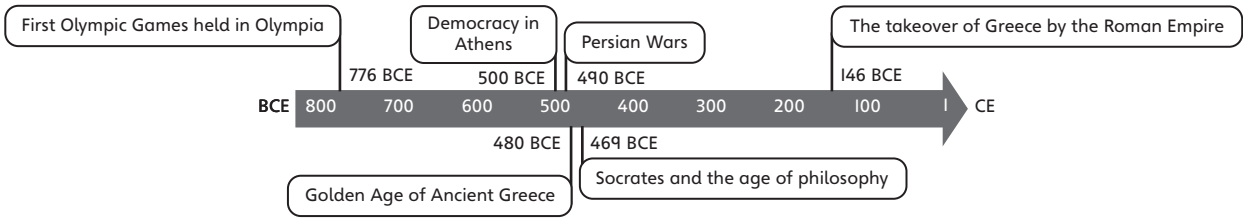


# Knowledge organiser



Timeline of events	
3000 BCE	Minoan Civilisation begins in Crete
776 BCE	First Olympic Games in Olympia
500 BCE	Democracy in Athens
490 BCE	Persian Wars
480 BCE	Golden Age of Ancient Greece
469 BCE	Socrates and the age of philosophy
146 BCE	The takeover of Greece by the Roman Empire

Vocabulary	
agora	A place where people meet to make decisions and vote
Aristotle	Student of Plato and tutor to Alexander the Great
BCE	'Before the Common Era', the number of years before Jesus was born
civilisation	An organised society
Golden Age	Period of great architecture, trade, theatre, literature and philosophy
Hellas / Hellenes	What Ancient Greece and its people used to call themselves
polis	A city-state or self-governing community in Ancient Greece


Types of government	
Democracy	Ruled by the citizens who can vote
Monarchy	Ruled by a king or a queen
Oligarchy	Ruled by a small group of powerful people
Tyranny	Ruled by one person, usually by force and fear


Important places	
Athens	City named after Athena, the birthplace of democracy
Crete	An island just south of the Greek mainland
Macedonia	Home to Alexander the Great
Mount Olympus	Highest mountain in Greece and home to the Greek gods
Olympia	The original Olympic Games site
Peloponnese	The part of Greece where Spartans lived
Sparta	City-state famous for training boys as warriors

Important gods	
Aphrodite	Goddess of love and beauty
Apollo and Artemis	God of the sun and Goddess of the moon
Ares	God of war and chaos
Athena	Goddess of wisdom and warfare
Demeter	Goddess of the Earth and the harvest
Hades	God of death
Hephaestus	God of fire and metalwork
Hera	Goddess of marriage and protector of women
Hermes	God of the wind
Poseidon	God of the sea
Zeus	King of the Gods, and also God of the sky and thunder

# Les glaces



phonics

sound in:  
**on** • citron 


sound in:  
**ch** • pistache 

&

**guttural  
'r'**

The 'r' sound in French is guttural from the back of the throat like in the words 'fraïse'  and 'ciron'. 

**silent  
letters**

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 't' is silent in the word 'chocolat'. 

vocabulary

10 ice-cream flavours in French.



How to ask for a pot, cone and the number of scoops in French.



Je voudrais une glace s'il vous plaît. Je voudrais deux boules à la vanille s'il vous plaît.

*I would like an ice-cream please.  
I would like 2 scoops of vanilla please.*

grammar

In French there are 2 words for the English determiner 'a'. These are often referred to as indefinite articles:

**un**      **une**

*Singular determiner 'a/an'*

The high frequency verb 'je voudrais' means (I would like) in French.

