

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

Norway



Denmark



Sweden



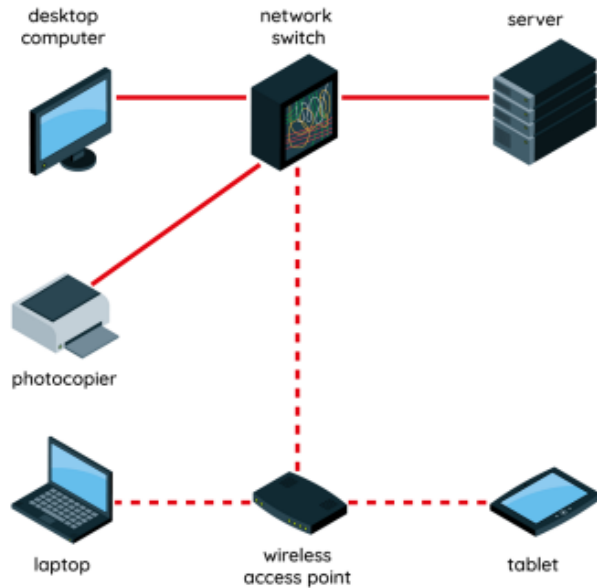
Finland



Iceland

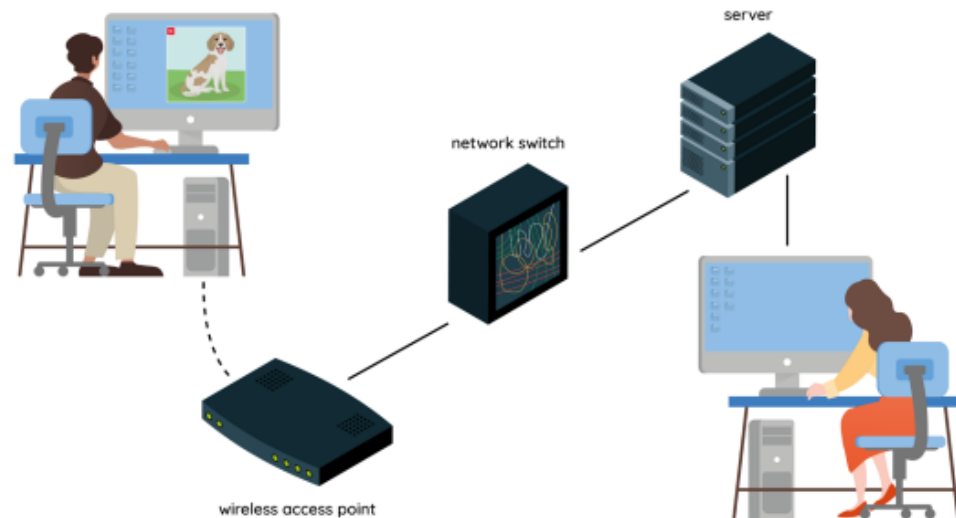


Roald Amundsen (1872 - 1928) was born in Norway. He was an explorer of the North and South Poles. He led the first expedition to reach the South Pole and was the first person to visit both the North and South Pole.

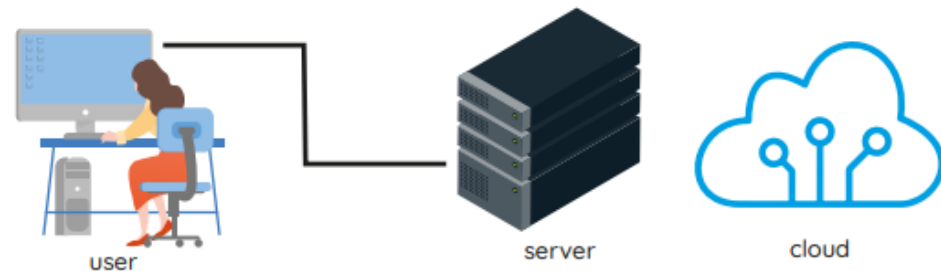


A network is made up of different devices.

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



Different files can be sent through a network, including music, videos and photos.



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

device	Equipment created for a certain purpose or job.
internet	A global network of computers and servers that share and exchange information.
network	Multiple devices connected via the internet or a local network to share files and information.
network switch	A device that deals with the movement of network information.
packet data	The transmission of data in small pieces over a network, which are then reassembled at their destination.
router	A device that provides internet access to a network via wired or wireless connections.
server	A computer that supplies data and information to other devices.
the cloud	Refers to data and files that are stored and accessed on servers via the internet.
user	An individual who uses a computer and its applications.
Wi-Fi	A wireless network connection that allows devices to connect without cables.
wired	A 'wired' device is connected to the network via cables.
wireless	A 'wireless' device connects to the network via signals.
wireless access point	A device that enables other electronic devices to connect wirelessly to the internet.

