



Glossary		
1	light source	an object that emits light
2	emit	gives out
3	reflect	when a light hits a surface and bounces off
4	rotate	turn around on its axis
5	Ultraviolet (UV) light	a form of radiation which is not visible to the human eye
6	SPF	the sun protection factor in sun cream
7	pupil	small dark opening in the centre of the eye
8	reflective	capable of reflecting light
9	non-reflective	not capable of reflecting light
10	transparent	an object or substance which allows all light to pass through it
11	translucent	an object or substance which allows some light to pass through it
12	opaque	an object or substance which prevents light from passing through it
13	plane	flat mirror that results in an almost identical image being reflected
14	concave	a mirror that curves inwards making objects appear larger
15	convex	a mirror that curves outwards, showing a wider image
16	mirror	a surface that reflects a clear image
17	periscope	an instrument to see things that are not in the direct line of sight
18	sundial	a device used outside to tell the time of day
19	shadow	a dark shape appearing on a surface when an object blocks a surface and a light source
20	darkness	a lack of light

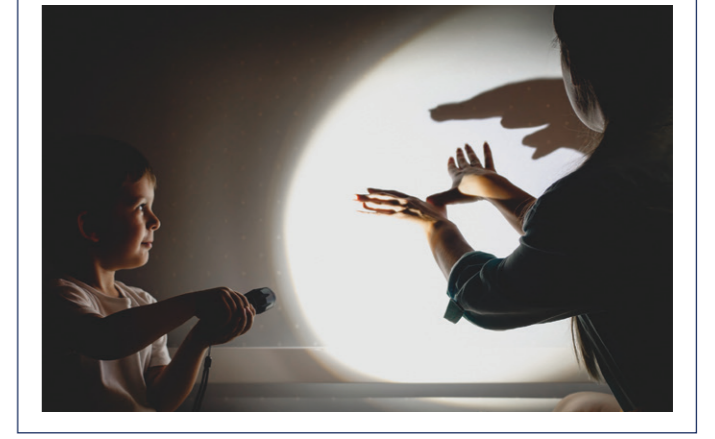
Night and Day

The Earth **rotates** (or spins) on an imaginary line called its **axis** which causes some parts of the planet to face towards the Sun and some parts to face away from it.



Shadows

A brighter light source forms a clearer, more defined shadow. The closer an object is to a light source, the wider the shadow becomes.



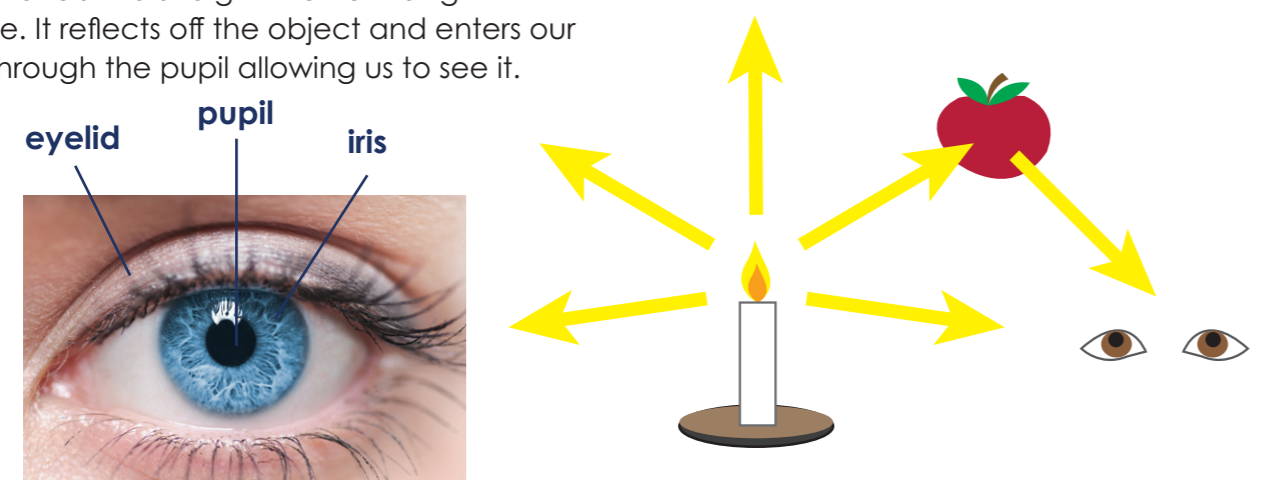
Mirrors

Convex mirrors curve outward, like a dome.
Concave mirrors curve inward, like a bowl.
Plane mirrors are flat and reflect an almost exact image.



