

Year 3
Summer Term
Knowledge Organisers



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

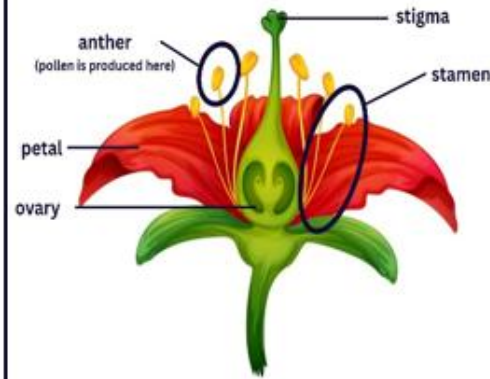


5. Understand the pollination process and ways in which seeds are dispersed

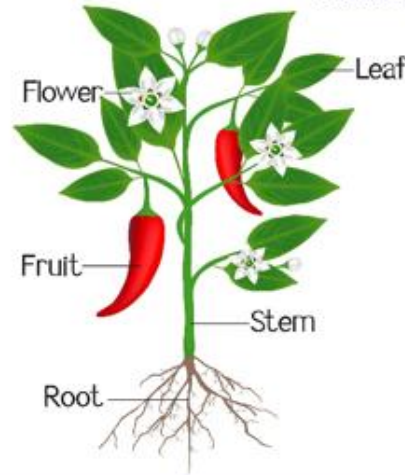


6. Compare the effect of different factors on plant growth

Parts of a Flower

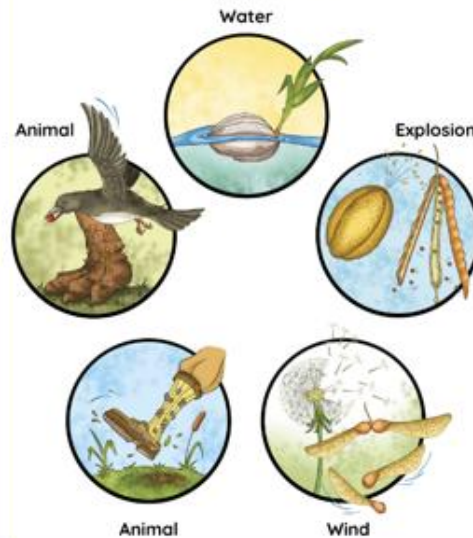


Parts of a Plant

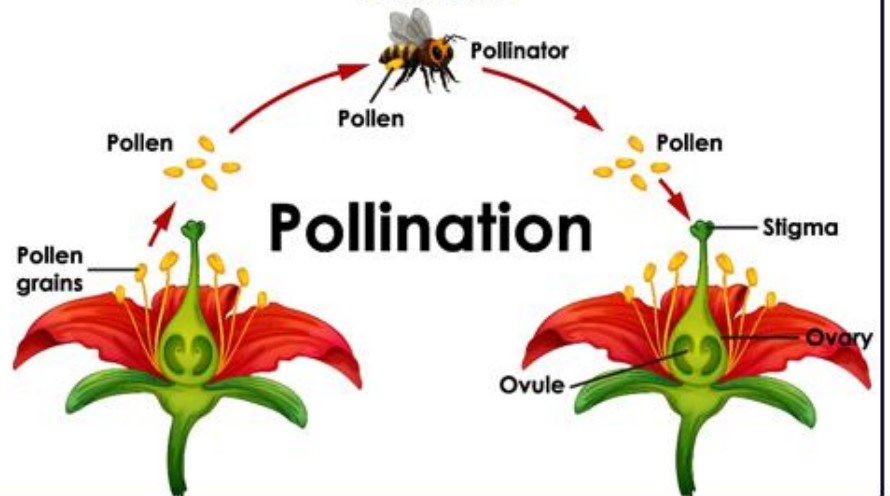


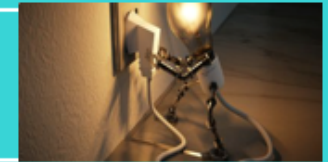
1. The roots of a plant absorb water from the soil and anchor it.
2. The stem transports water to the leaves.
3. The leaves make food for the plant through photosynthesis
4. The flower is where the plant reproduces through the processes of pollination, fertilization, seed formation and dispersal.

