CPS Knowledge Organiser

Still Life

Art Skills: Drawing + Painting

Van Gogh + Bambou Gili

Key words:

Observation – How something looks
Proportion – Is it the right size compared to other objects?
Realism – Does it look real?
Perspective – How does it look from this angle?
Focal Point – Something that stands out
Composition – How it is made?
Foreground – Near the front
Middleground – In the middle
Highlight – Lightest part
Figurative – Does it have another meaning?

Media

Acrylic/Water colour Paint
Drawing Pencils
Colouring Pencils
Oil Pastels
Chalk
Putty Rubber
Charcoal

Embark

Knowledge (LI)· To know how to apply techniques of artists in history and describe their work.

Steady Progress

Knowledge (LI)· To know how to identify and use different colour types.

Steady Progress

Knowledge (LI)· To know how to associate feelings with colour.

Accelerated Progress

Knowledge (LI)· To know how to use a range of marks to create texture to represent 3D objects.

Destination

Knowledge (LI)· To know how to apply techniques I have learned and use a range of chosen media.

Van Gogh Artist Profile:

Still Life: Everyday objects found at home

Media used:Oil Paint/Pastel/Drawing Pencils

Art Movement: Impressionism

Key Concepts: Same colours in the foreground and background-blurry figures/the impression of figures with colour loosely outlined

Van Gogh







Bambou Gili Artist Profile:

Still Life: Includes manmade natural objects

Media used:Oil Paint

Art Movement: Surrealism

Key Concepts: Fruit/Man made items

Bambou Gili





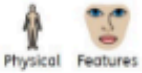


CPS – Knowledge Organiser

Geography Focus | **South America (Brazil)** | **Year 3** | **Autumn 2**

What? (Key Knowledge)	
Basic Facts	Continent: South America Country: Brazil Capital: Brazillia Currency: Brazilian real Language: Portugese
Flag	
Human Feature	Indigenous cultures and persecution. Urban migration and urbanisation The expansion of the farming industry causing deforestation.
Physical Features	Amazon river (the longest in the word), and the Amazon rainforest are located there.
Climate	The climate of Brazil varies considerably, from tropical areas in the North, to more temperate zones South of the Tropic of Capricorn
Global Issues	Persecution of indigenous tribes in the Amazon rainforest. Destruction of the natural habitats to give space for farming.

What? (Key vocab)

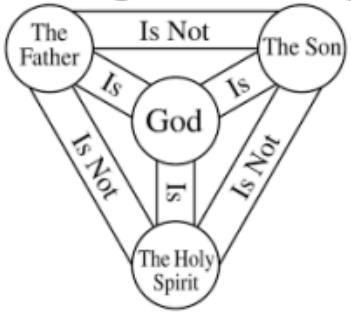
Spelling	Definition
	A manmade feature (cities, roads, farming)
	A natural feature on the environment (mountains, beaches, forests)
	The movement of people within a nation
	The destruction of vegetated areas
	Naturally occurring fires brought on through dry, hot weather
	An imaginary line south of the Equator
	The long-term changes in global temperatures and other characteristics of the atmosphere.

Key Question - Has Christmas lost its true meaning?

CHRISTIANITY - CHRISTMAS

AUTUMN 2

Holy Trinity



Christmas Symbols

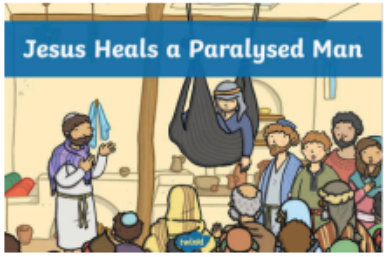


Miricles









Vocabulary -

Christmas
A special celebration of Jesus' birth.

Wise Men
Three kings who followed a star to find Jesus.

Bethlehem
The town where Jesus was born.

Gifts
Presents brought by the Wise Men: gold, frankincense, and myrrh.

Jesus
God's son, who Christians believe came to help people.

God
The creator of the world in Christianity.

Faith
Believing in God, even when you can't see Him.

Worship
Showing love and respect to God.

Celebration
A happy time to remember something important.

Light and Shadow

Year 3 - Autumn 2

Vocabulary

Light source
Something that makes light, like the Sun, a lamp, or a torch.

