

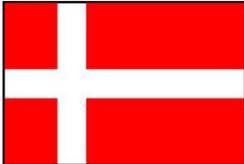
Knowledge Organiser-Geography-Northern Europe

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Scandinavia	The countries in Northern Europe- Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Iceland.
Climate	The weather in a place over a long period of time.
Weather	The outside atmosphere- rain, cloudy, windy, sunny.
Migration	The movement from one place to another.
Compass	An object used that helps with directions.
Adapt	To change or adjust something.
Explorer	A person who explores and/or finds a new place.
Human features	Things built by humans: man-made.
Physical features	Things found in the natural environment- not man-made.
Inuits	A group of people who live in Scandinavia and the Arctic.

A Map of Northern Europe



Flags of Northern European Countries

<u>Norway</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Finland</u>	<u>Iceland</u>
				



Roald Amundsen (1872 - 1928) was born in Norway. He was an explorer of the North and South Poles. He led the first expedition to reach the South Pole and was the first person to visit both the North and South Pole.

Knowledge Organiser

Palm Cross



Friday Cross

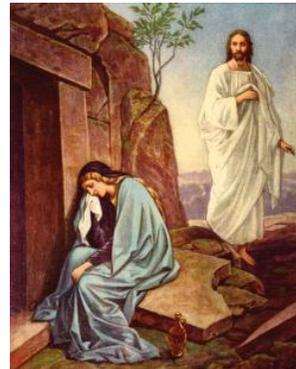
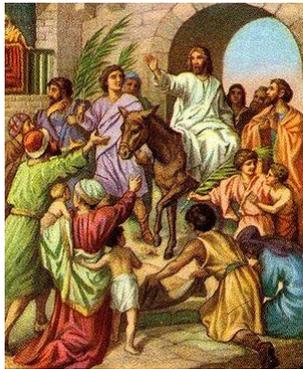


Sunday Cross



Key Vocabulary:

Salvation	The preservation or deliverance from harm, ruin, or loss. The deliverance from sin and its consequences, believed by Christians to be brought about by faith in Christ.
Easter	The most important and oldest festival of the Christian Church, celebrating the resurrection of Christ and held between 21 March and 25 April, on the first Sunday after the first full moon following the northern spring equinox.
Holy Week	The week before Easter, starting on Palm Sunday.
Palm Sunday	The Sunday before Easter, on which Christ's entry into Jerusalem is celebrated in many Christian churches by processions in which branches of palms are carried.
Maundy Thursday	The Thursday before Easter, observed in the Christian Church as a commemoration of the Last Supper.
Good Friday	The Friday before Easter Sunday, on which the Crucifixion of Christ is commemorated in the Christian Church. It is traditionally a day of fasting and penance.
Easter Sunday	The day on which the festival of Easter is celebrated. A Christian festival and holiday commemorating the resurrection of Jesus from the dead,
Crucifixion	An ancient form of execution in which a person was nailed or bound to a cross.



60 seconds = 1 minute

Year 3 Measurement



Roman Numerals



o'clock



quarter past



half past



quarter to

January = 31 days

February = 28 days
(29 on a leap year)