Seed Dispersal



Pollination





Lesson Sequence



1. Identify the difference between light sources and non-light sources



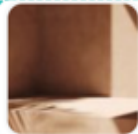
2. Explore the light that comes from the sun and how to stay safe



3. Explore materials which are reflective



4. Discover how shadows are formed



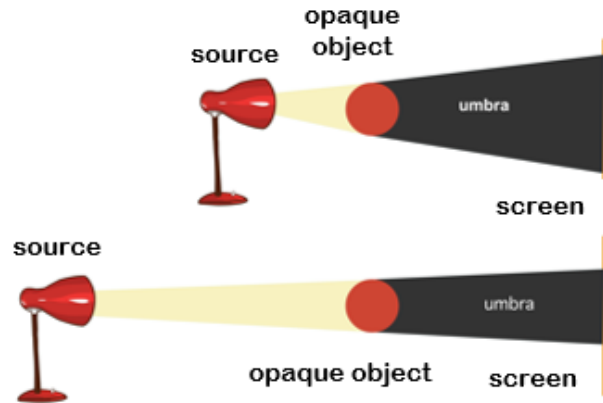
5. Investigate how shadows change throughout the day



6. Investigate how you can change the size of a shadow

Size of a shadow changes

A shadow is caused when light is blocked by an opaque object. A shadow is larger when an object is closer to the light source. This is because it blocks more of the light.



Key Facts

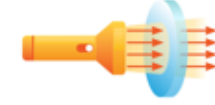
We need light to be able to see things. Light travels in a **straight line**. When light hits an object, it is reflected (**bounces off**). If the reflected light hits our eyes, we can see the object. Some surfaces and materials reflect light well. Other materials do not reflect light well. **Reflective surfaces** and materials can be very useful. Remember the Sun can be dangerous.



Mirrors and reflection

Mirrors reflect light very well, so they create a clear image. An image in a mirror appears to be reversed. For example, if you look in a mirror and raise your right hand, the mirror image appears to raise its left hand.

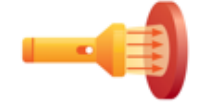
TRANSPARENT
ALL light passes through



TRANSLUCENT
SOME light passes through

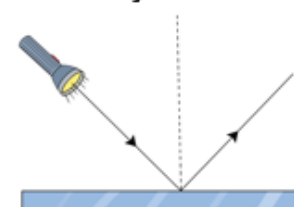


OPAQUE
NO light passes through



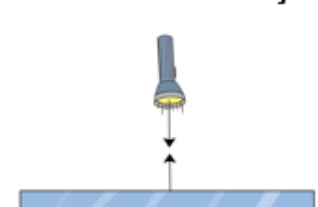
Light is reflected from surfaces

Light from the torch hits the object.



regular reflection

The light is reflected from the object.



irregular reflection



Lesson Sequence



1. Was Ancient Egypt the first great civilisation?



2. How did the Ancient Egyptians farm in a desert?



3. How do we know so much about the Ancient Egyptians?



4. What did Ancient Egyptians believe about the afterlife?



5. What was found in Tutankhamun's tomb?



6. Assessment: What would a year in the life of an Ancient Egyptian be like?

The first civilisations

Ancient Egypt was one of the first civilisations.



Hieroglyphics

This is the Ancient Egyptian writing system. They are made up of picture symbols that represent sounds, like our letters, and sometimes whole words.



Ancient Egyptian beliefs



The Ancient Egyptians mummified their pharaohs to preserve their body, ready for the afterlife. They did this by removing the organs, using salt to dry out the body and then wrapping it in bandages. They put the mummy in a sarcophagus.

Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's tomb and sarcophagus in 1922.



The farming cycle





Knowledge Organiser

Year 3 – Italy

Careers connected to this unit: urban planner, agronomist, cultural heritage specialist, seismologist



Lesson Sequence



1. Where is Italy?



2. What is the climate like in Italy?



3. What is grown and farmed in Italy?



4. Why are there volcanoes in Italy?



5. Why is Venice sinking?



6. Assessment: Why do people visit Italy?

Key facts about Italy



Italy is located in Southern Europe. It is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea to the south and the Alps to the North.

Capital city: Rome

Regions: 20

Famous landmarks: Colosseum (Rome), Mount Vesuvius and Venice canals.

Climate in Italy

Southern Italy: Warmer climate with hot, dry summers and mild winters.

Northern Italy: Cooler, with colder winters, especially in the Alps.

Venice: Experiences more frequent flooding due to sinking.



Cities and features



Food and agriculture



Olive oil

Common crops include olives, grapes, tomatoes, oranges, peaches and wheat. Italy is known for its cheese production, including mozzarella and parmesan.

Mount Vesuvius

Mount Vesuvius is located near Naples and erupted in 79AD, burying the Roman city of Pompeii under ash.

