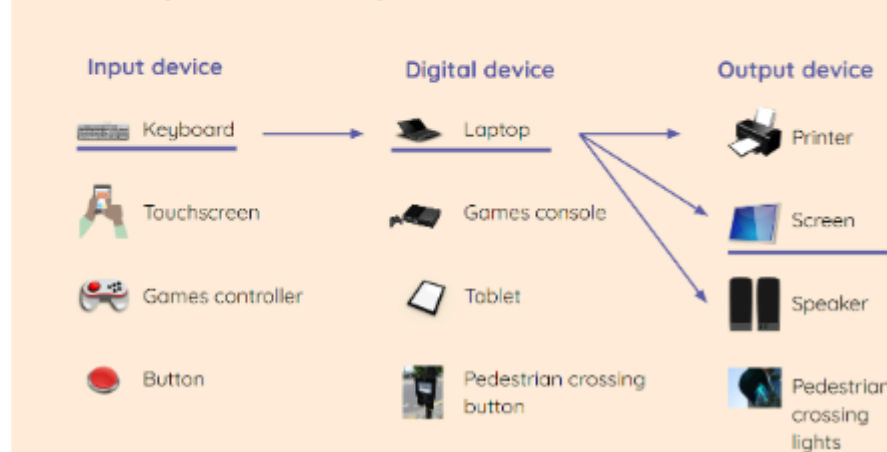


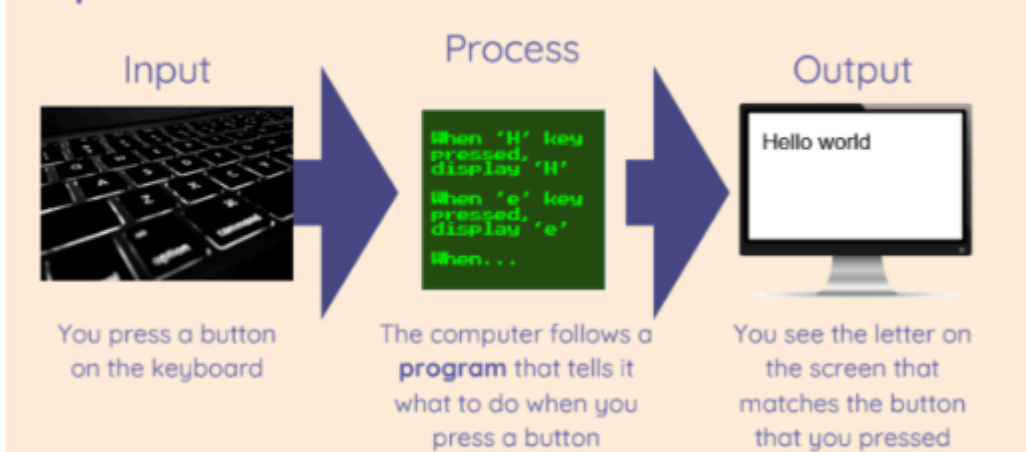


How does a digital device work?

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.

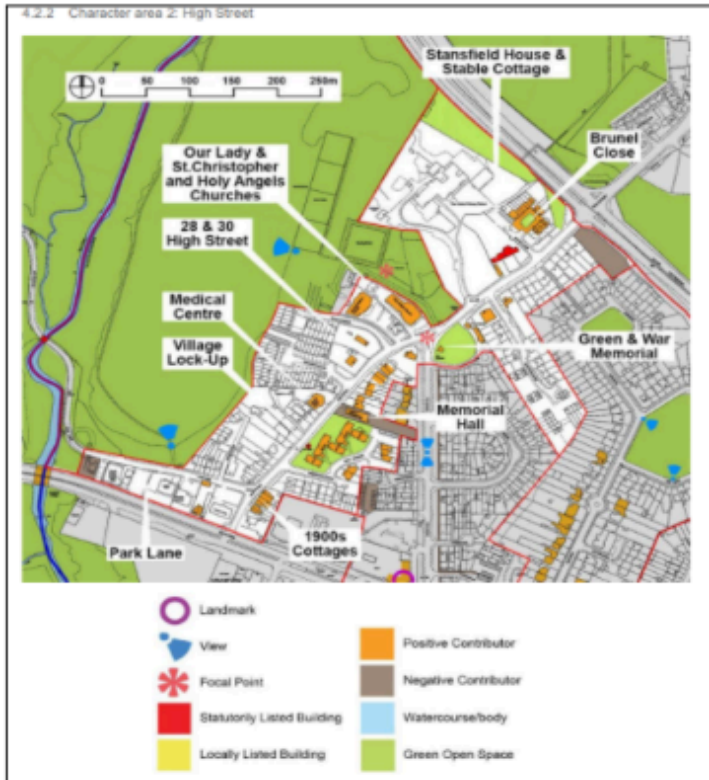
Wireless Access Point - A device connected to a wired network, which sends and receives wireless signals for devices with

Design a digital device





CPS Knowledge Organiser - Year 3 - History - Our Local Area: The Heathrow Development



View east of shops along south side of Bath Road towards Berkeley Arms Hotel (c1955)



Cranford - a suburban area and part of the Hounslow district in the London Borough of Hounslow, England.

