



# Year 3 knowledge organiser - summer term (second half)

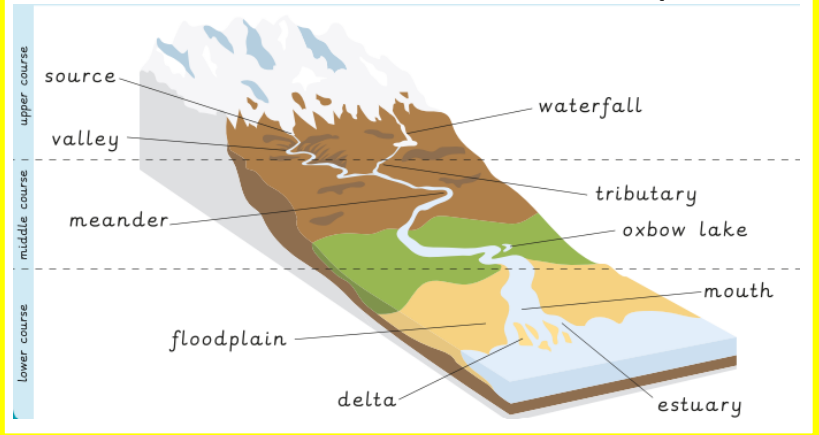


## Geography - What are rivers and how are they used?

### Key facts:

- The longest river in the UK is the River Severn. The longest river in the world is the River Nile.
- Rivers are important habitats for plants and animals, supplying food and drink for humans and animals.
- Rivers can help crops grow by dispersing nutrients and making soil more fertile.
- Rivers contain valuable minerals such as gold and diamonds which people can find and sell.
- Water from rivers can irrigate farmland while moving water can generate a type of renewable energy called hydroelectric power.
- They offer transport routes for people and goods and can also be used for leisure activities such as boating, swimming, fishing and many other fun activities.
- Many settlements and communities are built along rivers, yet some people choose to live on rivers in houseboats.

### What do I need to know about a river's features?

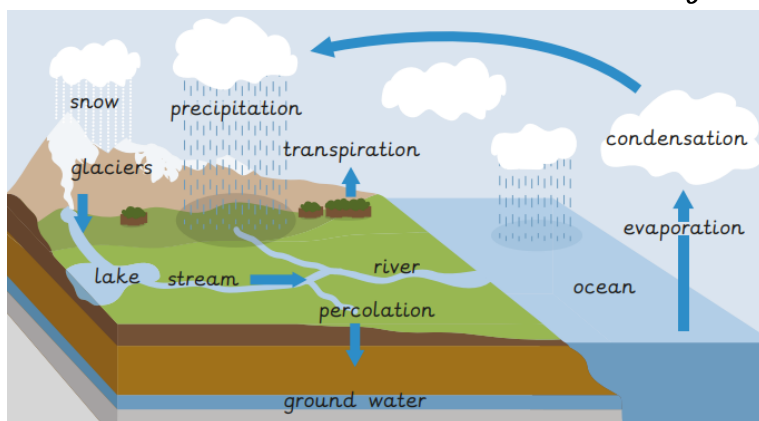


River Severn



River Nile

### What do I need to know about the water cycle?



### Key vocabulary:

- **evaporation** - the process in which warm water turns from a liquid to a gas in the air (water vapour)
- **condensation** - the process in which water vapour rises in the air, cools down and turns into small water droplets
- **precipitation** - the process in which water falls from clouds to the ground, in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail



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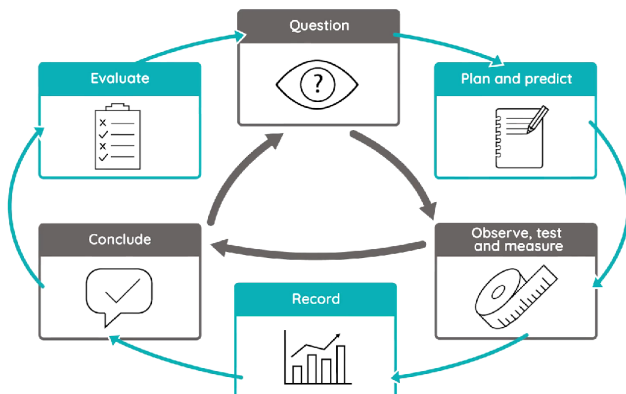
## Science - Does hand span affect grip strength?

### Key information:

- Different fruits have different sizes and weights. We will use a range of fruits to test the question: 'Does hand span affect grip strength?'



- In the world of work, scientists ask a lot of questions, and have to come up with investigations to find out the answers. This is exactly what we will be practising.



### Key vocabulary:

- **grip strength** - how strong someone's hand is when squeezing or holding on to something
- **span** - how far your hand and fingers can stretch when spread wide
- **scientific enquiry** - an investigation where you ask questions and test ideas to find answers
- **variable** - something that can change in a science investigation
- **trustworthy** - reliable, accurate and based on evidence
- **bar chart** - a graph which shows information using bars
- **conclusion** - what you have learned from your scientific enquiry

- During our scientific enquiry, we will be working through each of the stages of the enquiry cycle.
- We have looked at each of these areas in science during year 3, but now is your chance to show off your science skills in one big investigation.

### What do I need to know about working scientifically?

Working scientifically means thinking like a scientist! You ask questions, make predictions, and test ideas through experiments. You use careful observations and measurements to find out what happens. Scientists record their results and look for patterns to understand things better. It's important to be fair and accurate so your findings are trustworthy. By working scientifically, you can explore the world, solve problems, and discover amazing facts about how things work!