

## Year 3 Knowledge Organisers



CPS Knowledge Organiser | Year 3 | Design Technology | Pop-up cards | Autumn 1

### Key Vocabulary

Pop up card - A card that gives a 3d effect when opening it.

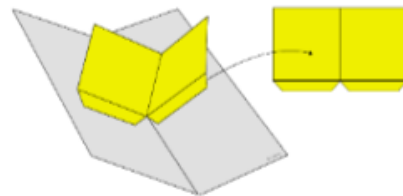
Mechanism - A part which makes a regular card into a pop up card.

## Pop-up Cards!

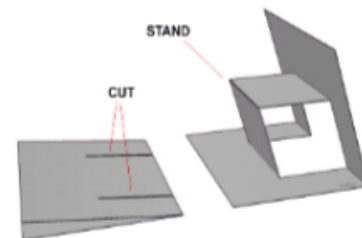


### V fold mechanism:

V folding mechanisms are very popular and they are simple to make. Construct the pop up section by adding tabs to a rectangular piece of card. The tabs are glued to the backing card considering that the angle must be selected carefully. Show the angle of fold on the card that follows giving the pop-up piece its shape.



### Internal stand:



What sort of greetings card shall I make and who will it be for?

What part will move?  
How will it appeal to the user?

How will it move?

Which lever and linkage mechanism will work best for my greetings card?

What media and materials will I use?

Who will I work with?  
How long will it take?  
What order will I work in?  
What tools and techniques will I use?

More thoughts ... appraising, reflecting, refining.

Will the greetings card meet the needs of the user and achieve its purpose?



## Geography



### CPS Knowledge Organiser- Year 3 Geography Brazil



#### The meaning of the Flag of Brazil



**Brazil**- Located in the continent of South America.

**Continent**- Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia and Antarctica.)

**Hemisphere**- Hemi means half of the earth. The equator divides the earth into the northern and southern hemisphere.

**Climate**- The average weather conditions in a place over a long period of time.

**Weather**- is a condition that can change within a few minutes or hours.

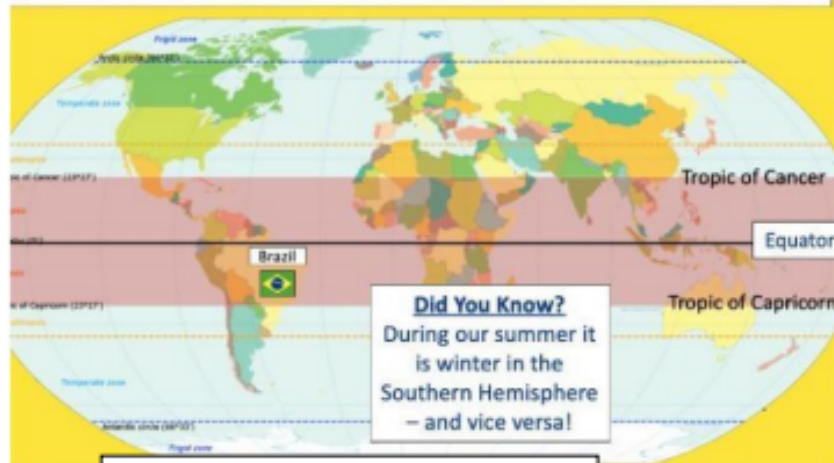
**Carnival**- is an annual Brazilian festival held on the Friday afternoon before Ash Wednesday at noon, which marks the beginning of Lent.

**Landmark**- an object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognised from a distance.

**Compare**- to note the similarities and differences between two countries.

**Culture**- the ideas and traditions of their country.

Most of Brazil is in the tropical climate zone close to the Equator.



The three climates of Brazil



The difference between Brazil & the UK



Language: Portuguese  
Currency: Brazilian Real



Language: English  
Currency: GBP (Great British Pound)

- Humid, tropical climate
- Close to the Equator

- Temperate climate = Four seasons, changeable weather conditions
- Further away from the Equator

- Capital of Brazil is Brasilia, it is located in the continent of South America

- Capital of UK is London, the UK is located in the continent of Europe

- The three famous landmarks in Brazil- Christ the Redeemer, Copa Cabana Beach and the Amazon Rainforest

- The three famous landmarks in UK- London Eye, Big Ben and Buckingham Palace



# Diwali/ Diwali

CPS Knowledge Organiser – YEAR 3 – RE – AUTUMN 1



Mandir



Ravana



Sita and Rama



Hinduism Symbol  
OM

Key information about the Diwali festival;

Every year, the date of this festival is calculated by the Hindu lunar calendar.