Heathrow Airport - also known as London Heathrow, is a major international airport in London, United Kingdom.

Chronology - the arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence.

Timeline - a display of a list of events in chronological order

Aviation - or air transport are the activities surrounding mechanical flight and the aircraft industry

The Wright Brothers - Orville and Wilbur were two American aviation pioneers generally credited with inventing, building, and flying the world's first successful airplane.

Cranford Lock up - The Cranford Lock up was used to keep people who broke the law. It is a circular building as is also



View east of shops along south side of Bath Road towards former Berkeley Arms Hotel (2017)

Past: The Cranford Lock up (1838) is where people were kept overnight for breaking the rules.

Present: Cranford Lock up present-day which is no longer used as a prison.

Present: The view of shops along the south side of Bath Road (2017)

Past: The view of shops along the south side of Bath Road (1955)

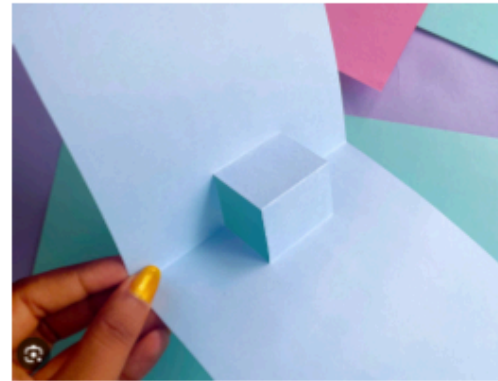


Key Vocabulary

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

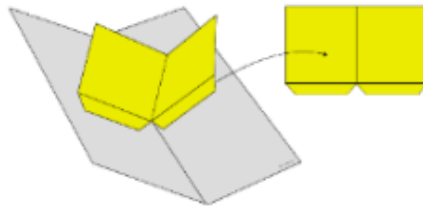
Mechanism - A part which makes a regular card into a pop up card.

Pop-up Cards!

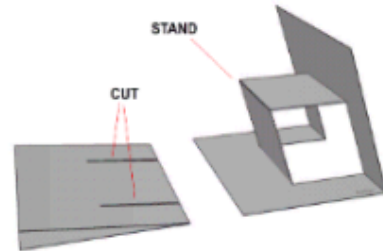


V fold mechanism:

V-folding mechanisms are very popular and they are simple to make. Construct the pop up section by sticking tabs to a rectangular piece of card. The tabs are glued to the backing card remembering that the angle must be retained carefully. Show the angle of fold on the card first before gluing the pop-up pieces in.



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?



Diwali/ Diwali

CPS Knowledge Organiser – YEAR 3 – RE – AUTUMN 1



Mandir



Ravana



Sita and Rama



Hinduism Symbol
OM



Hanuman

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.

Incense stick

This is a Puja Tray

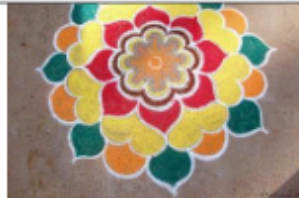
A Diva Lamp



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.



CPS Knowledge Organiser- Autumn 1 - Plants (Year 3)

Plants

Term	Definition
1 Roots	Anchor the plant in the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
2 Stem	Transports water and nutrients to different parts of the plant.
3 Leaves	The place where photosynthesis takes place.
4 Petal	The separate leaves that form the outside part of a flower head and usually attract insects.
5 Flower	The part of a plant which allows it to reproduce.
6 Seed	Produced the fertilisation ovule, seeds allow a plant to reproduce.
7 Pollen	The product of a male part of a plant which allows it to produce seeds.
8 Ovule	The egg cell which joins with pollen to produce seeds and allows plants to reproduce.
9 Stamen	The male part of a plant. Consists of the anther (produces pollen) and the filament (which holds the anther up).
10 Pistil	The female part of a plant. Made up of the stigma , style and ovary (which contains the egg cells called ovules).
11 Nutrient	A substance that provides nourishment for growth. All living things need nutrition.
12 Pollination	The process by which pollen is transferred to the female parts of the plant which means the plants can make seeds and reproduce.
13 Fertilisation	When pollen joins with the ovule (egg), a new seed is created
14 Seed dispersal	The movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.
15 Photosynthesis	The process by which green plants use the sun's energy from sunlight along with water and carbon dioxide to produce their own food in the form of glucose (sugar).

