Pull	A force that moves an object towards another object

Key Knowledge


A **force** is a **push** or a **pull** between two objects.

Pushes move objects away from you. 

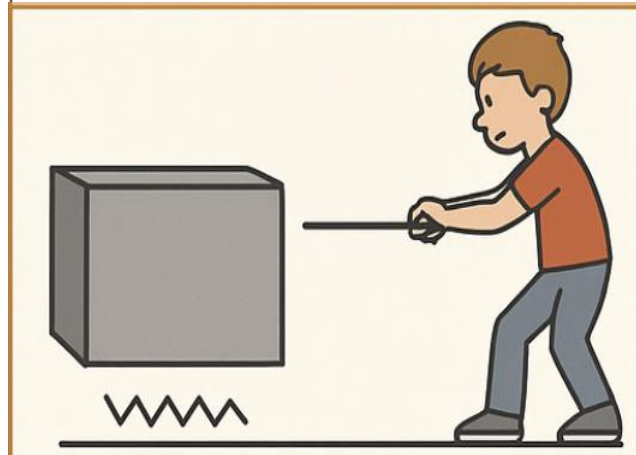
Pulls move objects towards you. 

We can use arrows to show the forces acting on an object.

- The **length** of the arrow can be changed to show **bigger** and **smaller** forces:
- The **direction** of the force is shown by the arrowhead:



Friction



Friction is a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying, to slide, across each other.

It slows objects down.