How we see

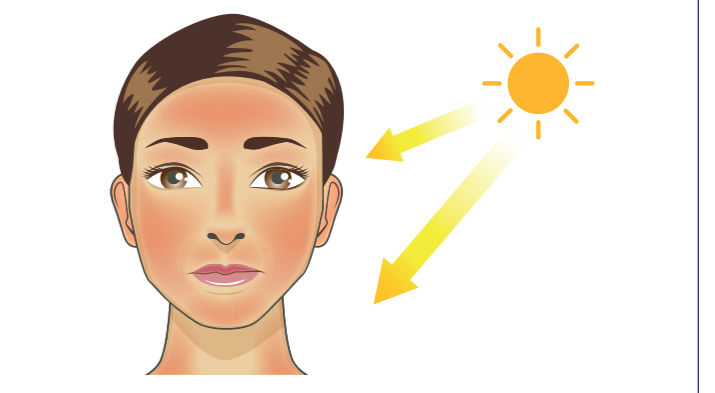
Light travels in a straight line from a light source. It reflects off the object and enters our eye through the pupil allowing us to see it.



The Sun

Human skin produces vitamin D when exposed to sunlight. This vitamin is important to keep bones healthy.

UV rays are dangerous and can cause sunburn, wrinkles and skin cancer.





Year 3 Unit Name:

Reconciliation

Unit overview

This unit involves the children exploring human choices, the consequences of sin, Christ's teaching on forgiveness and the Sacrament of Reconciliation.

Where the unit fits in

The Unit builds on previous work undertaken in Year 2 about forgiveness and the experience of being forgiven.

Key Vocabulary

Choices,
sin,
reconciliation,
forgiveness,
change,
penance,
absolution,
act of contrition,
parable,
Prodigal Son,
Zacchaeus.

Learning Outcomes

Know that we are often free to make choices and understand some of the motives and emotions which influence our choices.

Reflect on some good and bad choices that people can make.

That the parable of the prodigal son teaches us about the forgiveness of God. Know the story of Jesus and Zacchaeus.

Understand that being accepted and forgiven by Jesus enabled Zacchaeus to change.

Know that sin is the result of wrong choices.

That the sacrament of Reconciliation is a celebration of God's forgiveness of sin. Can sequence and structure the Rite of Reconciliation.

That the act of contrition is an important prayer asking for God's forgiveness. Recite by heart and reflect on the meaning of the act of contrition.



Bible References

Lk. 19: 1-10 – The Story of Zacchaeus

Lk. 15: 11-32 – The Parable of the Prodigal Son

Prayer tasks linked to unit and tasks to completed

Learn some songs and hymns about seeking God's forgiveness.

Use prayers and written expressions of sorrow in class based worship.

Some opportunities for moments of quiet reflection and a simple examination of conscience should be provided.

Create a penitential litany.



Year 3 Unit D: Christmas

Learning Outcomes

Know the story of the visit of the shepherds to Bethlehem.

Understand that this was an extraordinary moment in their lives.

Empathise with the thoughts and feelings and reactions of the shepherds.

Be able to identify and discuss the meaning of the titles given to Jesus by the angels

Know the story of St. Francis of Assisi and the first crib.

Understand that the crib helps Christians to remember the presence of Jesus in the World.

Unit Overview

In this unit of work, you will reflect on the birth of Jesus Christ and learn about the story of the shepherds and how they reacted to the news of Christ's birth. You will be able to empathise with the feelings and reactions of the shepherds and know that the Crib is an important symbol of prayer and devotion.

Bible References:

Lk. 2: 8-20 – The Angels and the Shepherds

Matthew 1:18-25



Key Vocabulary

Angels	Messengers of God
Saviour	Saves someone from danger, saver of souls
shepherds	A person who tends to and rears sheep
shocked	To feel surprised
crib	A child's bed, the manger
St Francis of Assisi	Patron saint of animals, born in Italy; created the first crib scene.

Prayer tasks linked to unit and learning beyond the classroom:

- Research the story of St. Francis of Assisi and the building of the first crib. Why do you think that St. Francis started the custom of making a crib? What does the crib tell us about Jesus? Why is the crib an important religious symbol for Christians today?

-Write some prayers at the crib which the children can use during the Christmas Season and upload these to Purple Mash.

