



DOHA
BRITISH
SCHOOL
WAKRA

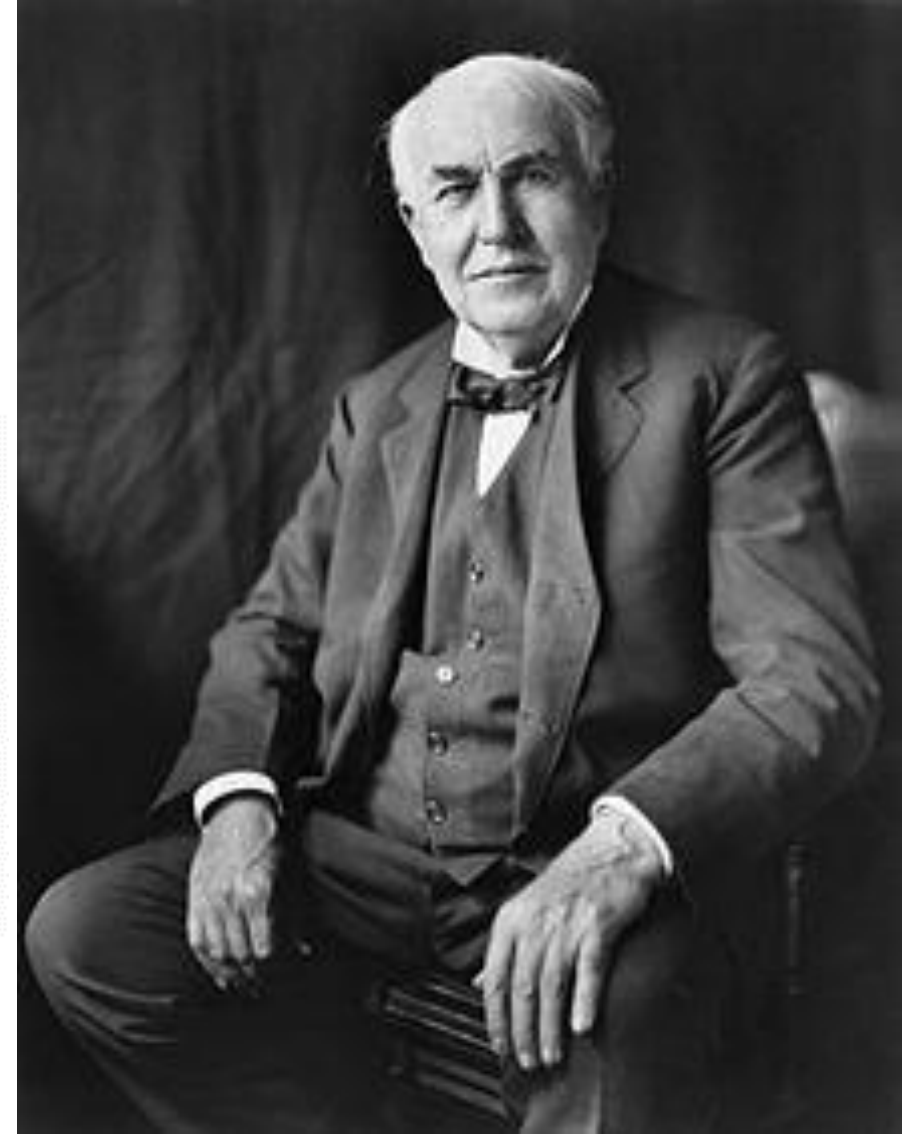
Year 3
Knowledge
Organiser

Autumn Term
2021

Thomas Edison

*I have not failed.
I've just found 10,000 ways
that won't work.*

Thomas A. Edison



Contents Page

Page 3	<u>What are Knowledge Organisers?</u>
Page 4	<u>How to use a knowledge organiser?</u>
Page 5	<u>English - Grammar</u>
Page 6	<u>English - Grammar</u>
Page 7	<u>English – Punctuation</u>
Page 8	<u>English – Spelling</u>
Page 9	<u>English – Reading</u>
Page 10	<u>English – 2 Tier Vocabulary</u>
Page 11	<u>Maths – Number and Place Value</u>
Page 12	<u>Maths – Addition and Subtraction</u>



Page 13	<u>Science - Light</u>
Pages 14 and 15	<u>Science – Forces and Magnets</u> <u>Science – Forces and Magnets2</u>
Page 16	<u>History - Chocolate</u>
Pages 17 and 18	<u>Geography– Chocolate</u> <u>Geography- Chocolate (Autumn 1)</u>
Pages 19 and 20	<u>Geography– Rainforests</u> <u>Geography- Rainforests (Autumn 2)</u>
Page 21	<u>Design and Technology - Rainforest in a box</u>
Pages 22,23 and 24	<u>Music</u>
Page 25 and 26	<u>Spanish</u>
Page 27	<u>Physical Education</u>
Page 28	<u>Resources</u>

What are Knowledge Organisers?

What are knowledge organisers?

- A knowledge organiser is a set of key facts or information that pupils need to know and be able to recall in order to master a unit or topic.
- Knowledge organisers outline the essential knowledge that the teachers are covering across a unit of work: including, key dates, key people, vocabulary, definitions and other information.
- The curriculum has a greater focus on retrieval and application of knowledge this puts increasing pressure on our children to know and retain even more information for longer.
- The secret to success is to regularly revisit the knowledge to be learned (known as 'spaced retrieval'). This helps transfer the knowledge from the short-term memory to the long term memory.



How to use a Knowledge Organiser?