**Je voudrais...**

*I would like...*

## What I will learn:

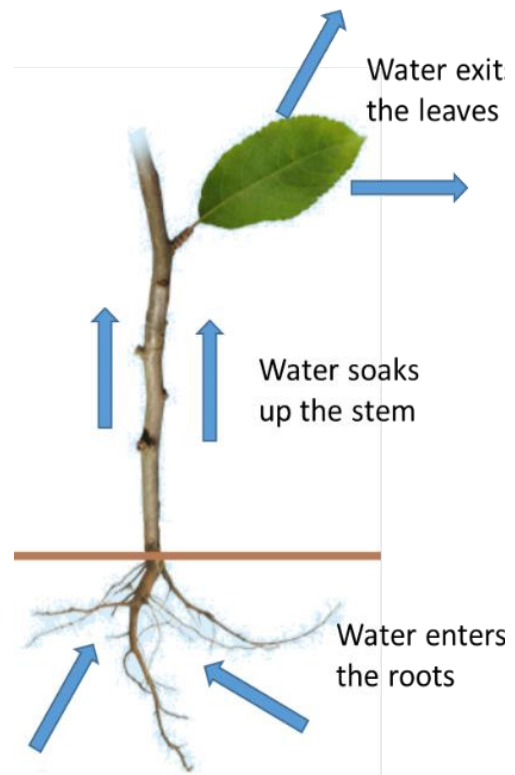
- Objective 1: I will learn and become more familiar with 5 ice-cream flavours in French.
- Objective 2: I will learn and become more familiar with 5 more ice-cream flavours in French.
- Objective 3: I will learn how to use the first person high frequency verb 'je voudrais' (I would like) in French.
- Objective 4: I will learn how to ask for a cone or a pot of ice-cream and say the number of scoops I would like.
- Objective 5: I will learn how to use all my new knowledge to perform a short role-play to order an ice-cream.

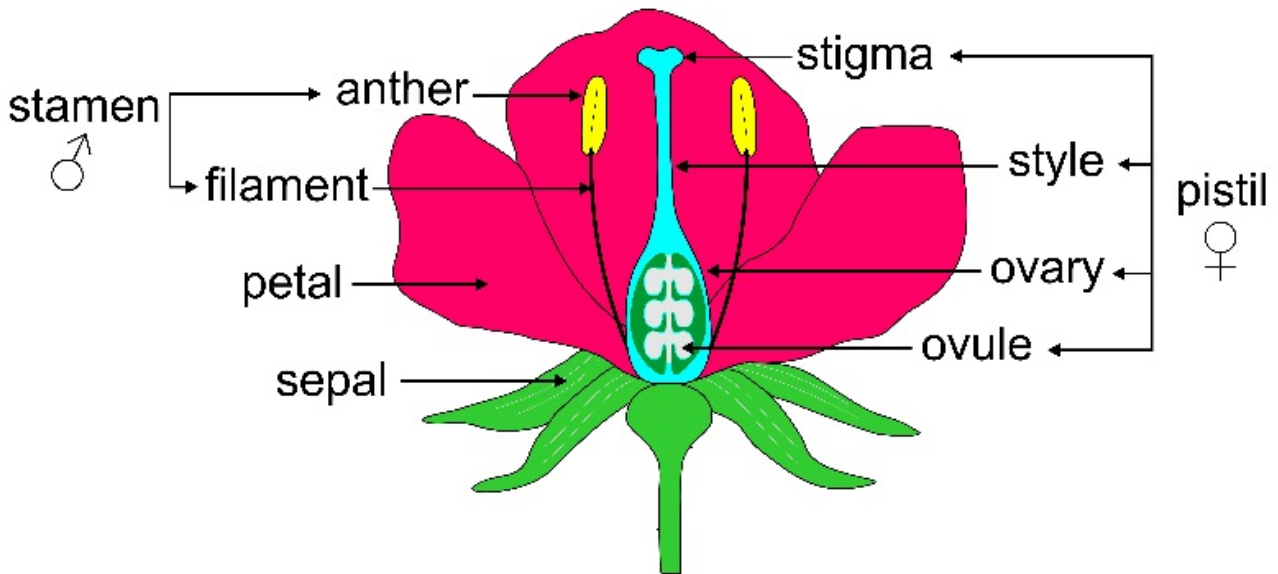
Factor	Effect on plant growth
Light brightness	Increasing the brightness of light during the day increases growth
Water level	Plants need a steady supply of water to increase growth (but not too much!)
Warmth	Plants will grow more quickly in warm conditions (but not too hot!)
Nutrients	Plants will grow more quickly when they have nutrients available (which can be found in soil)

Process	Description
Germination	the process of a plant beginning to grow from a seed
Flowering	when the stem and leaves have grown and a flower begins to bud
Pollination	the process of pollen being moved from anther to stigma
Fertilisation	when pollen travels down to join with an ovule in the ovary
Seed dispersal	how seeds are spread away from a plant to be able to grow in a new location

