

Year 3 Geography Knowledge Organiser – Summer 1



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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

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.

Tourism

A tourist is someone who visits a place for leisure (for fun!). Whenever we go on holiday – 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





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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

Pounds and Pence

£3 and 25 pence £52 and 13 pence

Convert Pounds and Pence




120 pence
100 pence is £1.
120 pence is £1 and 20 pence.

Adding Amounts



?

£1 and 60p

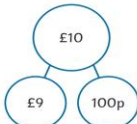


£1 and 60p + £1 and 52p
There is £2 and 112p.
112p is £1 and 12p.
Altogether there is £3 and 12p.

Subtracting Amounts





Giving Change




£10
£9 100p

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








Time

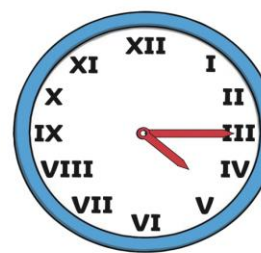


Minute Hand
The long hand points to the minutes past or the minutes to the hour.

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.

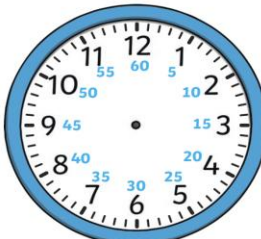
 12:00 twelve o'clock	 12:15 quarter past twelve
 12:30 half past twelve	 12:45 quarter to one

Time and Roman Numerals



Hours, Minutes and Seconds

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



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

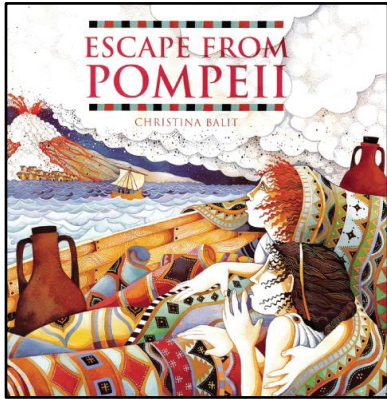


Year 3 English Knowledge Organiser - Summer 1



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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

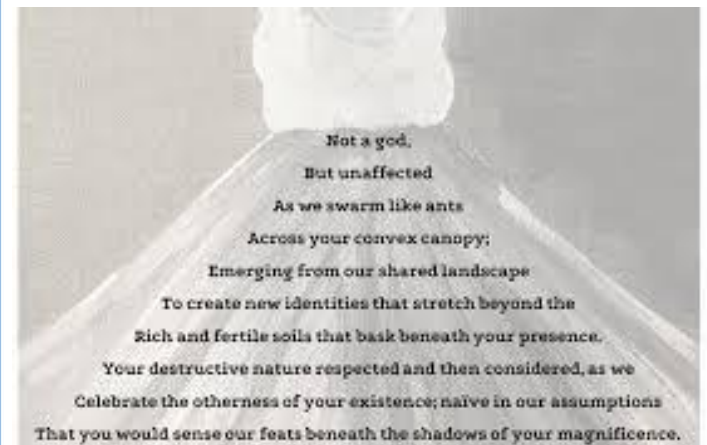
Structure

- 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





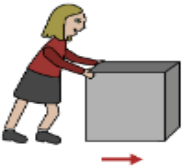
Key Vocabulary

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

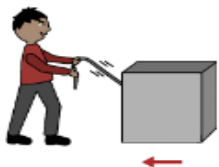
Key Knowledge

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

Pushes move objects away from you.



Pulls move objects towards you.

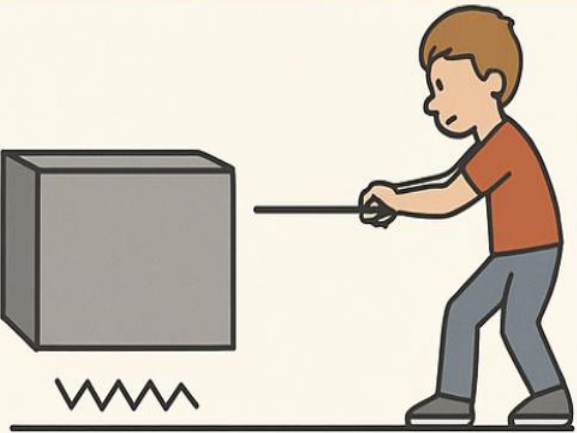


We can use arrows to show the forces acting on an object.

- 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.