How to use these knowledge organisers

Every week you should be studying one section of these knowledge organisers in order to be prepared for quizzes in class. The quizzes will test the knowledge from the organisers plus knowledge learnt in class that week.

You should be using your notes to self test yourself on the knowledge you have studied in your organiser.

You can do this in a number of different ways, here are a few suggestions:

- Read through the organiser
- Teach someone the knowledge in the organiser to see if you understand it
- Write the keywords in your book then cover your KO and see if you can write out the definitions.
- Use the 'Look, Cover, Write, Check and Correct' technique.
- Make up questions from your organiser and answer them later.
- Create a mind map or revision clock and test yourself.
- Read out loud the knowledge organiser into a microphone and listen back to the recording



English - Grammar



<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Adjective	Used before a noun to make the noun's meaning more specific e.g. tall, blue
Noun	A person, place or thing e.g. cat, man, Mr Morel, England
Pronoun	Word that takes the place of a noun e.g. it, he, she
Possessive pronoun	Words that demonstrate ownership e.g. His, her, their
Verb	A doing or being word e.g. jump, run, am, was
Adverb	These modifying the verb e.g. quickly, happily
Adverbial	Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [e.g. later], place [e.g. nearby] and number [e.g. secondly] or tense choices [e.g. he had seen her before]
Fronted adverbials	Words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows e.g. Later that day, I heard the bad news
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English - Grammar



<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Question	Asks something e.g.: Why aren't you my friend?
Statement	States a fact or something that has happened e.g. You are my friend.
Command	Something you have to do e.g. Be my friend!
Exclamation	When something is exclaimed- start with 'what' or 'how' e.g. What a good friend you are!
Noun phrase	A phrase where an adjective is used before a noun to describe it e.g. blue table, fierce fox
Tense	Shows whether you are writing about the past, present or future
Clause	A group of words which contains a verb
Direct speech	Writing down the part being spoken e.g. Rachel shouted loudly "Watch out!"
Indirect/ reported speech	Summarising what has been said e.g. He said they'd already eaten when he'd arrived.
Speech marks	Punctuation used around the part being spoken e.g. The conductor shouted, "Sit down!"
Synonyms and Antonym	Synonym: words meaning the same e.g. beautiful/pretty Antonym: words meaning the opposite e.g. awful/wonderful
Conjunctions	A word used to connect clauses or sentences e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because
Preposition	A word which shows the relationship between two nouns in a sentence e.g.: The book under the table
Cohesion	Term used to describe the grammatical means by which sentences and paragraphs are linked and relationships between them established.
Ellipsis	Indicates an intentional omission of a word, sentence, or whole section from a text to create suspense e.g. The door opened ...
Subject, object	The subject is the person or thing doing something, and the object is having something done to it.

English – Punctuation

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Capital letter	Used as an initial letter of a proper noun or the first word of a sentence A B C D	Exclamation mark	Used to exclaim strong feelings or high volume !	Semi-colon	To mark the boundary between independent clauses ;
Full stop	Used at the end of a sentence ●	Parenthesis – Brackets, dashes	A word or phrase inserted as an explanation ()	Colon	Used to introduce a list, a quotation or explanation :
Comma	Indicating a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list. ,	Ellipsis	Indicates an intentional omission of a word or sentence ...	Apostrophe	To show ownership or to indicate the omission of a letter to contract '
Question mark	Used at the end of a question ?	Speech marks	Used around the spoken words. “ ”	Hyphen	Used to avoid ambiguity —



English – Spelling (Common Exception Words)

Year 3 and 4 Common Exception Words

Aa	breath	continue	exercise	guard	Kk	naughty	position	recent	Tt
accident	build	Dd	experience	guide	Knowledge	notice	possess	regular	therefore
accidentally	busy	decide	extreme	Hh	Ll	Oo	possession	reign	though
actual	business	describe	Ff	heard	learn	occasion	possible	remember	thought
actually	Cc	different	famous	heart	length	occasionally	potatoes	Ss	through
address	calendar	difficult	favourite	height	library	often	pressure	sentence	Vv
although	caught	disappear	February	history	Mm	opposite	probably	separate	various
answer	centre	Ee	forward	Ii	material	ordinary	promise	special	Ww
appear	century	early	forwards	imagine	medicine	Pp	purpose	straight	weight
arrive	certain	earth	fruit	increase	mention	particular	Qq	strange	woman
Bb	circle	eight	Gg	important	minute	peculiar	quarter	strength	women
believe	complete	eighth	grammar	interest	Nn	perhaps	question	suppose	
bicycle	consider	enough	group	island	natural	popular	Rr	surprise	



English – Reading

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Comprehension / comprehend	Understanding what has been read	Inference/ infer	Making assumptions about what is happening	Prediction	Saying what will happen next or as a result of something
Retrieval/ retrieve	Finding information from a text	Deduction / deduce	Using evidence in a text to support an idea	Summarise	Give a brief statement of the main points
Explain	Give a reason to justify a point of view or answer	Question	Ask questions about the text to further understanding	Clarify	To make clear or easier to understand

Recommended Reading List Year 3			
Author	Title	Author	Title
E.B. White	Charlotte's Web	Lewis Carroll	Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
Lucy M. Boston	The Children of Green Knowe	Betsy Byars	The Midnight Fox
Edith Nesbit	The Railway Children	Philip Putman	The Firework Maker's Daughter
Edith Nesbit	Five Children and It	Eoin Culfer	The Len



English – Autumn Tier 2 vocabulary

Above	Ago	Apply	Area	Arrange
Behind	Clear	Deep	Direct	Enough
Ever	Few	Free	Item	Less