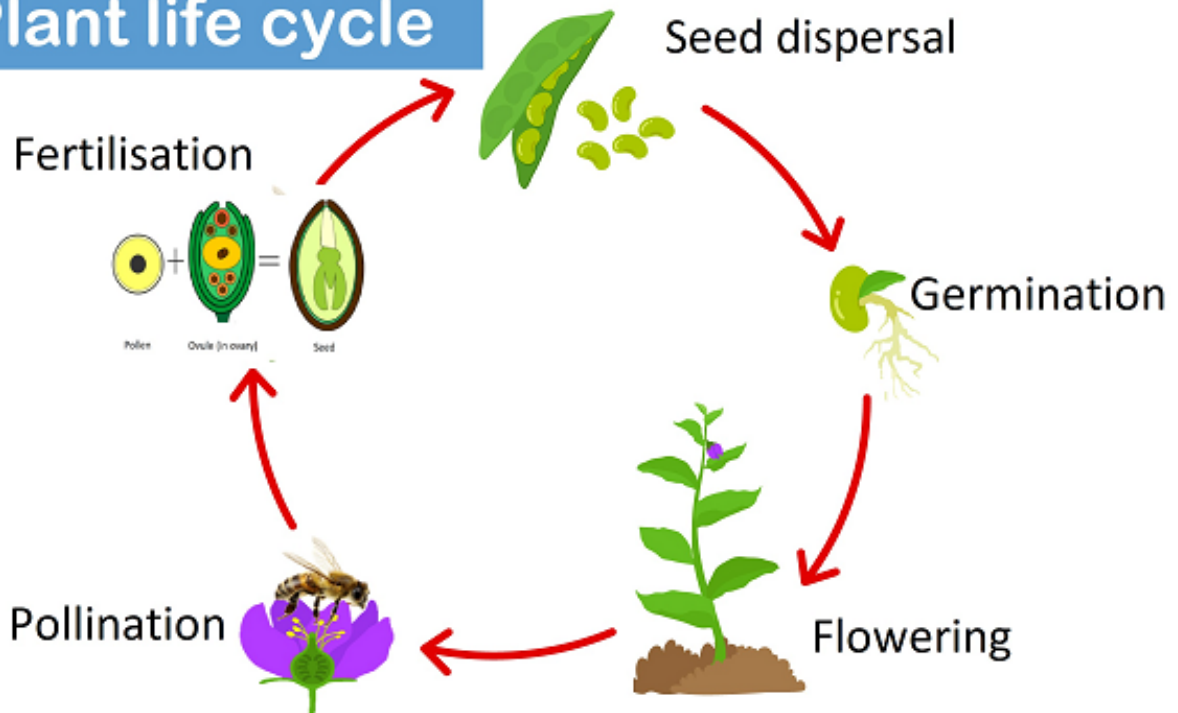
Flower parts	Function
Sepals	the green part that protects flowers before they open
Ovule	the egg part of the plant that contains female sex cells
Ovary	the part of the plant where the ovules are produced
Style	the long stalk that connects the stigma to the ovary
Stigma	the sticky top of the style that collects pollen
Petal	Outer part of a flower that attracts insects (usually with bright colours)
Filament	Thinner long stalk that holds up the anther
Anther	the part that produces pollen (the male sex cell)

Transpiration is the process of water exiting a plant's leaves through small gaps called stomata.





## Plant life cycle



### Understanding Variables

Independent variable – the thing that you change

Dependent variable – the thing you observe to see how it is affected

Control variables – the things you have to keep the same to make sure it is a fair test.

### Plant Adaptations

Plant adaptations are features that plants have that enable them to thrive in a particular environments:

- Very hot conditions
- Very cold conditions
- Avoid being eaten
- For fruit to be eaten by animals
- Attract insects to help pollination take place

# Knowledge Organiser



## Year 3 - Growing and Changing

### Key questions

#### Relationships

Can a relationship be positive?

How?

How can a relationship be negative?

What can someone do to make a friendship healthy?

#### Menstruation

What is menstruation?

What happens when the human egg is not fertilised?

Which parts of a woman's body are involved in menstruation?

#### Keeping Safe

What is someone's 'body space'?

When is it ok to go into someone's body space?

If someone wants another person to leave their body space, how can they ask them to leave?

If someone feels uncomfortable, who can they talk to?

