

# **Knowledge Organisers**

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

**Science**

**Geography**

**History**

**Art/DT**

**French**

**PSHE**

**Music**

**RE**

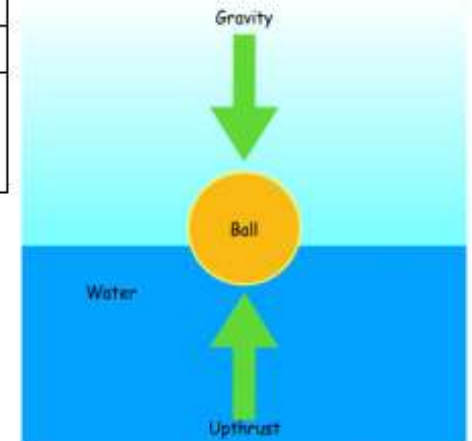
**PE**

# **Class 3 – Year 4**

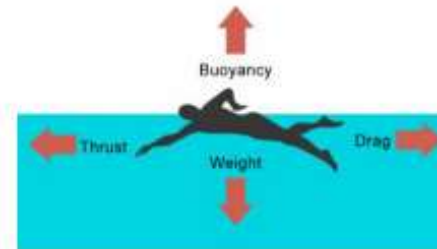
## Knowledge Organiser – Forces – Science – Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Force</b>	A push or a pull
<b>Gravity</b>	A force that pulls objects towards the centre of the earth
<b>Friction</b>	A force caused by two surfaces touching each other
<b>Air Resistance</b>	A kind of friction that slows objects down when they travel through air
<b>Water Resistance</b>	A kind of friction that slows objects down when they travel through water
<b>Buoyancy</b>	An object's ability to float
<b>Upthrust</b>	A force that pushes objects up in water or air
<b>Streamline</b>	To shape an object in a way that reduces the effect of air resistance or water resistance.

Key Knowledge
I know a force is a push or a pull.
I know friction occurs when two objects touch each other.
I know how to set up a fair test.
I know simple machines help us to increase the force we apply to an object to move it.



Gravity is equal to upthrust, so the ball floats. The forces are balanced.



Air resistance slows down the parachute as gravity pulls it to the ground.






Pulley	Lever	Gear

## Knowledge Organiser – Australia - Geography – Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Industry</b>	Activity where raw materials are changed into goods that can be used and traded.
<b>Aboriginal People</b>	People living in Australia from the earliest times, before the arrival of settlers or colonists.
<b>Colony</b>	A country or an area under the control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country.
<b>Settler</b>	A person who has moved, with other people, to live in a new country or area.
<b>Mining</b>	Where a raw resource is extracted from the earth, for example, coal.
<b>Commonwealth</b>	A group of countries that used to be part of the British Empire, but now voluntarily work together on issues such as human rights.
<b>Biome</b>	A community of plants and animals that have shared characteristics due to the environment they live in.

Key Knowledge
I know Australia is a large, diverse country in the Southern Hemisphere.
I know Captain James Cook was a British explorer who travelled to Australia in 1770.
I know Canberra is the Capital City of Australia.
I understand what a biome is and I can name some found in Australia.
I know Australia's biodiversity is under threat.

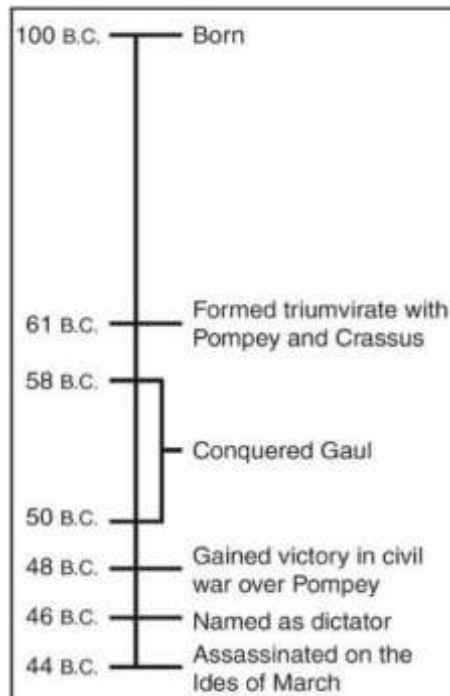
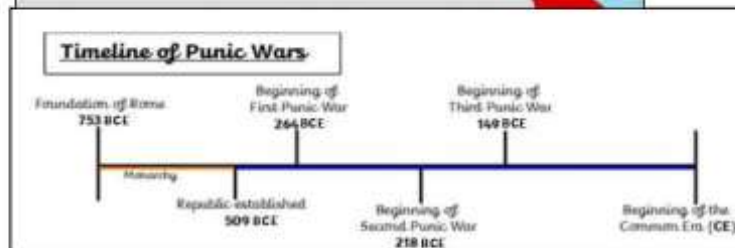