Maths – Number and Place Value



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Ones	The value of the digit in the ones column e.g. 326 has 6 ones
Tens	The value of the digit in the tens column e.g. 326 has 2 tens
Hundreds	The value of the digit in the hundreds column e.g. 326 has 3 hundreds
Multiples	Times tables e.g. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 are multiples of 2. To get these numbers, you multiplied 2 by 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 etc...
Odd	Whole numbers which cannot be divided by 2 without a remainder. 1,3,5,7,9,11,15, 13,17,19
Even	Whole numbers which can be divided by 2. 2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18, 20
Double	Twice the size or value
Half	An amount that can be divided by 2
Problem solving	Solving real life and logical problems using mathematical understanding



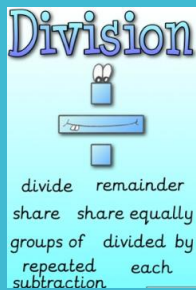
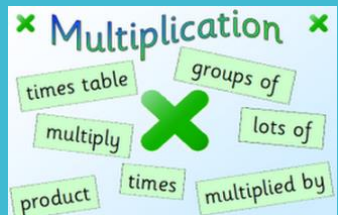
Subtraction



Maths –

Addition and Subtraction

Multiplication and Division



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Operations	The 4 operations are addition, subtraction, multiplication and division
Efficient method	A method that gets an accurate answer but involves limited calculations
Product	Two numbers multiplies e.g. the product of 6 and 4 is 24
Inverse	Opposite operation e.g. +/- and x/÷
Estimate	Roughly calculate the value or number of something
Order	The arrangement of numbers or things in relation to each other based on a particular pattern.
Compare	Note the similarity or differences between 2 or more items
Altogether	Roughly calculate the value or number of something






Science – Light

Key Word	Definition
Light	Light is a form of energy and is the reason we can <u>see</u> things.
Dark	Is the absence of light. It is when there is no light energy and we cannot see well.
Reflect	Is when a light ray hits an object and bounces off it. Think of mirrors, they reflect all of the light. That is the reason you can see yourself.
Natural	See image →
Artificial	See image ↘
Shadow	Is a dark figure which is formed when an opaque object blocks the light source.
Opaque	Is when an object does not let any light pass through it. EG: A brick wall.
Translucent	Is when an object allows some light to pass through it. EG: A plastic bag.
Transparent	Is when an object allows all light to pass through it. EG: A window.

Natural Light

Natural light sources are those which are not man-made.








SUN

STARS

FIRE-FLY

Artificial light sources are man-made. They include candles; lamps and matches




LAMP

MATCHES

FIRE-FLY

Artificial Light

Artificial light sources are man-made. They include candles; lamps and matches

LAMP

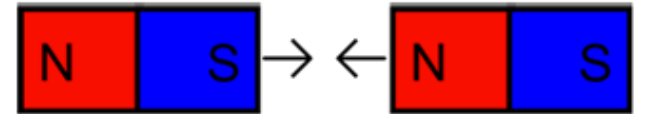
MATCHES

CANDLE

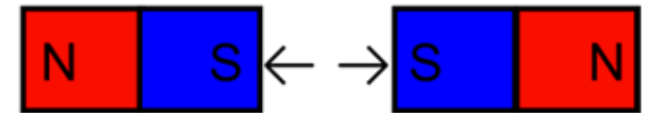


Science – Forces and Magnets

Key Word	Definition
Force	is a push or pull on an object. It can cause an object to speed up, slow down, remain in place, or change shape.
Magnet	Is a piece of material (such as iron or steel) that is able to attract certain metals. A magnet has a north pole and a south pole. (See image)
Attract	When two magnets attract they may stick together.
Repel	When two magnets repel they push away from each other.
Magnetic materials	Are materials such as iron, nickel and cobalt which <u>are</u> attracted to magnets.
Non-magnetic materials	Are materials such as wood, cotton, rubber, glass, plastic which <u>are not</u> attracted to magnets.
Gravity	Gravity is a force which tries to pull two objects toward each other.



Opposite poles **attract**



Same poles **repel**



Science – Forces and Magnets

Examples of magnetic materials:

Metals like



nickel knife



cobalt coin



Steel spoon



iron nail



steel paperclip

Examples of non-magnetic materials:



paper



glass



plastic



rubber



wood

Useful Website: <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/zytttyrd>



History- Chocolate (Autumn 1)



Timeline of Key Events	
1500 – 400 BC	First recorded use of cacao beans by the Olmec Indians in Mexico.
900 – 250 BC	The ancient Maya of Mexico and central America made cacao into a spicy drink mixed with chilli.
AD 120 -1500	The Aztecs used cacao for trade and cacao seeds as a form of money
1502	Christopher Columbus was the first European to come into contact with cacao
1540	The Spanish brought cacao home and started flavouring it with cinnamon and sugar.
1657	The first chocolate house opened in London. Cacao was very expensive and in France, royalty could only drink chocolate!
1830	J.S. Fry and Sons of England produced the first ever moulded bar of 'eating chocolate'.
1861	The Cadbury brothers of England introduced the first mass marketed boxes of chocolates.



