

Key facts



Fruits and vegetables are full of vitamins, minerals and fibre. The different colours give a clue to what they contain.



Blue and purple: vitamin C and fibre.



Red: vitamin A and vitamin C.



Green: vitamin E, iron, B vitamins and calcium.



Orange and yellow: vitamin A, vitamin C and fibre.



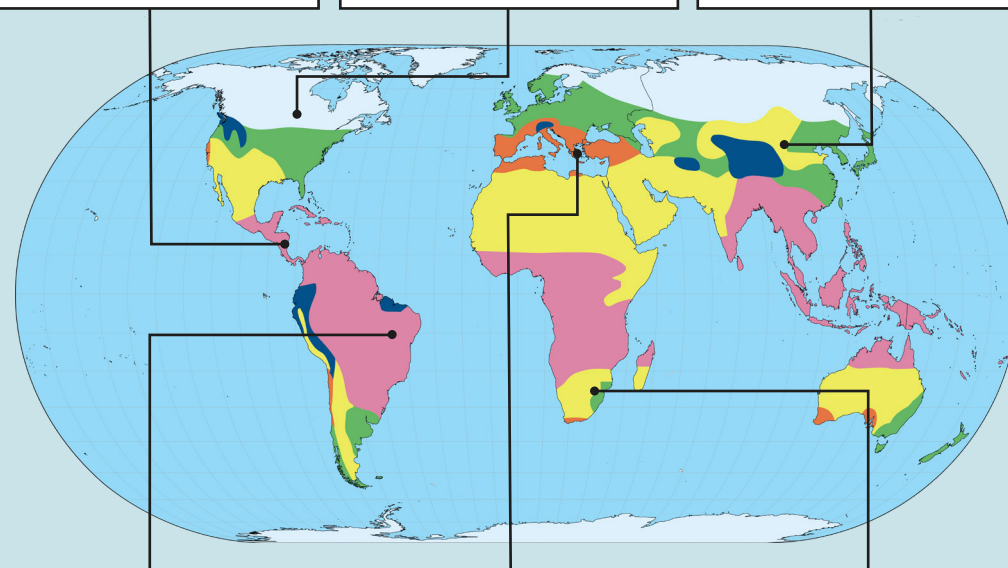
pumpkins from Mexico



soya beans from Canada



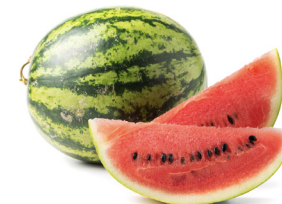
plums from China



bananas from Brazil



olives from Greece



watermelons from South Africa

D&T - Eating seasonally

appearance	The way something looks.
climate	The weather conditions that an area usually has.
complementary	Things that go together like colours or flavours.
design	A plan for a recipe or dish.
evaluate	To decide how good something is.
export	Food sold to another country.
import	Food bought from another country.
ingredients	Foods that a recipe is made from.
peel	To remove the skin of fruit or vegetables.
seasonal	Food that grows at a certain time of the year.
temperate	A climate with four seasons like the UK.
texture	The way food feels in your mouth.
weather	The temperature or conditions outside.



cutting



grating



spreading



taste testing



peeling

Vocabulary

Material	A material is any substance that has a name.
Raw materials	A material that is found in nature and that have not been changed by humans.
Synthetic materials	A material that has been made by a human.

Raw Materials

Some raw materials come from under the ground:

Example	Where can it be used for?
Coal and Oil	Used as fuel for vehicles
Sand and Clay	To make ornaments or for building
Copper and Iron	Used to make hard objects

Some raw materials come from living things:

Living thing	Example	What is it used for?
Plants	Rubber	Tyres, balloons, shoe soles
	Wood	Hard objects and as fuel
	Cotton	For clothes, towels and sheets
Animals	Wool	To make cloth
	Leather	For clothing, footwear and bags
	Silk	To make clothing and decorations

Synthetic materials

are often made from raw materials.