Use the internet to discover other Christian Christmas customs from around the World which help us to recognise the presence of Jesus. Create a PowerPoint to share with others.

Windows of reflection (things to think about)

Why was the message of the angels described as "news of great joy?"

What do you think the story teaches us about Jesus? Why is that important?

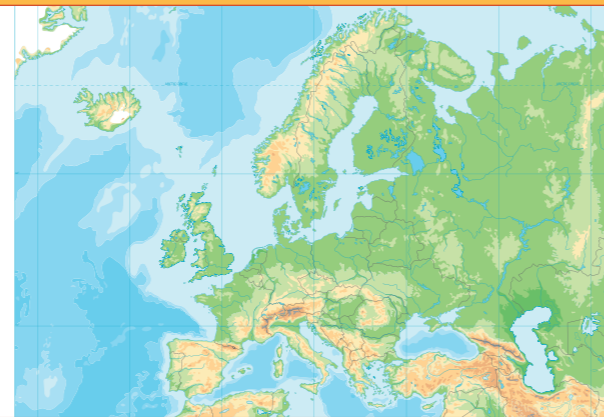
Countries of Europe

There are over 40 different countries in Europe. Some are large and some are very small but they are all different. The countries can be divided into different regions: Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Western Europe and Eastern Europe. Europe is the second smallest continent by size but the third smallest continent by population.



Physical Features of Europe

As well as different countries and cities, there are many different physical features found across Europe. There are mountains, rivers, lakes, volcanoes, fjords and surrounding oceans and seas. Europe is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Mediterranean Sea to the south and by the continent of Asia to the east.



Significant Places



The River Volga	The Alps	Moscow, Russia	Paris, France
The Volga is the longest river in Europe.	The Alps are one of the largest mountain ranges in Europe.	Moscow is the capital city of Russia. Russia is in Eastern Europe and in Asia.	Paris is the capital city of France. France is in Western Europe.

Glossary

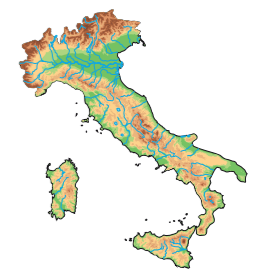
1	Europe	one of the seven world continents.
2	continent	a large section of land.
3	country	a nation that has its own government.
4	transcontinental	a country that is in more than one continent.
5	physical feature	a feature that occurs naturally.
6	human feature	a feature that is linked to humans.
7	border	a line which separates two countries.
8	peninsula	a piece of land almost completely surrounded by water.
9	mainland	the piece of land that contains most of a country.
10	island	a small piece of land surrounded by water.
11	coastline	where the land meets the sea or ocean.
12	government	the group of people who are responsible for a country.
13	capital city	a city in a country where the government is located.
14	region	an area of land within a country or across countries.
15	population	the number of people living in a place.
16	religion	what people believe.
17	currency	the money used in a certain place.
18	climate	the typical weather patterns in a place.
19	monarchy	a royal family.
20	traditional	something which people have done for a long time.



Close up on Italy



- Italy is in Southern Europe
- Italy is a Mediterranean country
- Italy is located on a peninsula
- Lots of islands are also part of Italy
- The two larger islands are Sardinia and Sicily
- The capital of Italy is Rome
- Italy is separated into 20 different regions



Significant Places



Madrid, Spain	Rome, Italy	The Colosseum	Saint Peter's Square
Madrid is the capital city of Spain. Spain is in Southern Europe.	Rome is the capital city of Italy. Italy is a Mediterranean country.	The Colosseum is a huge amphitheatre found in the centre of the city of Rome.	Saint Peter's Square is a famous landmark located in the Vatican City. The Vatican City is the smallest country in the world and is located inside Rome.



Subject: Y3 Maths

Topic: Statistics

Key Vocabulary

data

pictogram

symbol

bar chart

horizontal axis

vertical axis

axes

scale

intervals

tables

interpret

Unit overview

This unit, allows children to collect, present and interpret data in a range of ways. Children use tables and tally charts to collect data, then present it as bar charts, pictograms, Venn diagrams, Carroll diagrams and in tables. Children are encouraged to ask and respond to questions about the data to interpret what they have found out.

Learning Outcomes

- create scaled bar charts and pictograms;
 - create Venn and Carroll diagrams;
 - create a table of information;
 - ask and answer two-step questions about charts, tables and diagrams.