1

uno
one

2

dos
two

3

tres
three

4

cuatro
four

5

cinco
five

6

seis
six

7

siete
seven

8

ocho
eight

9

nueve
nine

10

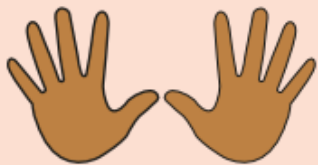
diez
ten

11

once
eleven

12

doce
twelve



¿Cuántos?

How many?



más

add/more



menos

minus/less


$$2 + 2 = 4$$

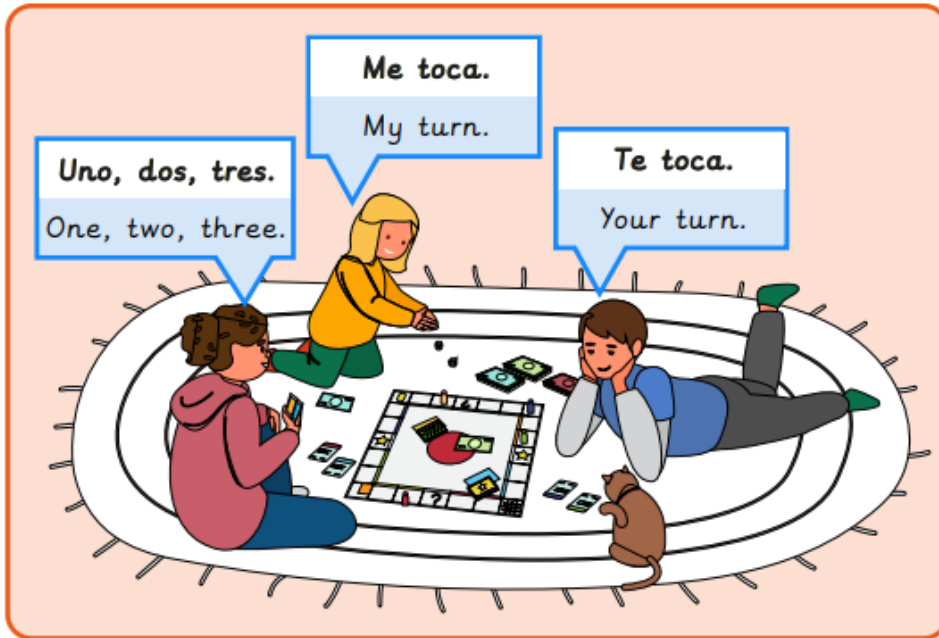
Dos más dos son cuatro.

$$2 + 2 = 4$$


$$5 - 2 = 3$$

Cinco menos dos son tres.

$$5 - 2 = 3$$



The letter 'u' in Spanish makes a sound like 'oo' in English.
uno, **u**úmero, ¿y **u**?

The letter 'ñ' is made with the letter n and a wavy accent called a tilde. It makes the 'ny' sound you hear in 'ca**ny**on'.
a**ñ**o, un ni**ñ**o, Se**ñ**orita

The letter 'z' makes a 'th' sound as in 'think'. The letter 'c' makes the same sound in front of the letters 'i' or 'e'.
die**z**, **c**inco, **f**eliz

Year 3: Pentatonic melodies and composition (Chinese New Year)

Musical style: Folk music from China



Traditional folk music of China. As with most folk music, we often do not know who wrote these songs and they have been passed onto generations by people singing them.

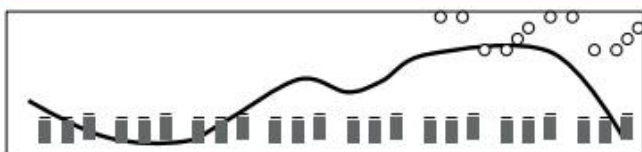
Vocabulary

Crescendo When the music gets gradually louder.

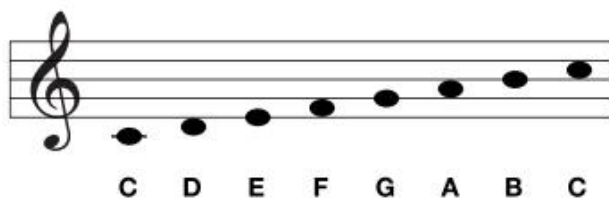
Pentatonic A scale made up of five notes.

