

Year 3  
Spring Term  
Knowledge Organisers



### Lesson Sequence



1. Explore the 5 key food groups



2. Learn about the nutrition in the food we eat



3. Learn about the different types of skeletons



4. Learn about the human skeleton

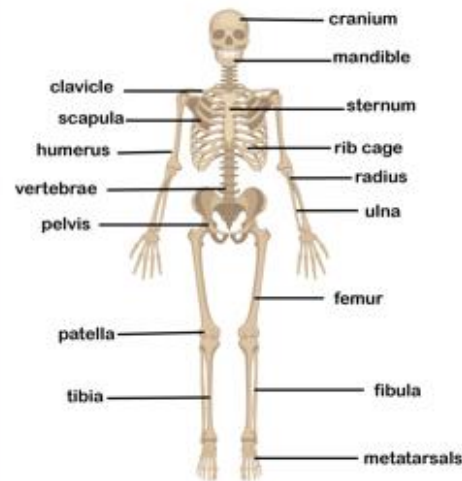


5. Learn about animals and their skeletons



6. Explore the role of muscles

### Human Skeleton



### 5 Food Groups

protein



carbohydrates



fats and oils



vitamins and minerals

### Animal Skeletons



### Human Muscles



**Lesson Sequence**



1. Compare the effect of different factors on plant growth



2. Describe the functions of different parts of a flowering plant



3. Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants



4. Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants

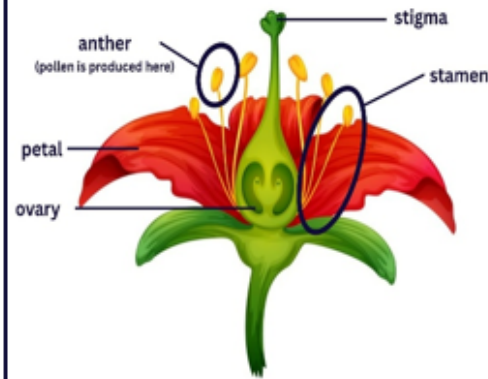


5. Understand the pollination process and ways in which seeds are dispersed

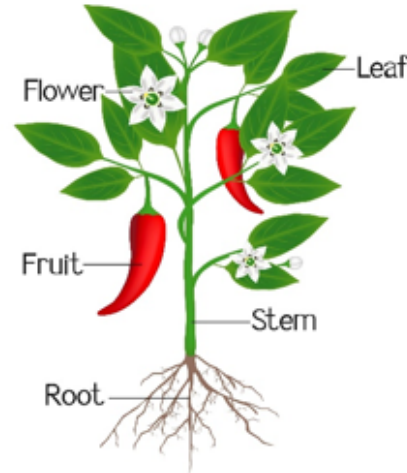


6. Compare the effect of different factors on plant growth

**Parts of a Flower**

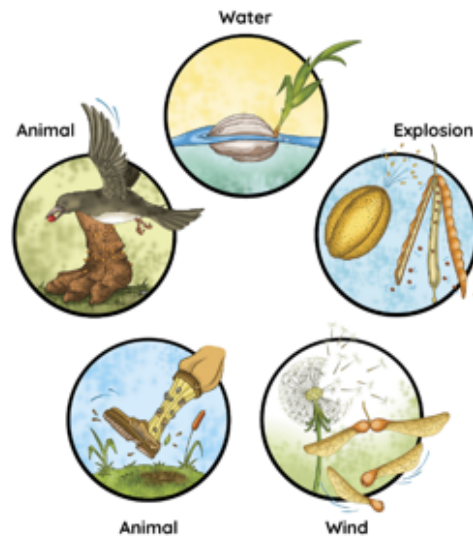


**Parts of a Plant**

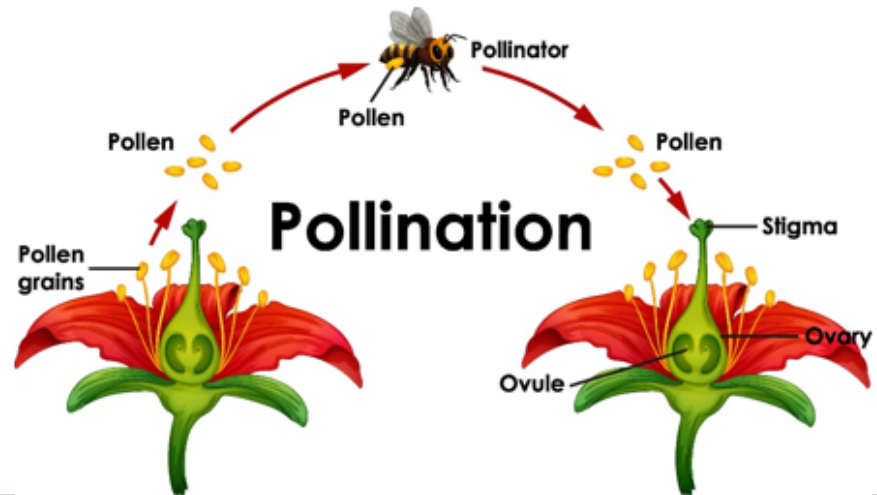


1. The roots of a plant absorb water from the soil and anchor it.
2. The stem transports water to the leaves.
3. The leaves make food for the plant through photosynthesis
4. The flower is where the plant reproduces through the processes of pollination, fertilization, seed formation and dispersal.