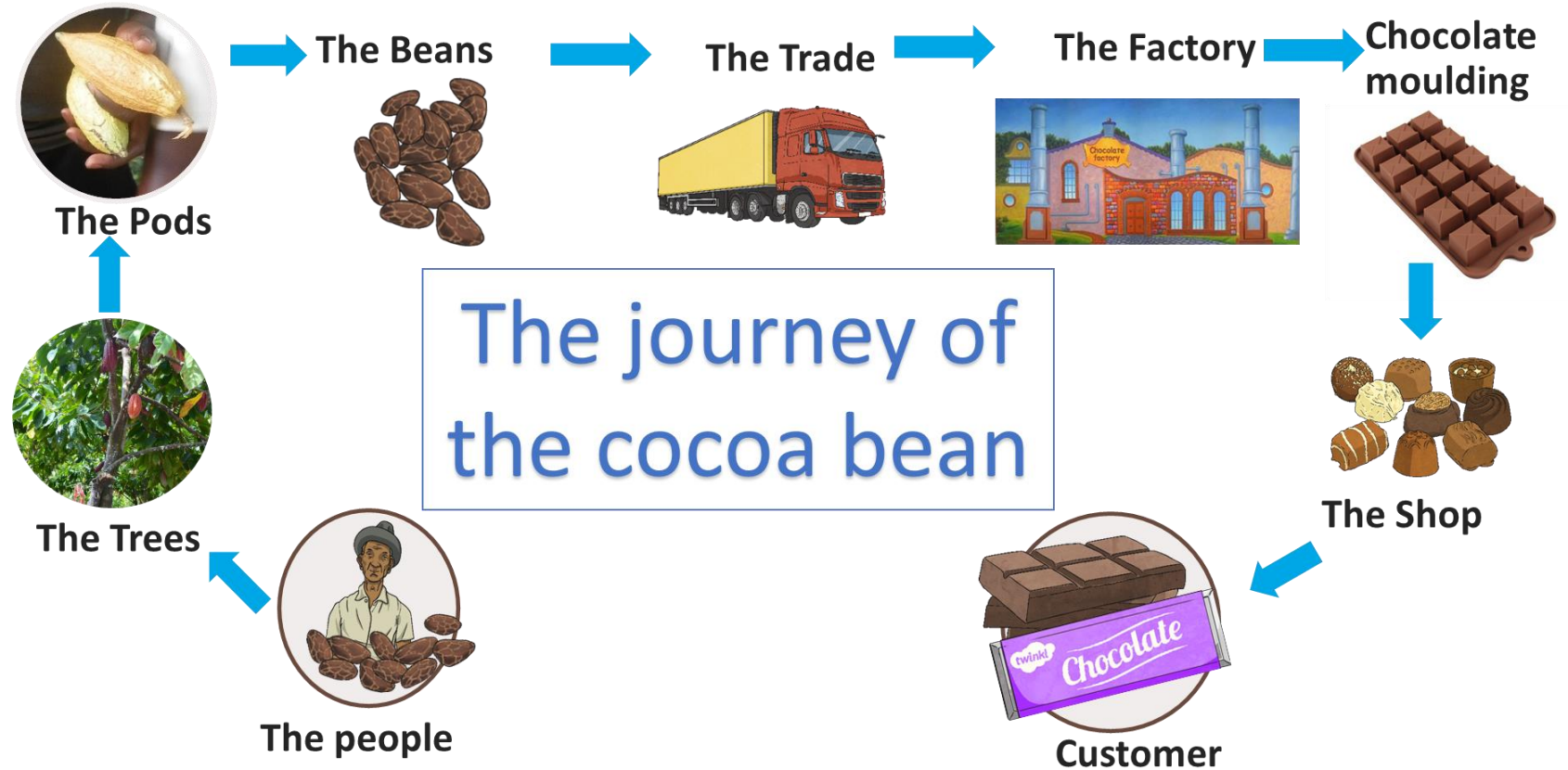


Geography- Chocolate (Autumn 1)



Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Places	Definition
Cocoa	A powder made from roasted and ground cocoa seeds.	Central America	Pre-Columbian Colonies are thought to have used cacao beans up to 5000 years ago.
Cocoa bean	A cocoa seed.	Cote d'Ivoire	Africa's largest producer of cocoa.
Cocoa pods	The pods in which the cocoa seed grows.	Indonesia	Asia's largest producer of cocoa.
Harvest	The process of gathering crops.	Brazil	South America's largest producer of cocoa.
Plantation	An area where crops and trees are planted to be grown for selling purposes.	Dominican Republic	North America's largest producer of cocoa.
Tropical Regions	The regions near to the equator.	London	Capital City of England.
Import	To buy goods or products into a country from a different place.		
Export	To send goods or products to another country for sale.		
Deforestation	The act of clearing a wide area of trees.		
Taste buds	The nerve endings on the tongue and the lining of the mouth which provide the sense of taste.		
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods or products.		

Geography- Chocolate (Autumn 1)