Notation The way that music is written so that others can play it.

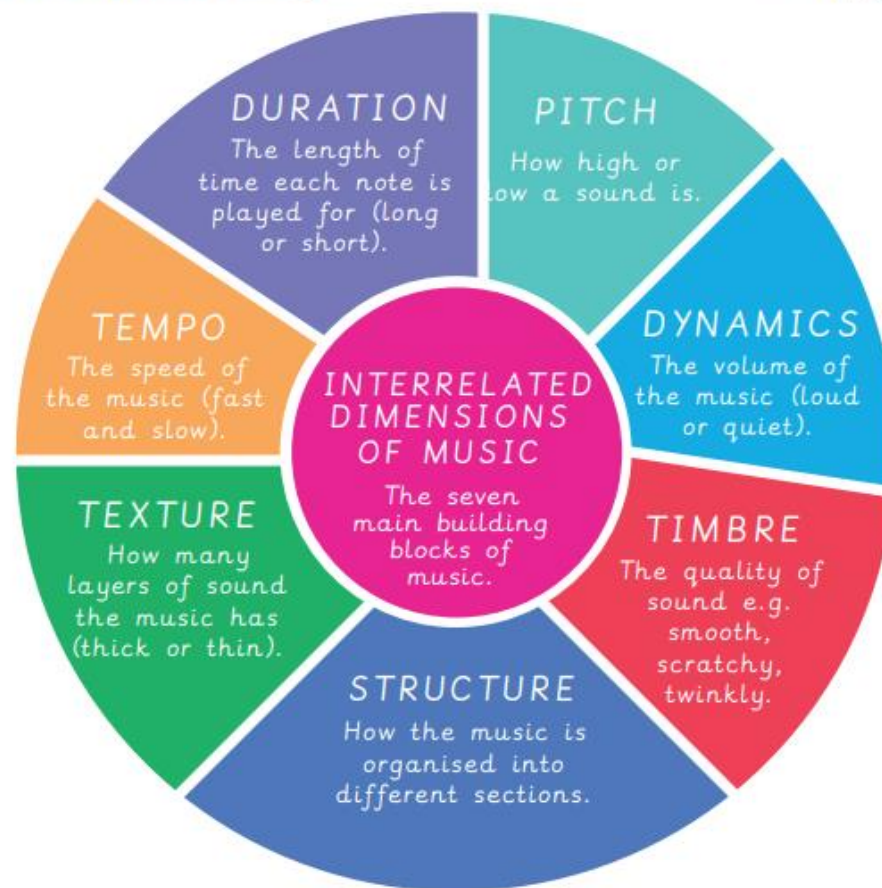
Graphic score



Staff and letter notation



Musical notation helps us to 'write' and 'read' the melodies so they won't be forgotten and can be played by others.



Tips for improving your performance - FACE


Fluency Reducing hesitation.

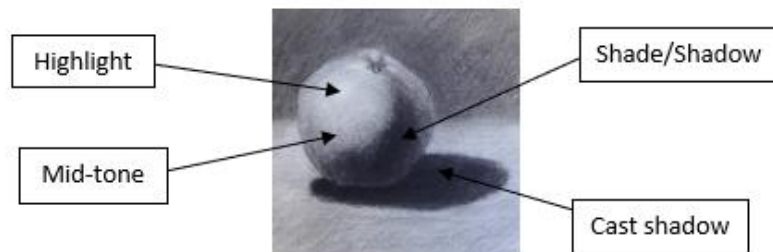
Accuracy Getting the melody right.

Control Instrumental technique.

Expression Giving a personal response to the music.

Knowledge Organiser- Still Life and Form (Visual Arts – Year 3)

