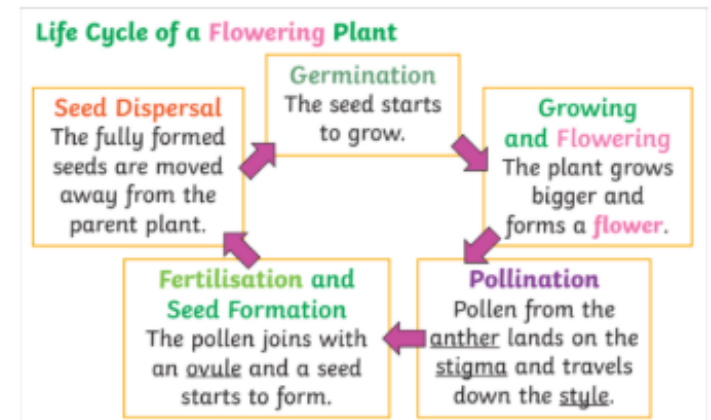
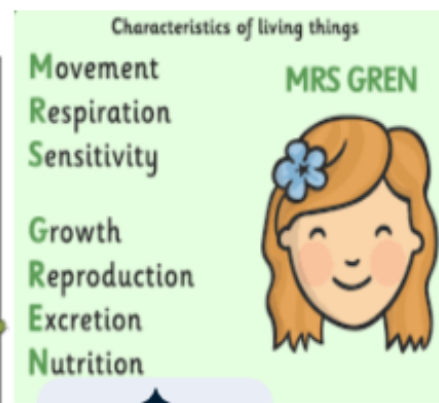
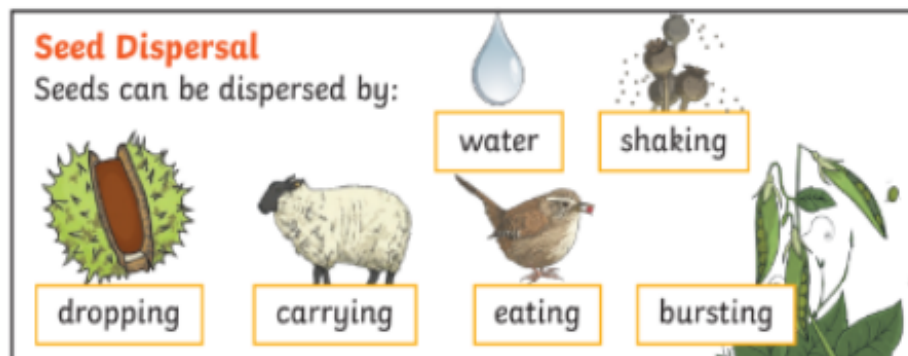
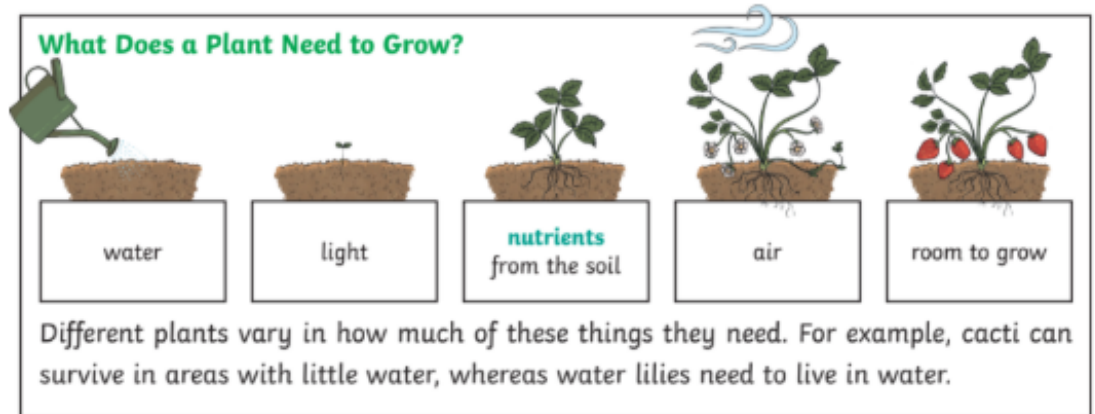
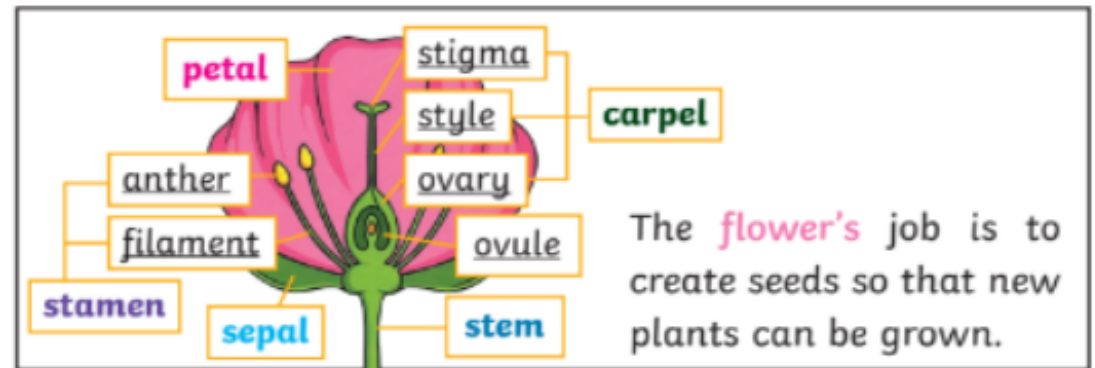




CPS Knowledge Organiser- Autumn 1 - Plants (Year 3)

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).