Deciduous Forest	Tropical Forest	Savannah	Semi Desert	Desert
Trees drop their leaves in winter	Tall trees growing close together	Tall grassland and scattered trees	Short grass and small, dry bushes	Sand and stone with few plants
Tasmania and East Coast	North coast, Queensland	Further inland on East Coast, parts of New South Wales	Across Australia including large parts of Western Australia	Western and Central Australia
				

## Knowledge Organiser – The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire - History – Year 4



Key Vocabulary	
<b>Punic Wars</b>	Three wars between Rome and Carthage, which Rome won
<b>Assassinate</b>	To kill someone for political reasons
<b>Pax Romana</b>	A period of two hundred years when the Roman Empire was very peaceful and rich
<b>Persecution</b>	Hurting someone, often for their religious beliefs or ethnicity
<b>Barbarian</b>	An insulting word the Romans used for the different tribes attacking the empire in the 5 <sup>th</sup> Century CE.
<b>Sack</b>	To destroy an enemy city and steal anything of value

Key Knowledge
I understand that the Punic Wars allowed Rome to become more powerful
I know that Julius Caesar was one of the most influential people in world history
I can explain why Brutus and Cassius assassinated Julius Caesar.
I know that Augustus was Rome's first emperor, and the Pax Romana was a long period of peace
I understand why the Roman Empire came to an end



## Knowledge Organiser - Prints and Printmaking – Visual Arts – Year 5

### Key Vocabulary:

printmaking	An indirect art form, where the artist creates a design on a block, plate or screen which is then transferred to paper or fabric by a pressing with printing ink.
indirect	Where an image is not created by drawing or painting directly on the paper but by applying ink to a plate or a block and pressing paper or fabric on top.
edition	The number of prints taken from one plate or block usually at the same time.
mono-print	A single print.
relief (positive) printing	Printing created by ink covering raised parts of a printing block, e.g. woodcut/wood engraving and linocut.
	
intaglio (negative) printing	Printing created by ink covering the sunken parts of a printing plate, e.g. drypoint/engraving, etching.
	
screen-printing	Printing where printing ink is forced through the small holes in a piece of material. A picture or pattern is made by covering some of the holes with a stencil.
wood cut/wood engraving	A print made from a design cut in a block of wood.
linocut	A print made from a design cut into a lino block.
drypoint/engraving	A print made by cutting lines into a metal plate with a needle.
etching	A print made by cutting lines into a metal plate by applying acid.
plate	A sheet of metal or plastic, with an image on it, from which copies are printed.
block	A piece of wood or metal carved or engraved for printing on paper or fabric.
printing press	A machine for printing from a plate.

### Prints



Pine Barrens Tree Frog  
**Warhol (1983)** Screen-print



Self-portrait in a cap, wide-eyed and open-mouthed  
**Rembrandt (c.1630)**  
Etching and drypoint

### Key Knowledge:

I know Hogarth was well-known for making prints about life in London.

I know screen-printing allows an artist to produce multiple prints with the same design but different colours.

I know relief printing is when lines are carved into a printing block.

I know Intaglio printing is done on a metal plate.



South Wind, Clear Sky  
**Hokusai (c.1830-1832)** Woodcut

# Knowledge Organiser Year 6 French Unit 10: Les transports

Key Language	English
Je vais à l'école....	<i>I go to school....</i>
en voiture/ en bus	<i>by car/by bus</i>
en train	<i>by train</i>
en métro	<i>on the underground</i>
en bateau/ en avion	<i>by boat/ by plane</i>
à pied	<i>on foot</i>
à vélo	<i>by bike</i>
à scooter	<i>by scooter</i>
Où vas-tu?	<i>Where are you going?</i>
Comment vas-tu....?	<i>How are you travelling...?</i>
samedi, d'abord...	<i>On Saturday, first ...</i>
ensuite/enfin	<i>next/finally</i>
On va....	<i>We're going to...</i>
aller au parc d'attractions	<i>go to the funfair/theme park</i>
prendre le train/l'avion	<i>take the train/the plane</i>
acheter des souvenirs	<i>to buy souvenirs</i>
faire des manèges	<i>to go on some rides</i>
regarder un film	<i>to watch a film</i>
Je voudrais un/des billet(s)	<i>I would like a ticket/ tickets</i>
pour Paris	<i>to Paris</i>
un adulte/ un enfant	<i>one adult/ one child</i>
aller-retour	<i>return</i>
aller simple	<i>single</i>
C'est combien?	<i>How much is it?</i>
Le train part à quelle heure?	<i>What time does the train leave?</i>
Bon voyage!	<i>Have a good journey!</i>

## KEY QUESTIONS

Comment vas-tu à l'école? *How do you get to school?*

Qu'est-ce qu'on va faire? *What shall we do?*

Le train part à quelle heure? *What time does the train leave*

Je vais à l'école à vélo .