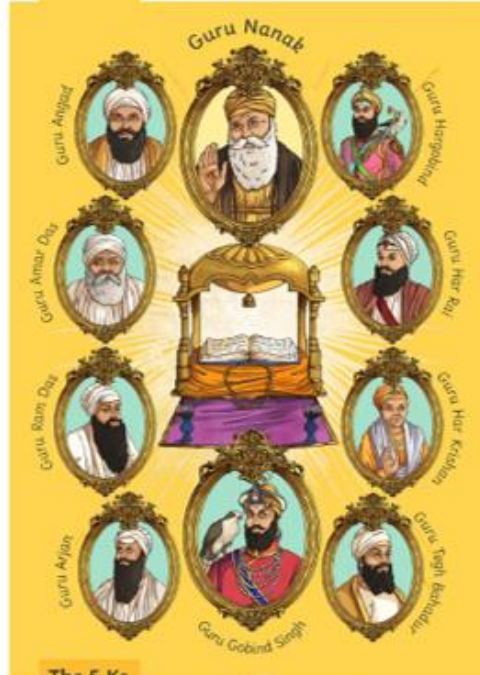
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Still life	A picture of something that does not move.
Form	Form means the 3d shapes in art. In a drawing or painting an artist can create the illusion that an object is 3d rather than flat.
Tone	How dark or light something is. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3d object.
Shade/shadow	The parts of an object that are darker.
Highlight	The parts of an object where the light is strongest or lightest.
Mid-tone	Tones between the highlights and shadows.
Cast shadow	Where an object makes a shadow on something else e.g. a table underneath it.
Cross hatching	A technique of creating tone by drawing lines which cross over each other. 
Tints/Shades	A tint is the mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is the mixture of a colour with black, which reduces lightness.



Art	Artist/Title
	<i>Still Life with Peaches and a Glass, from Herculaneum, (50 CE)</i>
	Giorgio Morandi, <i>Still Life with Five Objects, (1956)</i>
	Paul Cézanne, <i>Still Life, Pitcher and Fruit (1894)</i>

Sikhism

gurus



symbols



festivals



The 5 Ks



Gurdwara: Outside



Gurdwara: Inside



Key Vocabulary

metre (m)

centimetre (cm)

millimetre (mm)

height

length

width

perimeter

further/furthest

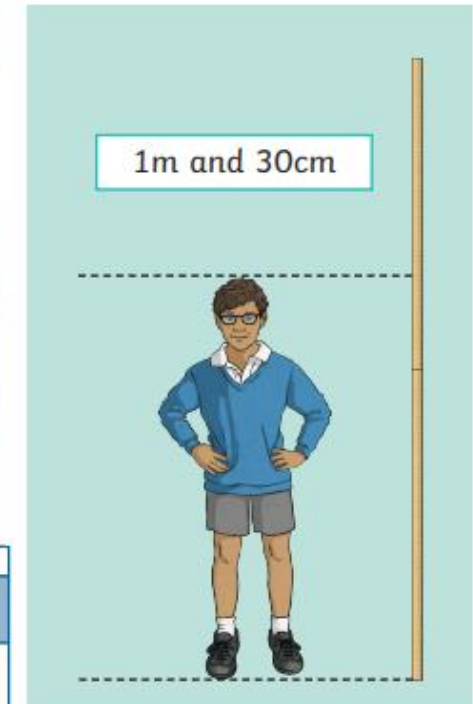
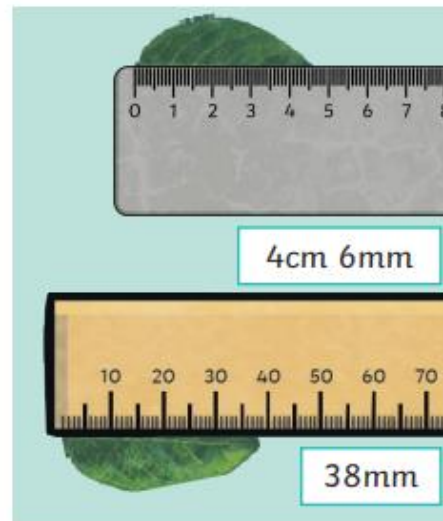
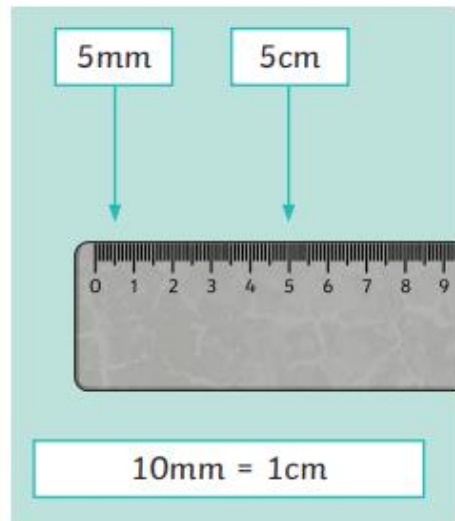
higher/highest

longer/longest




shorter/shortest

taller/tallest

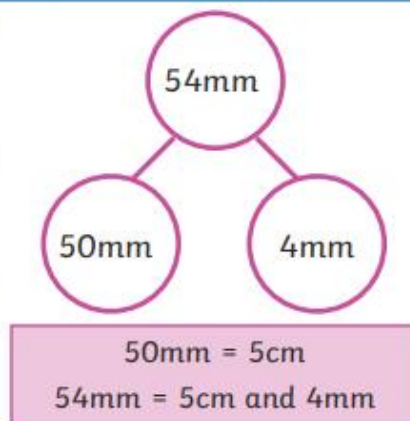
Measure Length



Which Unit of Measure?