Shadow
A dark shape made when something blocks light from reaching a surface.

Sunlight
Light that comes from the Sun – our biggest natural light source.

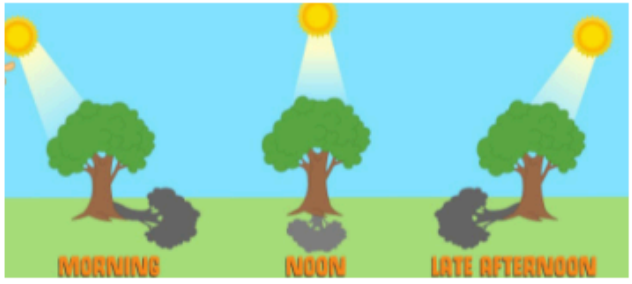
Reflection
When light bounces off a surface, like a mirror.

Opaque
An object that does not let light through, so it makes a shadow.

Translucent
An object that lets some light through, but not all – like frosted glass

Transparent
An object that lets light pass through easily, like glass or clear plastic.

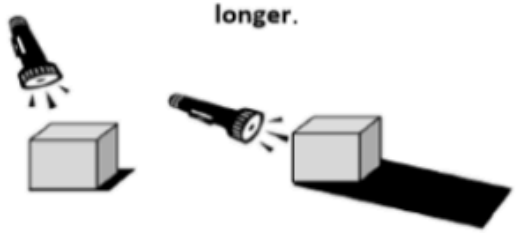
How do shadows move?

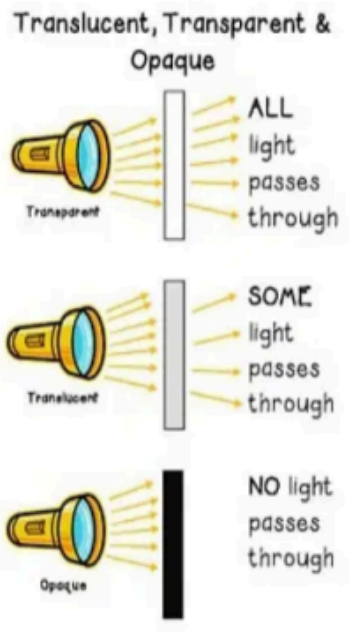




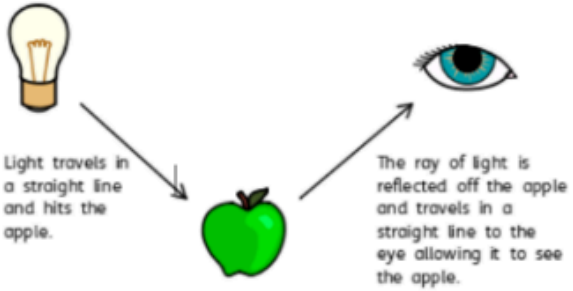
Why do shadows change shape?

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**.





How does light travel?



CPS Knowledge Organiser - Year 3 – Computing - Stop-frame Animation – Autumn 2



WHAT IS IT? Stop-frame animation is when you take a photo, move an object a tiny bit, then take another photo. Play the photos quickly in order and it looks like the object is moving!

ONE CHARACTER • FOUR PHOTOS • ONE LITTLE JOURNEY

Move it a tiny bit between each photo!

FRAME 1 | FRAME 2 | FRAME 3 | FRAME 4

HOW TO MAKE IT

1. **PLAN** – Think of a simple story. Draw a storyboard.
2. **SET UP** – Keep your camera still. Arrange your objects.
3. **TAKE A PHOTO** – Photograph your characters.
4. **MOVE A LITTLE** – Move an object just a tiny amount.
5. **REPEAT** – Take another photo. Keep going!
6. **PLAY & IMPROVE** – Watch it back and make changes.

TOP ANIMATOR TIPS

Keep the camera still.
Make tiny movements.
Take a photo after each move.
Keep the background the same.
Check your animation as you go.

A great animation has:
- A beginning, middle and end
- Clear characters and setting
- Smooth movement

KEY WORDS

FRAME – One picture

SEQUENCE – Pictures in order

STORYBOARD – A picture plan

CHARACTER – Who or what is in it

SETTING – Where it happens

EVALUATE – Check and improve