Je vais à King's Lynn en voiture.

Je vais à Paris en train.



On va au marché à pied.

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

### Key Vocabulary

<b>Pressure</b>	The act of trying to make someone else do something by arguing or persuading them.
<b>Informed decision</b>	A decision based on facts or information.
<b>Emergency</b>	A serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action.
<b>Procedure</b>	An established or official way of doing something.
<b>Recovery position</b>	A position used in first aid to prevent choking, in which the body is placed facing downwards and slightly to the side, supported by the bent limbs.
<b>Body image</b>	How people see themselves.
<b>Self-respect</b>	Having pride and confidence in oneself.

### Key Knowledge

I know the health risks of smoking and can tell you how tobacco affects the lungs, liver and heart.
I know and can put into practice basic emergency aid procedures (including the recovery position) and know how to get help in an emergency.
I understand how the media and celebrity culture promotes certain body types.



### The Jigsaw Charter

We take turns to speak  
We use kind and positive words  
We listen to each other  
We have the right to pass  
We only use names when giving compliments or when being positive  
We respect each other's privacy (confidentiality)



### Reflective questions

Ask me this...

What does it mean to 'misuse' alcohol?
Why is it important to think quickly and calmly in an emergency situation?
Why do you think everyone looks different?



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Time signature	2,3,4,5 beats in a bar and 6/8
Texture change	From thick to thin and visa versa
Tempo	The speed at which music is played <i>Allegro — At a brisk speed (120 bpm)</i>
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims: Dotted crochets: Crochets: Quavers:

Songs Covered	
You and Me	Style: Pop
A Bright and Sunny Day	Style: 20 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> Orchestral
You Belong with Me	R&B

**Key Signature:** G major and E minor — there is one sharp in both key signatures



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

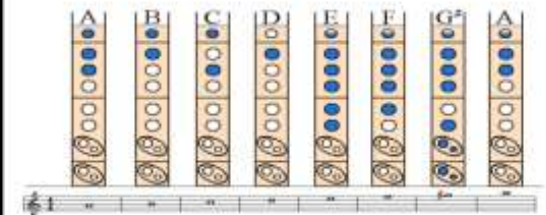


**Key Signature:** D major — there are two sharps in the key signature



## Improvise Together

**Recorder A Minor Scale and Finger Chart.**



## 5/4 Time Signature



**Top Number**  
5 beats every bar

**Bottom Number**  
Quarter (crotchet) beat

**Notes you composed with...**

C, D, E, F, G, A, B



## R.E. Year 5 Spring 2 Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry: How significant is it for Christians to believe God intended Jesus to die?

Key vocabulary	Definition
<b>destiny</b>	That all events are already planned.
<b>Pilate</b>	The Roman governor of the region
<b>Pharisee</b>	A strictly orthodox Jew who adhered closely to the rules and scriptures
<b>sacrifice</b>	To give away something precious to ensure something greater is gained.
<b>incarnation</b>	A person who lives as human but is a god or spirit.
<b>Holy Week</b>	The week, as told of in the bible, of the events leading to Jesus' crucifixion and resurrection.
<b>crucifixion</b>	To execute by being nailed/ tied to a cross by the hands and feet.
<b>Palm Sunday</b>	The day Jesus rode into Jerusalem – named so because of the palm leaves waved by the crowds.

Key Knowledge
I know what the difference between destiny and to be pre-destined to do something
I can re tell the events of Holy Week
I know how Christians believe Jesus sacrificed himself to save mankind
I can explain whether God intended Jesus to be crucified or whether his crucifixion was a consequence of events during Holy Week.
I can explain the importance of Jesus' death being part of God's plan to Christians



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Possession</b>	When a team has the ball they are in possession.
<b>Shut down</b>	When a defending player shuts down or limits the space or movement of the attacker.
<b>Formation</b>	The position in which a team stands.
<b>Marking</b>	When a player defends an opponent.
<b>Try</b>	The unit of scoring in tag rugby.

Skill Development
<p>To select the appropriate skill, choosing when to run and when to pass.</p> <p>To move into space to support a teammate abiding by the rules.</p> <p>To use defending skills to gain possession.</p> <p>To work as a defending unit to prevent attackers from scoring.</p> <p>To use a variety of attacking skills to beat a defender.</p> <p>To apply rules, skills and tactics learnt to play in a tag rugby tournament.</p>

Skills	
<b>Formation</b>	
<b>Shut down</b>	
<b>Possession</b>	