

# **Knowledge Organisers**

## **2<sup>nd</sup> Spring Term**

**Science**

**Geography**

**History**

**Art/DT**

**French**

**PSHE**

**Music**

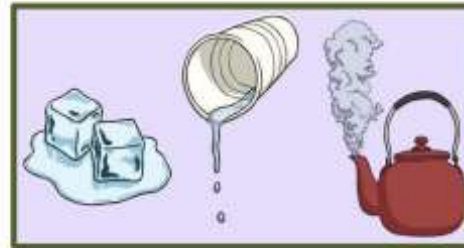
**RE**

**PE**

# **Class 2**

## Knowledge Organiser - Matter and Materials – Science - Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Solid	A substance or object that is firm and stable in shape
Liquid	A substance that flows freely but is of constant volume
Gas	An air-like fluid, which expands freely to fill any space available
States of Matter	The different form in which matter can exist and matter can change states. Include additional vocabulary; Ice, freeze, heat, melt, steam, condensation, change,
Material	The specific matter something is made from
Properties	How a material feels, behaves and can be changed
Suitable	Why a material is right for one purpose or object
Purpose	What something is used for
Materials;	Wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, stone, paper and cardboard, ice, fabric, leather, water
Properties;	Hard, soft, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, magnetic, transparent, bendy, waterproof, strong, stiff, squashy, stretchy, elastic



Freeze → Warm → Heat  
 Ice → Water → Steam  
 Solid → Liquid → Gas

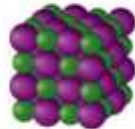


Key knowledge
To understand that matter can exist in 3 different states, solids, liquids and gases.
To understand that some solids can change when they are heated.
To identify the properties of materials.
To explain why materials are chosen for certain objects.
To understand that some materials can change shape.

**Metal**



**Plastic**



States of Matter	Atoms and Molecules
<b>Solid</b> - A substance or object that is firm and stable in shape.	
<b>Liquid</b> - A substance that flows freely but has constant volume.	
<b>Gas</b> - An air-like fluid, which expands freely to fill any space available, irrespective of its quantity.	

## Knowledge Organiser - Western Europe - Geography - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Climate</b>	The weather conditions in an area over a long period of time.
<b>Temperate Climate</b>	A climate where the conditions do not get extremely hot or extremely cold.
<b>Trade</b>	Buying and selling things, for example food, machines, books
<b>Import</b>	Buying things from other countries.
<b>Export</b>	Selling things to other countries.
<b>Agriculture</b>	The farming of plants and/or animals.
<b>The Alps</b>	A large mountain range located in Western Europe.
<b>Human Feature</b>	Things built/made by humans and which humans have changed or influenced.
<b>Physical Feature</b>	Things found in the natural environment. Not man-made.

Country	Capital	Language(s)
France	Paris	French
Germany	Berlin	German
Belgium	Brussels	French and Flemish
Switzerland	Bern	German, French and Italian
Austria	Vienna	German






Key Knowledge
I can name the countries in Western Europe and locate them using an atlas.
I know Western Europe has a temperate climate. I can analyze data about the climate in Germany.
I know that trade means buying and selling goods. I know that countries in Western Europe import and export different items.
I can locate and describe human and physical features of France.
I understand the similarities and differences between London and Paris

		
Switzerland	France	Germany
		
The Netherlands	Belgium	Austria
		
Luxembourg		

## Knowledge Organiser- Law and Power- History- Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
jury	A group of people that make a decision on someone's guilt based on evidence given
Rule of law	A SET of rules that MUST be followed
Trial by ordeal	To decide someone's guilt by USE of a cruel test
CRUSADE	Series of INVASIONS of Muslim controlled territory in the Holy Land by Christian armies
Holy Land	Modern day Israel and Palestine
knight	The King's soldier who wore armour
tyrant	A cruel ruler
Baron	A very powerful and wealthy landowner
burgh	A medieval area of land
parliament	The highest legislature, consisting of the Sovereign, HOUSE of Lords and the HOUSE of Commons
Magna Carta	A document of rules sealed by King John in 1215.