Geography-

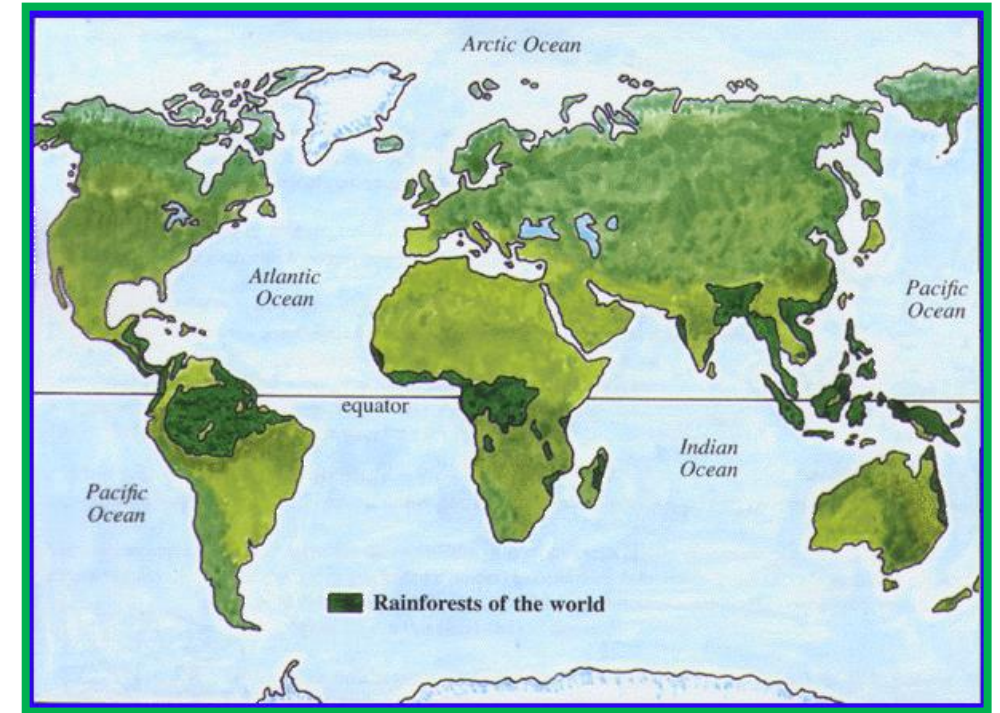
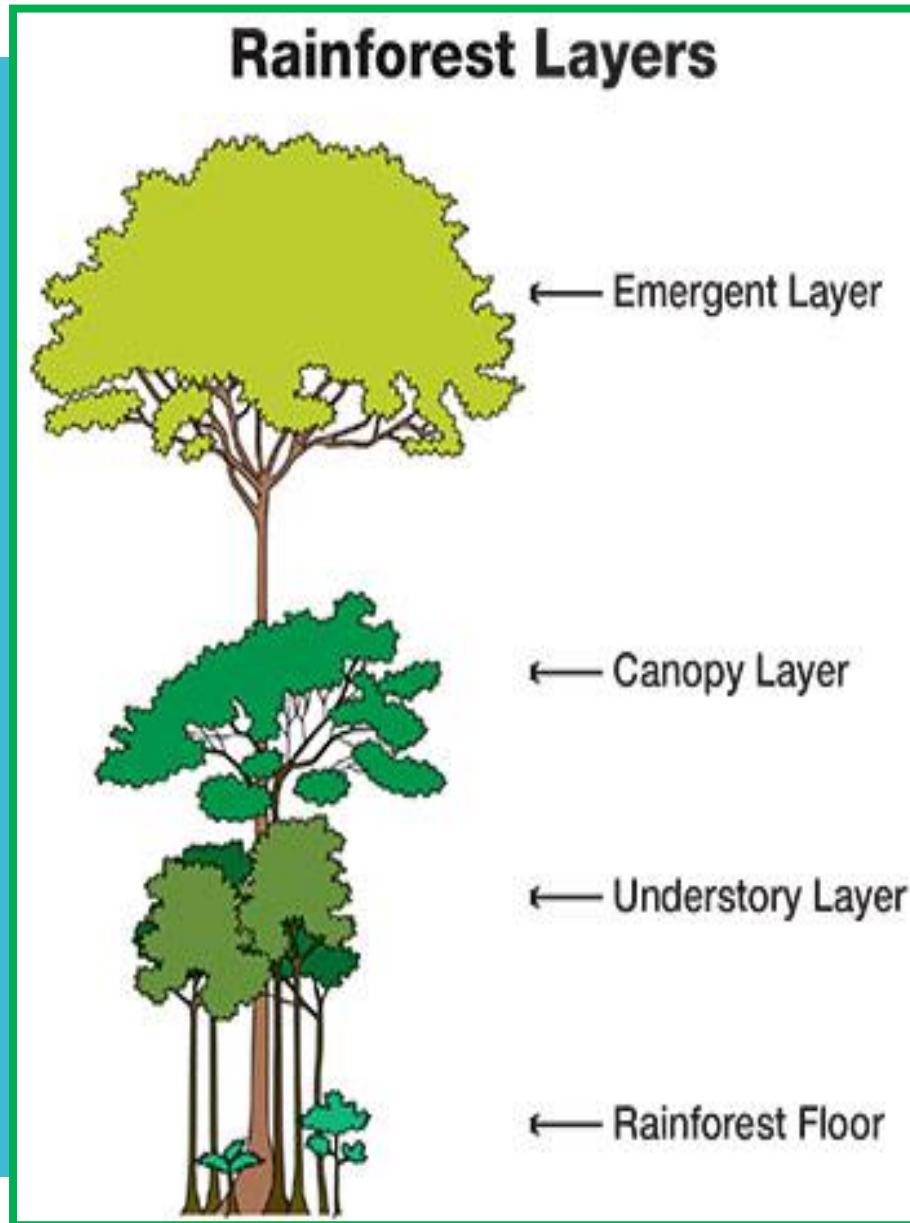
Rainforests (Autumn 2)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Canopy	The highest branches of the trees in a forest, creating a layer of leaves over the floor.
Climate	The weather conditions throughout the year, such as rainfall, sunshine, temperature and humidity.
Conservation	The act of protecting something in the natural environment; wildlife.
Deforestation	The destruction or clearance of Earth's forests.
Ecosystem	A specific area where living organisms such as plants and animals work together to survive.
Endangered	A species at serious risk of extinction.
Epiphyte	A plant that grows on another plant.
Extinct	A species that no longer exists
Habitat	A natural home or environment for an animal or plant.
Humid	A level of water vapour in the air.
Rainforest	A forest found in tropical areas with constant heavy rainfall with different kinds of plants and animals.