**Seed Dispersal**



**Pollination**





### Key Vocabulary

<b>Archaeologist:</b>	Someone who studies artefacts from the past.
<b>artefact:</b>	An object made by a person that is of historical interest.
<b>bronze:</b>	A metal alloy made by mixing copper and tin.
<b>Bronze Age Collapse:</b>	A period at the end of the Bronze Age, when society collapsed in Britain and Europe.
<b>Celts:</b>	A group of people who travelled from Europe and brought their ironworking skills to Britain.
<b>circa:</b>	Abbreviated to 'c' and used before a date to show that the date is approximate. For example c2500 BC
<b>hillfort:</b>	A settlement built on a hill that is protected by ditches and fences.
<b>Stone circle:</b>	A circular arrangement of standing stones.
<b>sacrifice:</b>	An animal or person that has been killed and offered to a god or gods.
<b>torc:</b>	A rigid neck ring made from metal.

#### DID YOU KNOW?

The Romans invaded and conquered Britain in AD 43. They created written records so this ended prehistory in Britain.

#### The Bronze Age

**Tools and weapons:** Bronze tools were sharper, stronger and more efficient than stone tools. Bronze tools were owned by the wealthy.

**Everyday life:** The Beaker folk brought their knowledge of metalworking and pottery making to Britain. Bronze tools made farming more efficient, so there was more food and the population grew.

**Settlements:** People lived in permanent settlements, in roundhouses. They used walls and fences to protect their homes.

**Beliefs:** People were buried with objects, including Bell Beaker pottery, to use in the afterlife. They threw weapons and objects into rivers as offerings to the gods.

**End of the Bronze Age:** People stopped using metal during a time called the Bronze Age collapse

#### The Iron Age

**Tools and weapons:** Iron tools and weapons were sharp and strong. Everyone could own iron tools and weapons, not just the wealthy.

**Everyday life:** Iron tools made farming more efficient and iron weapons were available to everyone. Tribes attacked each other to steal their land, food and possessions. People created art, music and poetry.

**Settlements:** People lived in hillforts surrounded by ditches and fences to stop attacks from enemy tribes. People lived in roundhouses inside the hillfort and farmed the land outside.

**Beliefs:** Priests called druids led worship. Humans were sacrificed as offerings to the gods. People threw offerings into rivers and lakes.

**End of the Iron Age:** The Romans invaded and conquered Britain in AD 43. They created written records so this ended prehistory in Britain.



# Knowledge Organiser

## Year 3 – Biomes



Careers connected to this unit: ecologist, botanist, climatologist, park ranger, forester

### Lesson Sequence



1. What is a biome?



2. What is a vegetation belt?



3. Where are deserts located around the world?



4. Are all forest biomes the same?

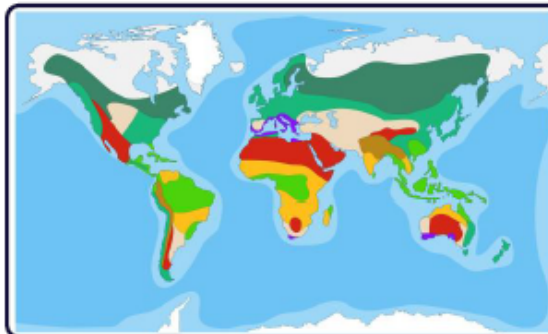


5. What is tundra?



6. Assessment: Why are biomes important for plants, animals and nature?

### Biomes



A biome is a large area of our planet that has a similar climate, plants, and animals.

Different types of biomes include **forest biomes**, **desert biomes**, **tundra biomes**, **grassland biomes**, and **aquatic biomes**.

### Vegetation Belts

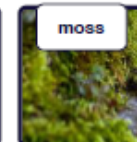
A vegetation belt is a large area where certain types of plants grow due to climate, soil, and other environmental conditions.



cacti



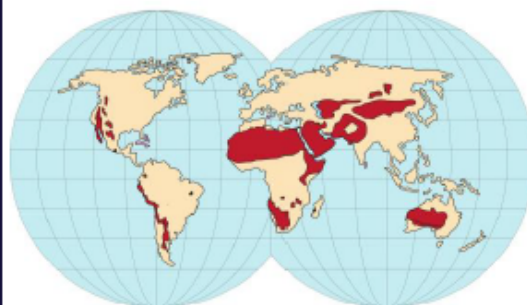
lichen



moss

Cacti grow in desert vegetation belts. Mosses and lichens grow in tundra vegetation belts.

### Deserts around the world



- Sahara Desert (Africa)
- Gobi Desert (Asia)
- Atacama Desert (South America)
- Great Sandy Desert (Australia)
- Antarctic Desert (Antarctica)

### Forest biomes



Tropical forest – warm and wet



Temperate forest – has 4 seasons



Boreal forest – near North Pole

### Tundra biomes



Alpine tundra

Arctic tundra

Tundra biomes are cold and dry with little vegetation. Permafrost (permanently frozen ground) prevents deep plant roots. Animals have thick fur and fat to stay warm.