Key Knowledge
I know the difference between 'trial by ordeal' and 'trial by jury' and explain what they are.
I understand that the Church restricted the King's power. I know how and why Thomas Becket died
I know that the Christian Europeans invaded the Holy Land during the Crusades.
I understand that King John treated his people badly and as a result of this had to sign the Magna Carta.
I know that Simon de Montfort set up the first English parliament after defeating Henry III

<p><b><u>Archbishop of Canterbury</u></b></p> <p>The head of the English church. Thomas Beckett was the Archbishop of Canterbury from 1162-1170.</p>	
<p><b><u>King John</u></b></p> <p>King of England from 1199-1216. He signed the Magna Carta in 1215.</p>	
<p><b><u>Pope</u></b></p> <p>The head of the Catholic church. Pope Innocent III was the Pope between 1198-1216.</p>	

### Key information:



## Knowledge Organiser - Mythological Paintings - Visual Arts - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Myth</b>	A traditional story made up in the past, often to explain an event, belief or custom
<b>Mythological paintings</b>	Paintings relating to or based on myths
<b>Classical</b>	Something that is from ancient Greek or Roman culture
<b>Narrative</b>	A piece of art that tells a story with colour and lines, instead of words
<b>Character</b>	A person or an animal in a piece of narrative art
<b>Characteristic</b>	An important thing about thing or a person which makes them what they are
<b>setting</b>	The place where a story takes place
<b>Minotaur</b>	A monster which is half bull and half man

### Key Knowledge

I know that artists have shown myths like 'Theseus and the Minotaur' in art throughout history.
I understand that art can tell part or the whole of a narrative.
I know that Picasso painted many pictures of the Minotaur, showing different characteristics in each one.
I know that artist can show different characteristics of a person by the way they draw.
I know that many artist have shown classical myths in their paintings like 'The Medusa' and 'Apollo and Daphne'.

Art	Artist/Title
	<b>Pablo Picasso,</b> Minotaur and his Wife, 1937
	<b>Pablo Picasso,</b> Minotaur, 1933
	<b>Antonio del Pollaiuolo,</b> Apollo and Daphne, (c.1432-1498)

# Knowledge Organiser Year 4 French Unit 10: Où vas-tu?

Key Language	English
Où vas-tu?	<i>Where are you going</i>
Je vais à Paris/Bordeaux/Strasbourg Nice/Grenoble en France	<i>I'm going to ....  to/in France</i>
Où habites-tu?	<i>Where do you live?</i>
J'habite à Snettisham. en Angleterre.	<i>I live in Snettisham. in England</i>
Tournez à droite	<i>Turn right</i>
Tournez à gauche	<i>Turn left</i>
Allez tout droit	<i>Go straight on</i>
arrêtez!	<i>Stop</i>
Quel temps fait-il?	<i>What is the weather like</i>
Il fait beau.	<i>It's fine weather.</i>
Il fait froid.	<i>It's cold.</i>
Il fait chaud.	<i>It's hot.</i>
Il pleut.	<i>It's raining.</i>
Il neige.	<i>It's snowing.</i>

J'habite à Snettisham en Angleterre.



À Snettisham il neige.



Je vais à Paris  
en France.  
À Paris il pleut.

## KEY QUESTIONS

Où vas-tu?

*Where are you going?*

Où habites-tu?

*Where do you live?*

Quel temps fait-il?

*What's the weather like?*

## Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Healthy Me - Year Three

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Oxygen</b>	Oxygen is a gas that exists in large quantities in the air. All plants and animals need oxygen in order to live.
<b>Fitness</b>	The condition of being physically strong and healthy.
<b>Medicines</b>	A substance used to treat illness or diseases and maintain good health.
<b>Hazards</b>	A danger or risk.
<b>Safe</b>	Protected from danger or risk.
<b>Harmful</b>	Likely to cause harm.


Key Knowledge
I understand how exercise affects my body and know why my heart and lungs are such important organs.
I understand that, like medicines, some household substances can be harmful if not used correctly.
I can identify things, people and places that I need to keep safe from, and can tell you some strategies for keeping myself safe including who to go to for help.