### Key vocabulary

angry penis relationships  
body space touch assertive  
vagina jealous womb  
period/menstruation pad trust  
lining respect breasts  
uncomfortable caring genitals  
upset egg healthy  
puberty testicles

### I can ...

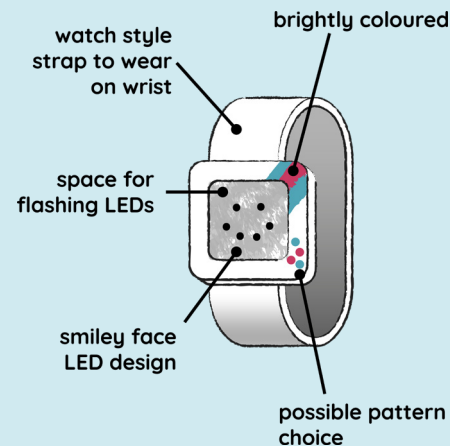
I can name a few things that make a positive relationship and some things that make a negative relationship.

I can tell you what happens to the woman's body when the egg isn't fertilised, recognising that it is the lining of the womb that comes away.

I can identify when someone hasn't been invited into my body space and show how I can be assertive in asking them to leave it if I feel uncomfortable.

analyse	Look at something in detail.
annotate	Labels on a drawing which help to explain it.
concept	An idea; in this unit, a drawing with labels.
control	To command something to change, such as lighting up or flashing.
evaluate	To decide if the design is the best it can be.
function	What something does.
initiate	To start a program.
program	A script of code that instructs a device to do something.
simulator	A computer-generated imitation of something.
user	A person who uses something.

### product concept



An image with annotations, explaining ideas for the shape of a product (form) and how it works (function).

### computer-aided design (CAD)



Software that enables the user to create digital images.

### Digital revolution



Began in the 1980s and is still happening today. Computer-based (digital) technology has become how many products function. Digital products make life easier for us all.

### wearable technology



Technology you can wear to help with day-to-day activities. It has developed over time.

## Flashing LEDs

```

on button A pressed
  repeat 10 times
    do
      show leds
      pause (ms) 200
      clear screen
      pause (ms) 200
  
```

## Add a flashing pattern

```

on button B pressed
  repeat 10 times
    do
      show icon
      pause (ms) 200
      clear screen
      pause (ms) 200
  
```

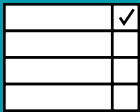
## Light sensor

```

forever
  if light level > 100 then
    show leds
  else
    clear screen
  
```

## Tips for a good evaluation

Check your design against the design criteria.



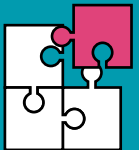
Note down something you have done well.



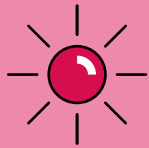
Get feedback from someone else.



Suggest a change.



Designed for children.



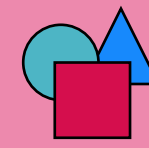
Should light up and flash.



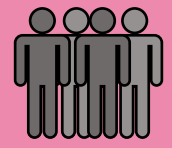
Must be wearable.



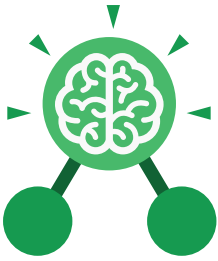
Must use computer technology.



Must use CAD to sell the technology.



Use a focus group to evaluate the product.



## Unit: 3.2 Online Safety

### Key Learning

- To know what makes a safe password.
- To learn methods for keeping passwords safe.
- To understand how the Internet can be used in effective communication.
- To understand how a blog can be used to communicate with a wider audience.
- To consider the truth of the content of websites.
- To learn about the meaning of age restrictions symbols on digital media and devices.

### Key Resources

**purple  
mash**



2Dos



2Connect



2Publish Plus



2Blog



2Write

### Key Questions

#### What is a password and why should we keep them safe?

A password is a secret word or phrase that allows a user to access a website. Passwords are like toothbrushes in that they should not be shared with anyone else.

#### Is everything I read on the Internet true?

Just because something is on the Internet doesn't mean that it is true. Some people create spoof websites that pretend to be something else such as a bank website or to provide misleading information.

#### How do I know if I am old enough to play a computer game?

Computer games, like films, are often not suitable for children. PEGI ratings will show how old a person must be to play a game.





## Unit: 3.2

### Online Safety

#### Key Vocabulary

##### Appropriate

When using online services such as blogging or sharing information. It's important that users behave appropriately. Users should be truthful, respectful, kind, seek any permissions and report anything they feel uncomfortable with.

##### Password

A secret word, phrase or combination of letters, numbers and symbols that must be used to gain admission to a site or application such as a website.

##### Spoof

An imitation of something that appears to look genuine.

##### Vlog

A personal website or social media account where a person regularly posts short videos.