Example	Made from	What is it used for?
Plastic	Oil	Strong objects of any shape
Paper	Wood	For writing or packaging
Glass	Sand	Strong, see-through objects
Brick	Clay	To make buildings

How to make synthetic materials – examples

To make glass:

1. Sand can be mixed with some other materials.
2. The mixture is heated until it gets very hot and becomes a liquid.
3. The liquid glass is pushed or knocked into the right shape.
4. The liquid cools down to become solid glass

To make paper:

1. Trees are cut down and stripped of their bark
2. The trees are chopped up into wood chips
3. Wood chips are boiled with water to make a paste
4. The paste is squeezed and flattened to remove water
5. The flattened paste is dried and cut to make paper

Recycling – the process of collecting and reusing materials to make new synthetic materials

It is important to recycle for 3 reasons:

1. Raw materials will eventually run out
2. Collecting raw materials can destroy natural habitats
3. Throwing away materials fills up landfill sites

Living sustainably - to live in a way that means humans will have enough materials to live in the future

Ways that we can live sustainably:

1. Recycle as many materials as we can
2. Only throw away biodegradable materials
3. Use less fossil fuels by
 - using less electricity
 - use cars, buses, trains and planes less
 - get food that is grown near where you live

Year 3: Jazz

Musical style: Jazz

This unit is about Jazz music, including the styles of Ragtime, Traditional jazz and Swing. It was started by African-Americans in New Orleans, who mixed African and European musical styles together to create the Jazz style.



FAMOUS JAZZ MUSICIANS

Scott Joplin

Cab Calloway

Ella Fitzgerald

Instruments

Trumpet

Piano

Trombone

Drums

Contrabass

Saxophone

Vocabulary

1890-1920

Ragtime

Early jazz piano music which uses syncopation and off-beats.

1917

Traditional jazz

A type of jazz music using a large band with call and response and improvisation.

1926

Scat

A type of jazz singing where the vocalist makes up sounds and rhythms to mimic the sound of instruments.

Motif

A short pattern of pitches used repeatedly.

Swung rhythm

A pair of quavers which are not played equally.

Syncopation

Playing or emphasising the off beat.

Tempo

The speed or pace of the music. It can change throughout a piece of music.

Rhythm

A pattern of long and short sounds (and silences) within a piece of music.

Off-beat

The beats in between the ones you would naturally clap on.

Call and response

When the leader sings or plays a part, and everyone sings or plays a response back.

Improvising

Making up music as it is played or performed.

Knowledge Organiser



Year 3 - Valuing Difference

Key questions

Recognising and Respecting Diversity

Are all families the same? If not,
how are they different?

What is good about having
different community groups? Why?

What is prejudice?

Where does prejudice come from?

Can prejudice be challenged?

How?

Being Respectful and Tolerant

Are tolerance and respect the
same? Do we need both?

Do we have respect and tolerance
in our classroom? What does it
do?

Have you shown respect and
tolerance at any time? How and
Why?

Has anyone shown you respect
and tolerance? How did it make
you feel?

Key vocabulary

family different

name calling prejudice

tolerance community

strangers bullying differences

belonging respect

identity families similarities

I can ...

I can give examples of different
community groups and what is
good about having different
groups.

I can talk about examples in our
classroom where respect and
tolerance have helped to make it a
happier, safer place.

Knowledge organiser

Vocabulary	
City	A large settlement that usually has more than 100,000 people
Employment	A job – that pays money in return for work
Land use	The purpose or use of an area of land
Leisure	Activities that people do in their spare time when they are not working
Megacity	A city with at least 10 million people
Population	The number of people in a particular place
Population density	The number of people per square kilometre
Settlement	A place where humans live
Town	A medium-sized settlement that can have between 1,000 and 100,000 people
Village	A small settlement that can have between 100 and approximately 3,000 people



Village – Trška Gora, Slovenia



Town – Ashford, UK



City – New York, USA



Megacity – Tokyo, Japan

How many people live on Earth?

- Approximately 7.7 billion
- In 1800 there were approximately 0.8 billion people on Earth

The differences between villages, towns and cities

Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the countryside • Some services such as a post office, a small shop and sometimes a small place of worship • There may be a doctors' practice and a primary school • Many people are leaving villages to move to towns and cities
Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services such as primary and secondary schools, a train station, hospitals and shopping centres • Large supermarkets and at least one place of worship
City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many different types of services, including universities, sports stadiums and a large variety of shops • Many restaurants, transport links and different places of worship • Many people move to cities because there are more opportunities for employment and leisure

What opportunities do villages, towns and cities offer?

Employment – the jobs that people do. There might only be a few opportunities for employment in a village but there will be a lot of jobs in a city.	Leisure – this is what we do in our spare time and can include activities such as walking in the countryside or visiting a museum in a city.
Shopping – villages might have only one shop. However, a city could have thousands of shops selling a wide variety of things.	Transport – villages are often connected by country lanes, with very little traffic. However, towns and cities can have busy roads and many different types of public transport.

Land use in cities

Residential	Housing of all types
Commercial	Businesses, offices and shops
Industrial	Factories, warehouses (large buildings for storage), rubbish and recycling facilities
Transportation	Roads, bus lanes, railway lines, cycle paths
Green areas	Big parks and open spaces