Reflective questions
Ask me this...
What types of exercise will help your heart and lungs to get fitter?
Why is it important to take care of our bodies?
Can medicines be harmful as well as helpful?

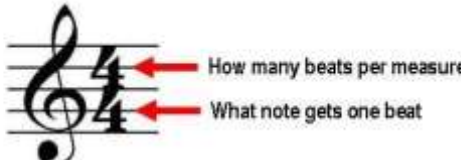


Key Vocabulary	Definition
Time signature	The rhythm following a clef
Key signature	The key of a piece of music depends on the flats and sharps in the music.
Dynamics	Levels of sound in music (soft to loud)
Pop	A popular genre of music
Ballad	A song that tells a story
Musical	A stage, television or film production to tell a story through music
tonality	Major key, minor key
articulation	Legato or staccato

**Key Signature: C major** — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature



C D E F G A B



How many beats per measure


What note gets one beat

**Key Signature: E major** — there are four sharps in the key signature



E F# G# A B C# D#

**Key Signature: G major** — there is one sharp in the key signature



G A B C D E F#

**Time Signature: 4/4** — there are four crotchet beats in a bar



### Songs covered

- Your imagination
- You're a shining star
- Music makes the world go round

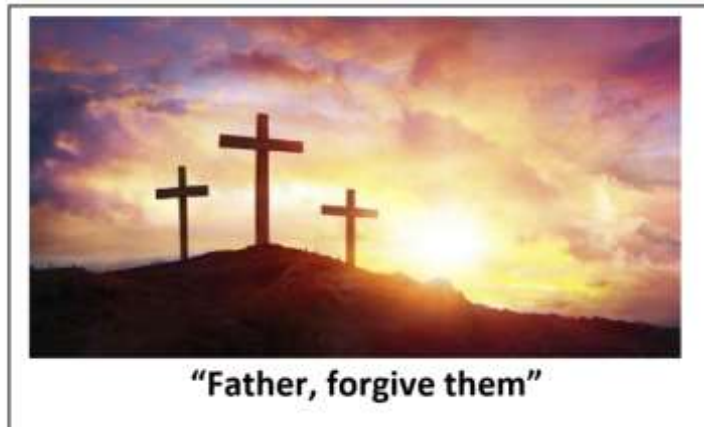


## R.E. Year 3 Spring 2 Knowledge Organiser

### What is 'good' about Good Friday?

Key vocabulary	Definition
<b>Rescue</b>	Making a bad situation get better
<b>Disciple</b>	A follower of Jesus.
<b>Last Supper</b>	The last meal Jesus shared with his Aspostles, the night before he died. Christians believe this was the first Mass.
<b>crucifixion</b>	To be put to death by hanging on a wooden cross
<b>forgiveness</b>	To let go of bad feelings when someone says sorry and start again.
<b>gratitude</b>	To appreciate what others do for us and not take things for granted.

Key Knowledge
I know how to rescue a situation and put things right.
I know the main events in the Easter story
I can explain why some Christians believe Jesus' death is important.
To know that Christians believe that Jesus' death means they are forgiven and they will be able to enter Heaven when they die.
I can show others how much I love and care for them.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Interception</b>	When a player takes possession of the ball away from the opposition as the ball is passed.
<b>Possession</b>	When a team has the ball they are in possession.
<b>Marking</b>	When a player defends an opponent.
<b>Try</b>	The unit of scoring in tag rugby.
<b>Tag</b>	When a player pulls the tag of the opposition who is in possession of the ball.
<b>Try line</b>	The line behind which a player must place the ball in order to score a try.

Skills	
<b>Possession</b>	
<b>Try line</b>	
<b>Tag</b>	

### Skill Development

- To develop throwing, catching and running with the ball.
- To develop an understanding of how to defend using tagging rules.
  - To begin to use the 'forward pass' and 'offside' rule.
  - To develop movement skills to dodge a defender.
  - To track an opponent and begin to defend as a team.
- To apply the rules and skills you have learnt and play in a tag rugby tournament.