Key Facts/dates – Sticky Knowledge

Tally Charts

Tally charts are a great way to collect and present information. They are easy to read and record. They also make it simple to find a total.

In a tally, you just put a line to show one - |

If you have already got four - |||| you draw a line diagonally across for number 5 -

Tables

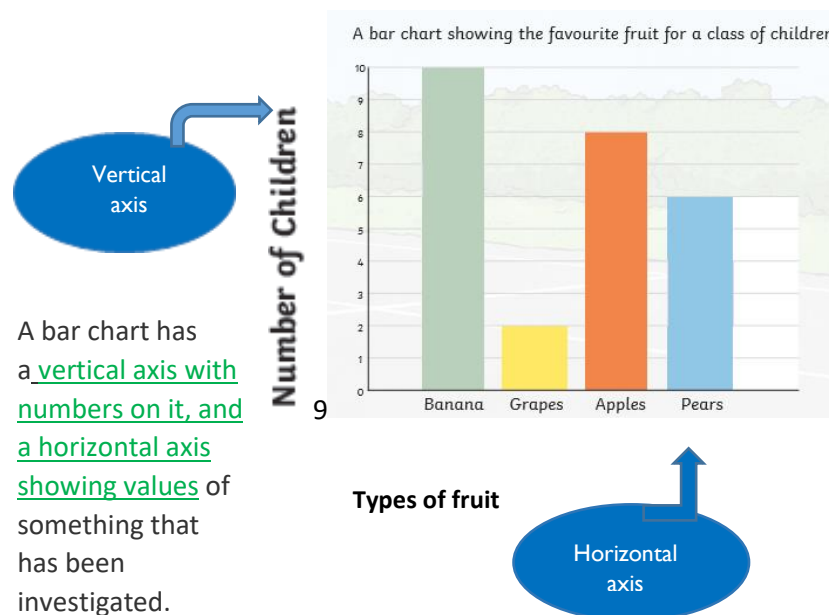
Table showing how children in Year 3 travel to school.

How we travel to school in Year 3	Number of votes
walk	8
school bus	6
car	10
bike	7

In order to understand the data presented in a table, you must read the table's title and headings.

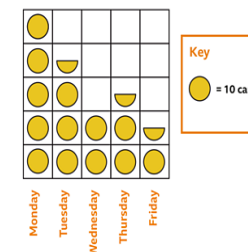
Bar Charts

A bar chart displays information (data) by using rectangular bars of different heights. There must be a gap between each bar. The scale on the bar chart depends on the range of the data.



Pictograms

Pictograms use pictures or symbols to represent data. The key tells you what each picture or symbol is worth.





Subject: Y3 Maths
Topic: Multiplication and Division

Key Vocabulary

equal groups of
lots of
array
multiply by
divide by
share by
times tables
family facts

An array can show two different multiplication facts:

4 groups of 6
and
6 groups of 4

$4 \times 6 = 24$ $6 \times 4 = 24$

Unit overview

In this unit, children will recap their knowledge of making and adding equal groups. They will link repeated addition and multiplication together and explore the commutativity of multiplication facts e.g. $2 \times 5 = 5 \times 2$. They will be introduced to the '÷' sign and investigate the link between division and multiplication. Children will learn to multiply and divide 2 digit numbers by 1 and 2 digits, using formal methods alongside concrete representations.

How can we divide using equal groups?

$12 \div 4 = 3$

How many equal groups of 4?

How can we divide with simple remainders?

$10 \div 3 = 3 \text{ r}1$

Multiplication with regrouping.

	T	O
	2	4
x		4
	9	6
	1	

Key Facts/dates – Sticky Knowledge

Multiplication and division facts for 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables

$1 \times 3=3$	$3 \div 3=1$	$1 \times 4=4$	$4 \div 4=1$	$1 \times 8=8$	$8 \div 8=1$
$2 \times 3=6$	$6 \div 3=2$	$2 \times 4=8$	$8 \div 4=2$	$2 \times 8=16$	$16 \div 8=2$
$3 \times 3=9$	$9 \div 3=3$	$3 \times 4=12$	$12 \div 4=3$	$3 \times 8=24$	$24 \div 8=3$
$4 \times 3=12$	$12 \div 3=4$	$4 \times 4=16$	$16 \div 4=4$	$4 \times 8=32$	$32 \div 8=4$
$5 \times 3=15$	$15 \div 3=5$	$5 \times 4=20$	$20 \div 4=5$	$5 \times 8=40$	$40 \div 8=5$
$6 \times 3=18$	$18 \div 3=6$	$6 \times 4=24$	$24 \div 4=6$	$6 \times 8=48$	$48 \div 8=6$
$7 \times 3=21$	$21 \div 3=7$	$7 \times 4=28$	$28 \div 4=7$	$7 \times 8=56$	$56 \div 8=7$
$8 \times 3=24$	$24 \div 3=8$	$8 \times 4=32$	$32 \div 4=8$	$8 \times 8=64$	$64 \div 8=8$
$9 \times 3=27$	$27 \div 3=9$	$9 \times 4=36$	$36 \div 4=9$	$9 \times 8=72$	$72 \div 8=9$
$10 \times 3=30$	$30 \div 3=10$	$10 \times 4=40$	$40 \div 4=10$	$10 \times 8=80$	$80 \div 8=10$
$11 \times 3=33$	$33 \div 3=11$	$11 \times 4=44$	$44 \div 4=11$	$11 \times 8=88$	$88 \div 8=11$
$12 \times 3=36$	$36 \div 3=12$	$12 \times 4=48$	$48 \div 4=12$	$12 \times 8=96$	$96 \div 8=12$

Year 3 & 4 English Knowledge Organiser

Spellings	
Root word	The word before prefixes and suffixes were added to change meaning e.g. happy/unhappiness.
Common Exception Words	A word which can't be phonetically decoded.
Homophone	Two different words that sound exactly the same when pronounced but have different spelling. E.g. here/hear
Word family	Based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning. E.g. solve, solution, dissolve.
Compound Word	Two different words that sound exactly the same when pronounced but have different spelling. E.g. here and hear.

Reading	
Prediction	Saying what will happen next as a result of something.
Sequencing	Ordering events by how they appear in the text.
Decoding	Breaking a word down into different phonemes to help read it.
Retrieval	Finding information from a text.
Vocabulary	Understanding the meaning of words within texts.
Inference	Making assumptions about what is happening in a text from what you already know.
Summarising	Identifying the key moments in a text.

Grammar and Punctuation	
Paragraph	Used to organise ideas around a theme.
Standard form	Standard English – grammatically accurate verb forms used. E.g. We were instead of we was.
Inverted Commas	Used to punctuate direct speech – used around the part being spoken. E.g. “Sit down!”, shouted the driver.
Clause	A group of words/part of a sentence, must contain a verb. E.g. she answered the phone.
Subordinate clause	Used to separate items in a list. E.g. The fox was hungry, mean and sly. Used after a fronted adverbial.
Comma	Clauses that begin with a relative pronoun - who, which, where, when, whose, that
Apostrophe	To mark where letters are missing. E.g. can't, didn't (omission) To mark singular possession in nouns. E.g. the girl's book. (possession) To mark plural possession in nouns. E.g. the girls' books.
Prefix	Can be added to the start of a verb, noun and adjective to change the meaning.

Suffix	Can be added to the end of a verb, noun and adjective to change the meaning.
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Writing key concepts	
Coordination	Using the conjunctions for, and, nor, but, or, yet and so.
Subordination	Using the conjunctions if, since, as, when, although, while, after, before, until and because.
Preposition	Shows when or where something happened e.g. before, after, during, in, under etc.
Adverbial	Links ideas within and across paragraphs. Can be adverbials of time (e.g. later, in the morning), place (e.g. nearby, in the park) and number (e.g. firstly)
Pronoun	A word that takes place of a noun or a name e.g. it, he, she Possessive pronoun – words that demonstrate ownership e.g. his, her, their
Cohesion	Devices used such as conjunctions, prepositions, adverbials and pronouns so a text flows and reads well.
Heading/subheading	Presentation device to guide the reader in a non-fiction text.
Determiner	Used before a noun, a modifying word to determine the noun described. E.g. an apple, this apple, her apple, some apples, three apples.
Alliteration	Two or more words next to or close to each other in a sentence which start with the same sound or effect. e.g. six sizzling sausages
Simile	Comparing one thing to another using like or as. E.g. As tall as a giraffe, it towered above the rooftops. His cheeks were red, like a ready to eat tomato.
Metaphor	Comparing two things, saying one this is the for effect.
Tense	Past tense Describes what is happening e.g. I play football, I am playing football Present tense Describes what did happen e.g. I played football, I was playing football Present perfect describes a past event which is still taking place. He has played for the team for four years.
Cursive	The formation of letters to allow joined handwriting