It is also known as the festival of light.

It is an important festival which originated in India that is mainly celebrated by the Hindus.

The festival lasts for five days, marking the start of the Hindu New Year.

The word 'Diwali' means "row of lights"

Diwali honours the Hindu Goddess of wealth Lakshmi. The lights and lamps are said to help Lakshmi find her way into people's homes.



Hanuman

Incense stick

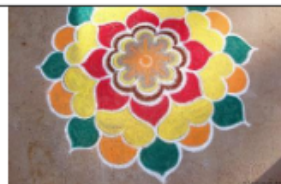
This is a Puja Tray

A  
Diva  
Lamp

A bell

Vermilion

Dried Rice



Rangoli  
Patterns



Diya Lamps

## Key Vocabulary

**Belonging-** a sense of acceptance, inclusion, and identity for a member of a certain group.

**Belief-** trust, faith, or confidence in (someone or something).

**Rama-** the hero of the Ramayana, husband of Sita.

**Sita-** the wife of Rama. She is the Hindu model of the ideal woman.

**Banished-** send (someone) away from a country or place as an official punishment.

**Lakshman-** Younger brother of Rama.

**Stepmother-** a woman who is the wife or partner of one's father after the divorce or separation of one's parents or the death of one's mother.

**Borrow-** take and use (something belonging to someone else) with the intention of returning it.

**Ravana-** Great king of Lanka.

**Kidnap-** hold them captive.

**Capture-** take into one's possession or control.

**Disguised-** having changed one's appearance in order to conceal one's identity.

**Chariot-** a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by horses

**Hanuman-** He is the one who flies across the oceans (he is Wind's child), locates the exact place where Sita is imprisoned and brings this information back to Rama.

**Imprisoned-** kept in prison: captive.

**Vermilion-** is both a brilliant red or scarlet pigment, originally made from powdered mineral cinnabar.

**Mandir-** A Hindu temple

**Community-** A group of people sharing the same interests/ beliefs.

## Science



CPS Knowledge Organiser - Year 3 - Light and Shadows - Autumn 1

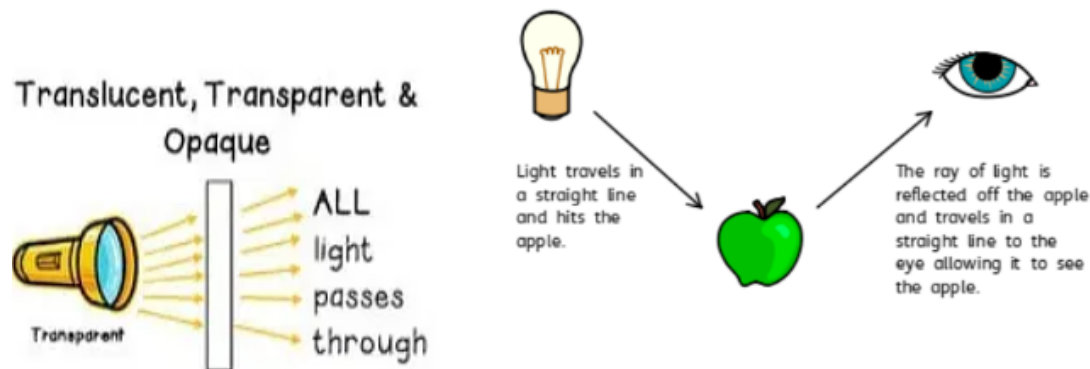
### Key Vocabulary

Light sources- Places from which light is shown/created e.g. sun, candles, torches, fire.

Shadow- A dark area or shape produced by an object blocking the rays of light and a surface.