##### Blog

A regularly updated website or web page, typically one run by an individual or small group, that is written in an informal or conversational style.

##### Personal Information

This is information that is personal to someone. For example, their favourite food, their name and age.

##### Reputable source

Reputable sources are known places or sites that have accurate information. For example, well known news sites or encyclopaedias.

##### Reliable Source

A source of information that provides thorough, well-reasoned details based on valid evidence.

##### Website

A set of related web pages located under a single name.

##### Inappropriate

Behaviour or content online that is upsetting, rude, unkind or makes someone feel unsafe or concerned.

##### Internet

A global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities, consisting of interconnected networks and computers.

##### Permission

When someone shares or accesses content online, it's important that permission is given if it belongs to someone else or has information about them.

##### Verify

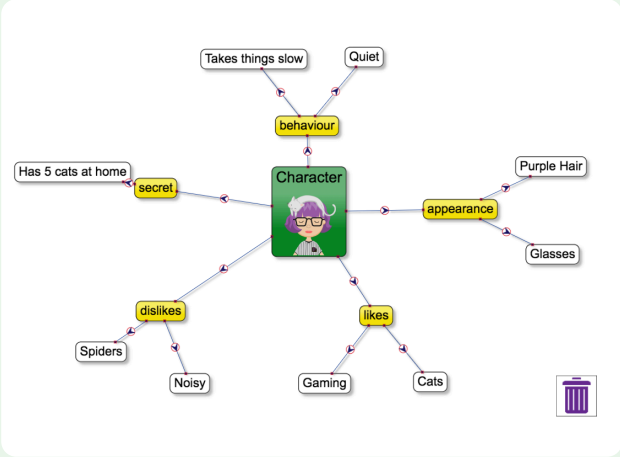
When seeking content online, it is important that a user verifies the information. They can do this by checking other sources and looking for signs that may indicate inaccuracy in the information.



# Unit: 3.2

## Online Safety

### Key Images

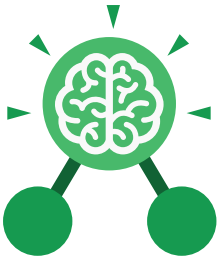


2Connect screen with nodes added



2Blog header

Username and Password screen



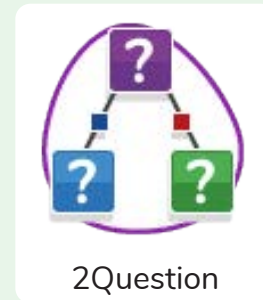
## Unit: 3.6

# Branching Databases

### Key Learning

- To sort objects using just 'yes' or 'no' questions.
- To complete a branching database using 2Question.
- To create a branching database of the children's choice.

### Key Resources



### Key Vocabulary

#### Binary Tree

Another name for a branching database.

#### Database

A collection of data organised in such a way that it can be searched, and information found easily. Database usually refers to data stored on computers.

#### Branching database

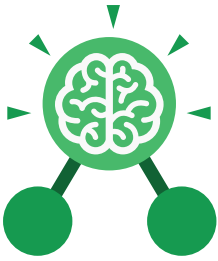
Used to classify groups of objects. It is used to help identify the objects by answering questions with either 'yes' or 'no'. Branching databases can also be called binary trees.

#### Data

A collection of information, especially facts or numbers, obtained by observation, questions or measurement to be analysed and used to help decision-making.

#### Debugging

The process of identifying and removing errors from computer hardware or software.



## Unit: 3.6

# Branching Databases

### Key Questions

#### What is meant by data?

Facts about something; data can be words, numbers or pictures. For example, the class register contains data about the names, addresses and attendance of the children in the class.

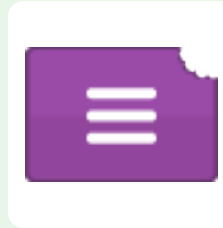
#### What is a database?

A collection of data organised in such a way that it can be searched, and information found easily. Database usually refers to data stored on computers.

#### What is a branching database?

Used to classify groups of objects. It is used to help identify the objects by answering questions with either 'yes' or 'no'. Branching databases can also be called binary trees.

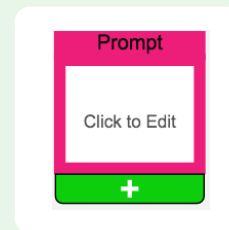
### Key Images



Open, close or share a file



Give the database a name



Add a question to begin to sort the information