Geography-

Rainforests (Autumn 2)



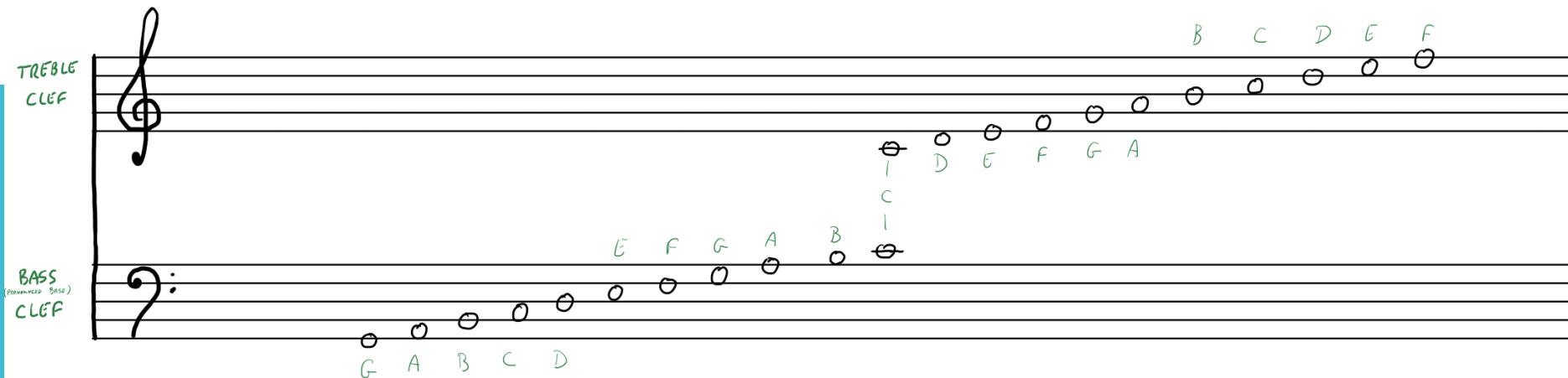
Design and Technology

Rainforest in a box

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Research	Investigate the study of materials and sources to gather facts.
Design criteria	The explicit goals that a project must achieve in order to be successful.
Techniques	A way of carrying out a particular task using different skills to achieve something.
Design	A plan or drawing produced to show the look and function of something before it is made.
Planning	The process of making plans for something.
Evaluate	To assess the quality and ability of something.



Notation



○ = SEMIBREVE - 4 BEATS

◐ = MINUM - 2 BEATS

◑ = CROTCHET - 1 BEAT

◑ ◑ = QUAVER - $\frac{1}{2}$ BEAT (FLAGS ARE ATTACHED IF IN GROUPS)

⏏ = CROTCHET / 1 BEAT REST

⏏ = FULL BAR REST

⏏ = MINUM / 2 BEAT REST

◑ = QUAVER / $\frac{1}{2}$ BEAT REST

○. / ◐. / ◑. / ◑. - A DOT AFTER A NOTE INCREASES IT BY HALF ITS VALUE.