	mm cm (m)
	mm (cm) m
	(mm) cm m

Equivalent Length



100 centimetres = 1 metre
10 millimetres = 1 centimetre

317cm	
300cm	17cm
3m	17cm
3m 17cm	

Mass and Capacity

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Key Vocabulary

mass

gram

kilogram

capacity

volume

millilitre

litre

lighter

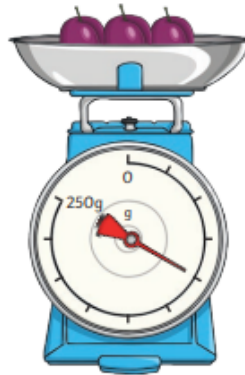
heavier

Measure and Compare Mass

Scales can be used to measure grams.

A gram is a unit of measurement that is used to measure the mass of something.

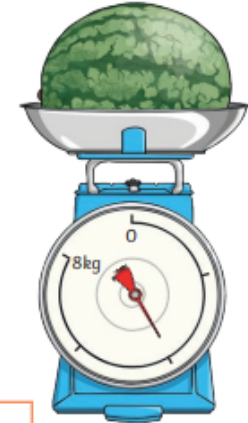
Grams can be written as **g**.



Scales can be used to measure kilograms.

A kilogram is a unit of measurement that is greater than a gram. It is also used to measure the mass of something.

Kilograms can be written as **kg**.



To compare mass, we can use the words heavier and lighter.

$$1000\text{g} = 1\text{kg}$$

$$6\text{kg and } 300\text{g} > 3\text{kg and } 600\text{g}$$
$$\frac{1}{2}\text{kg} = 500\text{g}$$

Measure and Compare Capacity

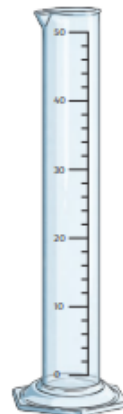
Capacity is the amount of liquid a container can hold.

Volume is how much liquid is in the container.

Measuring cylinders can be used to measure smaller volumes.

Smaller volumes are measured in millilitres.

Millilitres can be written as ml.



Measuring jugs can be used to measure larger volumes.

Greater volumes are measured in litres.

Litres can be written as l.



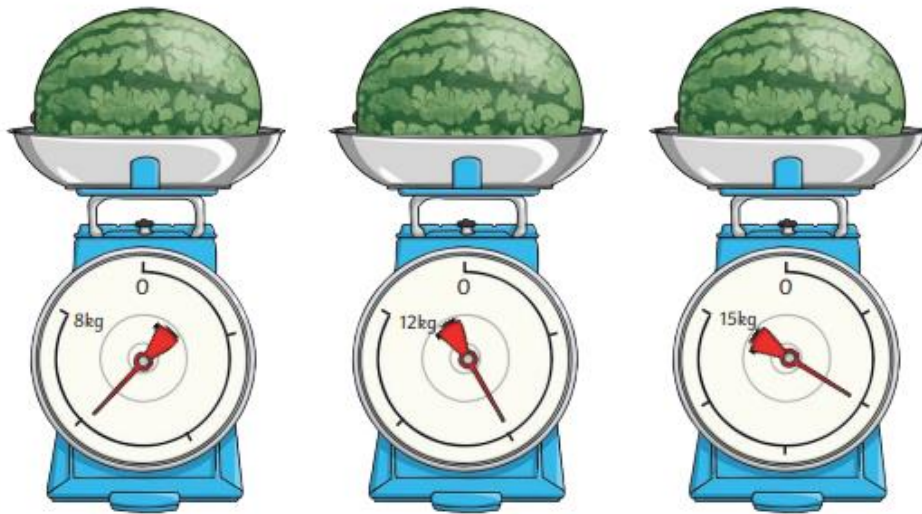
$$1000\text{ml} = 1\text{l}$$

$$200\text{ml} < \frac{1}{4}\text{l}$$
$$2\text{l and } 400\text{ml} = 2400\text{ml}$$

Mass and Capacity

Mass

Each of the melons has a mass of 6kg but the arrows are all pointing at different points on the scales. This is because each of the measuring scales have different increments marked on them.