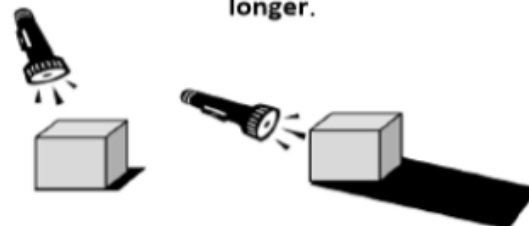
## Light and Shadow

### How does light travel?



### Why do shadows change shape?

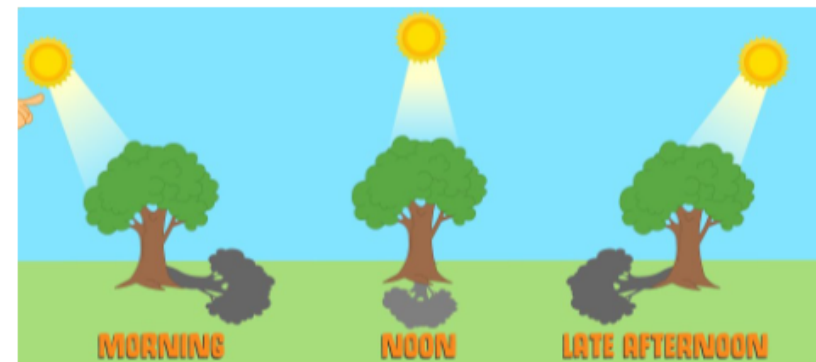
As the **light source** moves **higher** in relation to the **object**, the **shadow** gets **shorter**. As the **light source** moves **lower**, the **shadow** gets **longer**.



## Sources of Light



### How do shadows move?



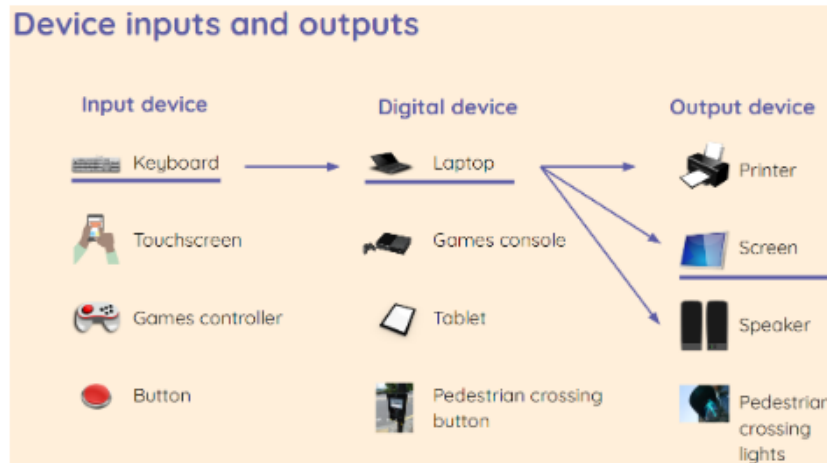
## Computing



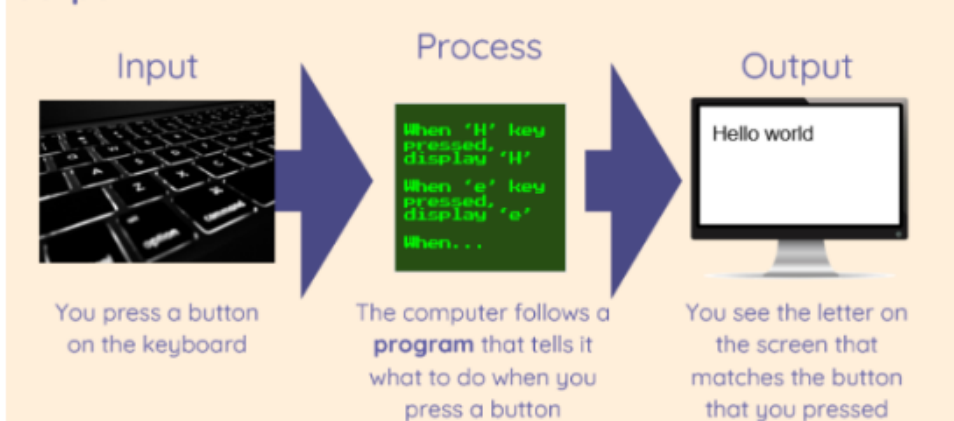
CPS Knowledge Organiser - YEAR 3 – Computing – Autumn 1

# How does a digital device work?

## Device inputs and outputs



## Digital devices must have an input, a process, and an output



## Key Vocabulary

**Digital device** - A digital device is an electronic device that can receive, store, process, or send digital information.

**Server** - A computer that can store things on a network.

**The input, process, output model (IPO)** - Describes a fundamental aspect of computing. All computers accept inputs as data, which are then processed by a program, or part of a program, to produce an output.

**Wireless Access Point** - A device connected to a wired network, which sends and receives wireless signals for devices with Wi-Fi connectivity.

## Design a digital device