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
Diya
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- The Development of Heathrow.

Before 1930
Heathrow or La Heatherwere was a tiny farming village.

1930- A farm becomes an airfield
Richard Fairey builds a small airfield on farmland near the hamlet of Heath Row.

1944 - The hamlet disappears
The government takes over the land and clears the village of Heath Row to build a bigger airfield.

1946 - London Airport opens
The airport officially opens to the public on 25th March, with tents used as terminals!

1966
London Airport is renamed Heathrow Airport.

2008
Terminal 5 opens

2026
Heathrow makes plans to expand more.



Cranford "the prettiest village in Middlesex".



Cranford Lockup- Used to detain criminals (1838).



Heathrow before 1930



Heathrow hall- 1944- Demolished to make way for the airport.



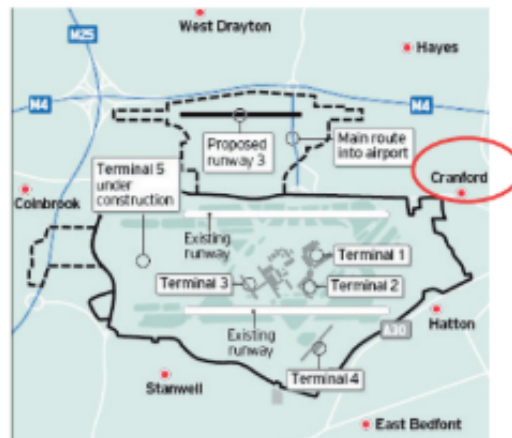
Cranford 2026- Hotels now line the roads, built for airport travellers.



2009: Cranford Agreement ended — planes can now take off over the village.

Key facts and numbers:

- Heathrow has **4** terminals and **2** runways
- About **84 million** passengers and **470,000** planes every year
- Heathrow flies to over **80 countries**
- Cranford is only about **2 km** from the airport



Key vocabulary

Local area	The place near where you live or go to school.
Cause	Why something happened.
Chronology	Putting events in the order they happened.
Timeline	A line that shows events in the order they happened.
Trade	Buying and selling things between countries.
Expansion	Making something bigger.
Development	Growing, changing, and getting better or more advanced over time
Similarity	Something that is the same
Difference	Something that is not the same
Compare	To look at two or more things to see how they are alike or different
Civil airport	An airport for passengers, not the military
Terminal	The airport building where you wait to board your flight.



Key Vocabulary

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

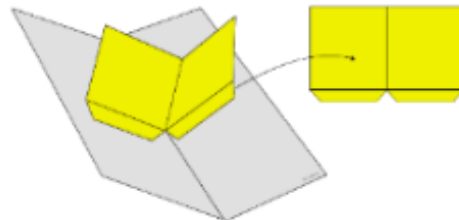
Mechanism - A part which makes a regular card into a pop up card.

Pop-up Cards!

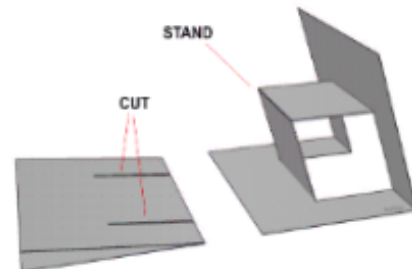


V fold mechanism:

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 and before gluing the pop-up appears in it.



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?

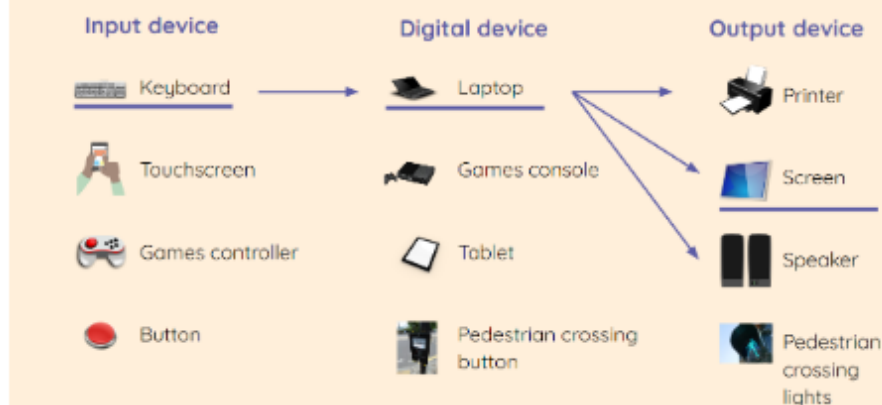
More thoughts ... appraising, reflecting, refining.

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



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