Add and Subtract Mass

$$600\text{g} + 500\text{g} = 1100\text{g} = \mathbf{1\text{kg and }100\text{g}}$$

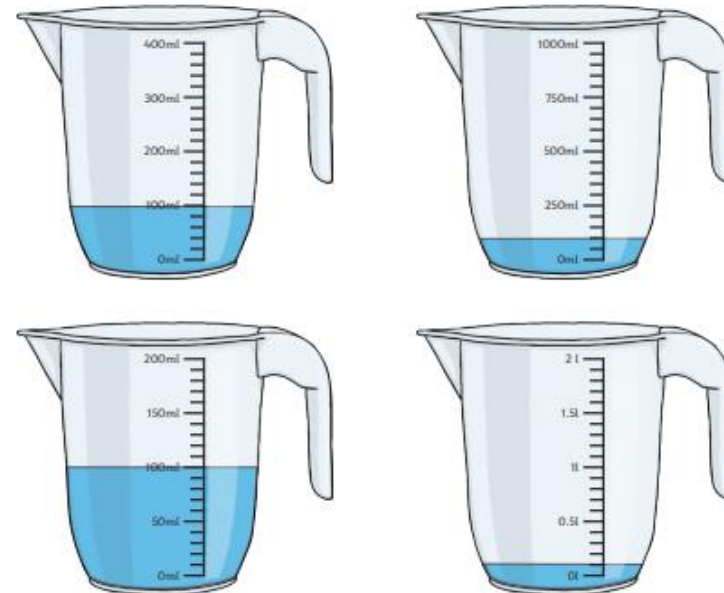
$$1\text{kg} - 300\text{g} = 1000\text{g} - 300\text{g} = \mathbf{700\text{g}}$$



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Capacity

Measuring containers all have different capacities.



The volume of liquid in each container is 100ml. Each container has a different capacity.

Add and Subtract Capacities

$$800\text{ml} + 400\text{ml} = 1200\text{ml} = \mathbf{1\text{l and }200\text{ml}}$$

$$1\text{l }300\text{ml} - 200\text{ml} = \mathbf{1\text{l and }100\text{ml}}$$



Writing Mat Expected Year 3

Punctuation Power!	
A	Capital letters for the start of sentences, names and places.
.	A full stop at the end of a sentence.
!	Exclamation marks for exclamations or surprise.
?	Question marks for questions.
'	Apostrophes for showing something belongs to someone and to mark missing letters in contracted words, e.g. didn't.
,	Commas to separate items on a list.
""	Inverted commas to show direct speech.

Can you squeeze in some co-ordinating conjunctions?	
F	for
A	and
N	nor
B	but
O	or
Y	yet
S	so

Know your Prefixes
un- means not
pre- means before
mis- means wrong
super- means above
re- means again
sub- means under
inter- means between
anti- means against
auto- means self
im/ir/in/il- mean not

Which is Witch? Don't Muddle Your Homophones
there/their/they're
our/are
two/too/to
your/you're
here/hear

Fantastic Ways to Show Time, Place and Cause in Your Sentences		
Subordinating Conjunctions		
when	before	because
after	while	
Prepositions		
in	during	because of
over	near	until
above	behind	
Adverbs		
next	soon	then
therefore		

Super Spellings... I need to know **most** of these:

accident	centre	experience	important	ordinary	reign
accidentally	century	experiment	interest	particular	remember
actual	certain	extreme	island	peculiar	sentence
actually	circle	famous	knowledge	perhaps	separate
address	complete	favourite	learn	popular	special
although	consider	February	length	position	straight
answer	continue	forwards	library	possess	strange
appear	decide	fruit	material	possession	strength
arrive	describe	grammar	medicine	possible	suppose
believe	different	group	mention	potatoes	surprise
bicycle	difficult	guard	minute	pressure	therefore
breath	disappear	guide	natural	probably	though
breathe	early	heard	naughty	promise	thought
build	earth	heart	notice	purpose	through
busy	eight	height	occasion	quarter	various
business	eighth	history	occasionally	question	weight
calendar	enough	imagine	often	recent	woman
caught	exercise	increase	opposite	regular	women

Don't forget to organise your writing into **paragraphs**. Each one needs a few sentences linked to the same theme.