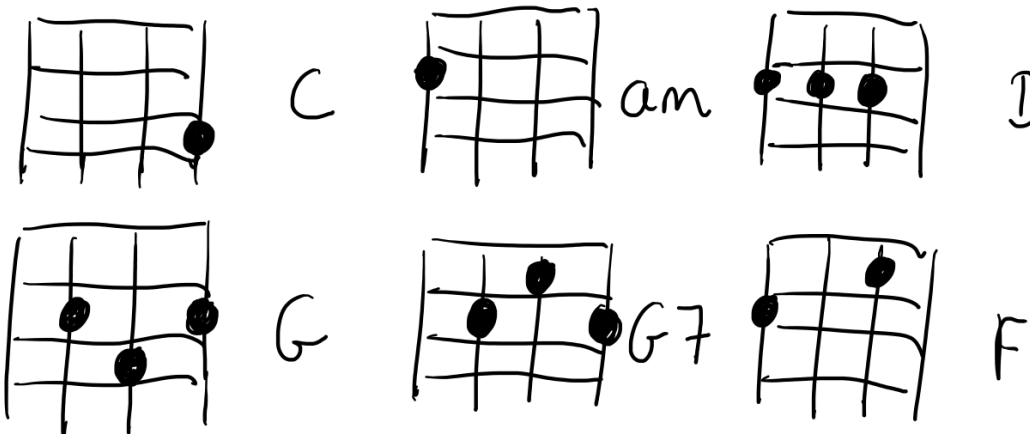
Time Signatures

NUMBER OF BEATS PER BAR → 4 3 2
TYPE OF BEAT BEING COUNTED → 4 4 4

Tonic Sol-fa

DOH'
TI
LA
SOH
FAH
ME
RAY
DOH

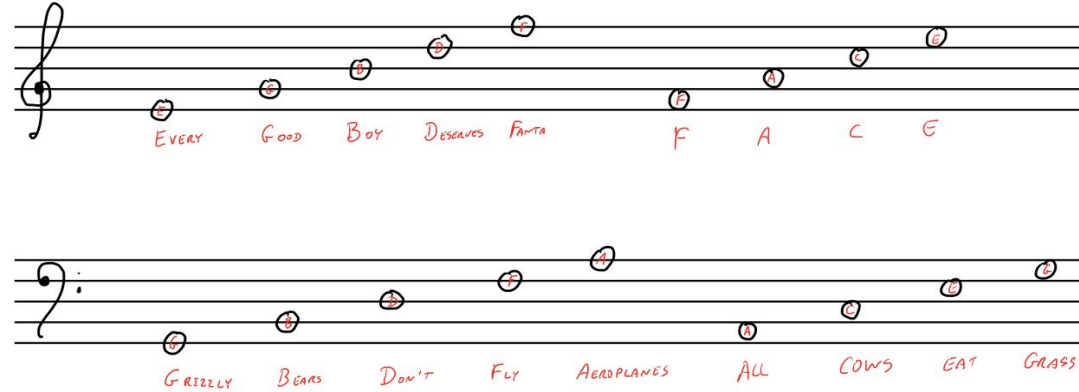
Ukulele Chords



Music

Music

Mnemonics



Instrument Families



Key Terms

Composer	- A person who writes music	
Tempo	- The speed of the music	
Dynamics	- The volume of the music	
ff	- Fortissimo	- Very loud
f	- Forte	- Loud
mf	- Mezzo forte	- Medium loud
mp	- Mezzo piano	- Medium soft
p	- Piano	- Soft
pp	- Pianissimo	- Very soft

Orchestra - A large group of musicians who play together

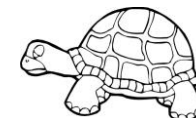
Conductor - The leader of the orchestra

Tempo – the speed of the music.

Allegro – Fast



Lento – Slow



Dynamics – the volume of the music.



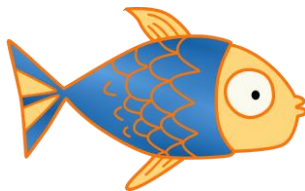
Forte – Loud



Piano

Soft (Quiet)

Music



Ickle ockle blue bottle,
Fishes in the sea.
If you want a partner,
Please choose me!



Bounce high, bounce low.
Bounce the ball to Fido.



Icka backa soda cracker
Icka backa boo.
Icka backa soda cracker
Out goes you!

Instruments of the Orchestra

The instruments of the orchestra are sorted into 4 families: Brass Family, String Family, Percussion Family and Woodwind Family.

BRASS family



STRING family



PERCUSSION family



WOODWIND family



Spanish

Spanish Knowledge organiser for Year 3 Term 1 Autumn1

Key vocabulary

Saludos - Greetings		Normas de Clase - Class routines		Números del 1-100 - Numbers					
Hola	Hello			<div>1 uno11 once21 veintuno31 treinta y uno</div> <div>2 dos12 doce22 veintidós32 treinta y dos</div> <div>3 tres13 trece23 veintitrés33 treinta y tres</div> <div>4 cuatro14 catorce24 veinticuatro40 cuarenta</div> <div>5 cinco15 quince25 veinticinco50 cincuenta</div> <div>6 seis16 dieciséis26 veintiseis60 sesenta</div> <div>7 siete17 diecisiete27 veintisiete70 setenta</div> <div>8 ocho18 dieciocho28 veintiocho80 ochenta</div> <div>9 nueve19 diecinueve29 veintinueve90 noventa</div> <div>10 diez20 veinte30 treinta100 cien</div>					
Adios	Good bye	Silencio	Silence						
Buenos días	Good morning	Escuchad	Listen						
Buenas tardes	Good afternoon	Levantaos	Stand up						
Buenas noches	Good night	Sentaos	Sit down						
Gracias	Thank you	Mirad la pizarra	Look at the board						
Por favor	Please	Levantad la mano	Put your hads up						
¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?	Abrid los libros	Open your books						
Me llamo <u>Anna</u>	My name is (Anna)	Cerrad los libros	Close your books						
¿Cómo estás?	How are you?	Colores - Colours							
Estoy bien	I'm good	azul	Blue						
Estoy así así	I'm so so	Rojo	Red						
Estoy regular	I'm so so	Rosa	Pink						
Estoy mal	I'm bad	Amarillo	Yellow	Padre	Father				
Encantado de conocerte	Nice to meet you	Verde	Green	Madre	Mother				
Hasta luego	See you later	Naranja	Orange	Hermano	Brother				
¿Dónde vives?	Where do lo live?	Morado	Purple	Hermana	Sister				
Yo vivo en	I live in	Blanco	White	Bebé	Baby				
¿De dónde eres?	Where are you from?	Negro	Black	Abuelo	Grandfather				
Yo soy de	I am from	Marrón/Café	Brown	Abuela	Grandmother				
¿Cuántos años tienes?	How old are you?	Gris	Grey	Tío	Uncle				
Mi estuche-My pencil case				Tía	Aunt				
				Primo	Cousin (male)				
Lápiz	Pencil	Colores	Colours	Prima	Cousin (female)				
Sacapuntas	Sharpener	Goma	Eraser	Hijo	Son				
Regla	Ruler	Pegamento	Glue	Hija	Daughter				
Tijeras	Scisors	Estuche	Pencil case	Sobrino	Nephew				
Profesiones-Professions				Sobrina	Niece				
				Cuñado	Brother in law				
Policía	Police	Camarero	Waiter	Cuñada	Sister in law				
Bombero	Firefighter	Maestro	Teacher	In addition to this topics we will be concentrating on spellings.					
Médico	Doctor	Piloto	Pilot						
Enfermera	Nurse	Carpintero	Carpenter						