March = 31 days

April = 30 days

May = 31 days

June = 30 days

July = 31 days

August = 31 days

September = 30 days

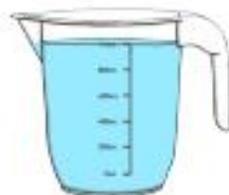
October = 31 days

November = 30 days

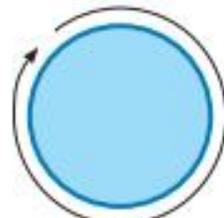
December = 31 days



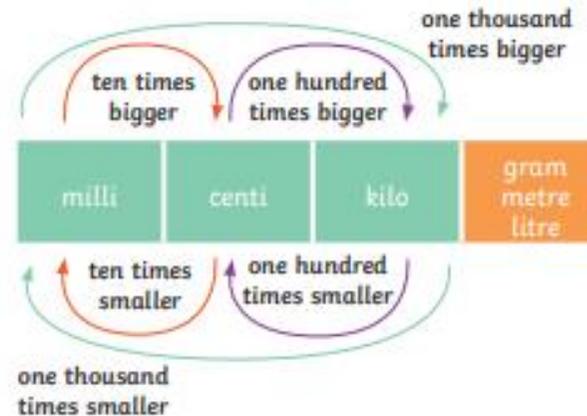
100 ml
100 millilitres



1l
1 litre



Perimeter



1p



2p



5p



10p



20p



50p



£1



£2



£5



£10



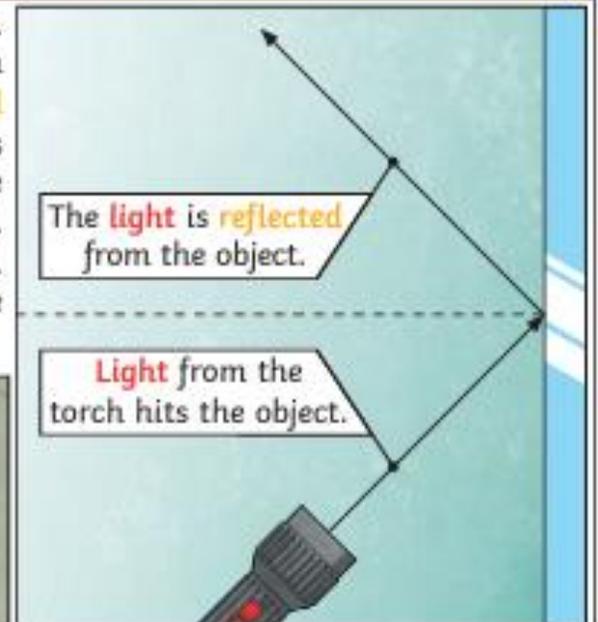
£20

Key Vocabulary

light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
light source	An object that makes its own light .
dark	Dark is the absence of light .
reflection	The process where light hits the surface of an object and bounces back into our eyes.
reflect	To bounce off.
reflective	A word to describe something which reflects light well.
ray	Waves of light are called light rays . They can also be called beams.

Key Knowledge

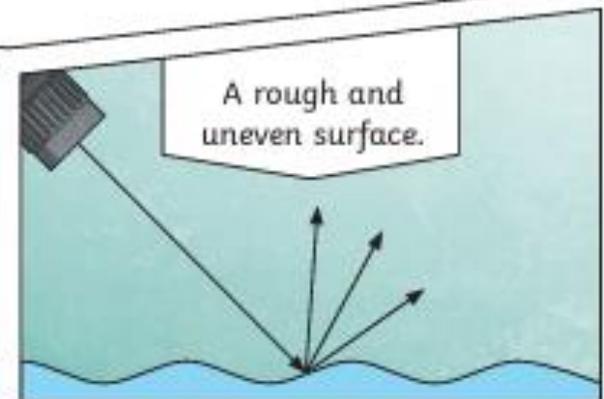
We need **light** to be able to see things. **Light** travels in a straight line. When **light** hits an object, it is **reflected** (bounces off). If the **reflected light** hits our eyes, we can see the object. Some surfaces and materials **reflect light** well. Other materials do not **reflect light** well. **Reflective** surfaces and materials can be very useful...



Mirrors **reflect light** very well, so they create a clear image. An image in a mirror appears to be reversed. For example, if you look in a mirror and raise your right hand, the mirror image appears to raise its left hand.



The surfaces that reflect **light** best are smooth, shiny and flat.



To look at all the planning resources linked to the Light unit,

Top trumps database

Category	Put into groups which have similar or the same properties.
Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation.
Database	For collecting and organising data stored on an electronic device.
Fields (data)	Categories which information can be sorted into.
Filter (data)	Displays specified or selected data types.
Graphs and charts	Visual methods of representing data.
Information	Knowledge which can be remembered, written in documents or stored in different forms as data, such as in video files and audio recordings.
Record	To log information in the present (for example data during a science experiment), to look back on it in the future.
Sort	To arrange items by an order or into a category.
Spreadsheet	A file where you can input, sort and analyse data across a series of cells.

Key facts

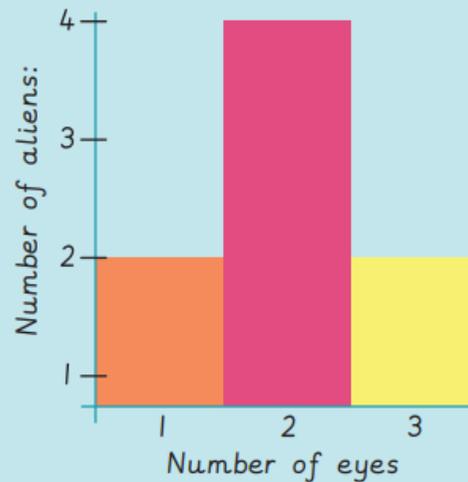
Aliens:



Database: Can you identify each alien?

Aliens:	Colour:	Eyes:	Legs:	Lives:
Edward	Purple	2	0	Neptune
Tony	Yellow	3	2	Mars
Gordon	Green	2	2	Venus
Joanne	Green	3	12	Mars
Flora	Pink	2	2	Jupiter
Derek	Teal	1	0	Neptune
Roberta	Orange	2	2	Neptune
Luna	Purple	1	2	Saturn

Bar graph: How many eyes do they have?



Pie chart: Where do they live?