Spanish

Spanish Knowledge organiser for Year 3 Term 1 Autumn2

Key vocabulary

***Mi clase - My classroom		**Días de la Semana, Meses del año y las Estaciones del año		*/**Números del 1-200 - Numbers			
Mesa	table	Lunes	Monday	0	Cero	15	Quince
Silla	Chair	Martes	Tuesday	1	Uno	16	Dieciséis
Puerta	Door	Miércoles	Wednesday	2	Dos	17	Diecisiete
Ventana	Window	Jueves	Thursday	3	Tres	18	Dieciocho
Basura	Trash in	Viernes	Friday	4	Cuatro	19	Diecinueve
Muebles	Furniture	Sábado	Saturday	5	Cinco	20	Veinte
Pantalla Interactiva	Interactive White Board	Domingo	Sunday	6	Seis	21-29	Veinti_(1-9)_
Pizarra	White board	Enero	January	7	Siete	30	Treinta
Ordenador	Computer	Febrero	February	8	Ocho	40	Cuarenta
Reloj	Clock	Marzo	March	9	Nueve	50	Cincuenta
**Transporte - transport		Abril	April	10	diez	60	Sesenta
Coche	Car	Mayo	May	11	Once	70	Setenta
Tren	Train	Junio	June	12	Doce	80	Ochenta
Avión	Plain	Julio	July	13	Trece	90	Noventa
Barco	Boat	Agosto	August	14	Catorce	100	Cien
Autobús	Bus	Septiembre	September			200	Doscientos
Globo	Hot air balloon	Octubre	October	<p>*Number 20 is VEINTE numbers from 21-20 is VEINTI then straight away we write numbers 1-9 i.e. 24 = veinticuatro 29 = veintinueve 26 = veintiseis Numbers from 31-99 we will write the Tens number first then y and then the Units e.g. 38 = Treinta y ocho 42 = Cuarenta y dos 51 = Cincuenta y uno etc... 100 is CIENTO but numbers between 101 and 199 will be called CIENTO. i.e: 135= Ciento treinta y cinco 102 = Ciento dos 167= Ciento sesenta y siete 199= Ciento noventa y nueve</p>			
Motocicleta/moto	Moto bike	Noviembre	November				
Bicicleta/bici	Bike	Diciembre	December				
camión	Truck	Primavera	Spring				
Ambulancia	Ambulance	Verano	Summer				
Tanvia	Trolley car	Otoño	Autumn				
Helicóptero	Helicopter	Invierno	Winter				
Cohete	Rocket	Ayer	Yesterday				
Fonética		Hoy	Today				
ca / co / cu The sound in English would be:		Mañana	Tomorrow				
Ka / Ko / Ku		Figuras - Shapes		<p>**In addition to this topic "Transporte", "Números del 1 - 200" and "Días de la semana, meses del año y estaciones del año" we will be concentrating on</p> <p>*** In addition to this topic "Mi clase" we will be looking at gender/singular/plural. Please note that all the words in Spanish can be either male or female and so singular and plural. See below the rules: Plural: All words ending in vowel you will need to add "S" i.e: libro = libros. If the word ends in consonant then "ES" will be added at the end, e.g: Color = Colores. If a word ends in "Z", this will be replaced with a "C" then add "ES" = "CES" e.g. lápiz = lápices. Male words will normally end in o and Female words</p>			
gue / gui / ge / gi Please click the link for demonstration (minutes between 1.17 and 2.55) https://youtu.be/1xbVpPOUkCI		Círculo	Circle				
ga / go / gu Please click the link for demonstration https://youtu.be/66QpUz18Ewk		Triángulo	Triangle				
ja / je / ji / jo / ju Please click the link for demonstration https://youtu.be/R50shgQ2zy8		Cuadrado	Square				
		Rectángulo	Rectangle				
		óvalo	Oval				
		Estrella	Star				
		Corazón	Heart				
		Pentágono	Pentagon				
		Hexágono	Hexagon				
		Octógono	Octagon				
		Rombo	Rhombus				
		Diamante	Diamond				

Las vocales y el alfabeto

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
as	be	ce	de	ee	fe	ge	he	ie	je	ke	le	me	ne	oe	pe	qe	re	se	te	ue	ve	we	xe	ye	ze
aa	ba	ca	da	ea	fa	ga	ha	ia	ja	ka	la	ma	na	oa	pa	qa	ra	sa	ta	ua	va	wa	xa	ya	za
aa	ba	ca	da	ea	fa	ga	ha	ia	ja	ka	la	ma	na	oa	pa	qa	ra	sa	ta	ua	va	wa	xa	ya	za

Knowledge Organiser PE Term 1 KS2

Health and Fitness



Eat 5 portions of fruit
and vegetables
everyday



SIXTY
Minutes of
exercise
everyday!

Ways to keep active at home: (Youtube)

- Just Dance
- Joe Wicks
- Go Noodle
- Change4Life activities (website)

What is Health & Fitness?

A healthy active lifestyle involves contributing positively to your physical, mental and social well being. This includes regular exercise and physical activity. Within PE, you will learn about different types of exercise we can do to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

Why is it important to learn about health and fitness?

A lot of factors play a role in staying healthy. Participating in physical activity regularly can lead to good health which can help to prevent injury. It can also decrease your risk of developing some diseases. Maintaining a healthy and active lifestyle can greatly impact your life and make you happier!

Key Words:

Health, fitness, sport, nutrition, heart rate, stamina, strength, heart rate, aerobic, power, balance, flexibility, exercise, skill related fitness, health related fitness.

Resources

Quiz – Kahoot	https://kahoot.it/
Century – All areas of learning	https://www.century.tech/
Maths – My Maths	https://www.mymaths.co.uk/
Maths – TTRS Times Tables Rock Stars	https://ttrackstars.com/

