

# **Knowledge Organisers**

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

**Science**

**Art**

**Geography**

**History**

**French**

**Music**

**PE**

**PSHE**

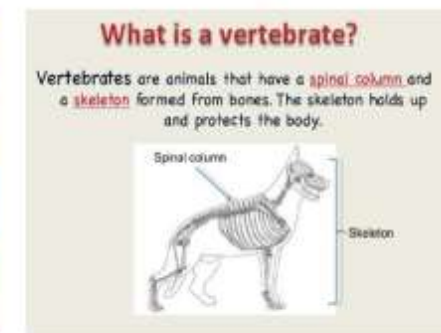
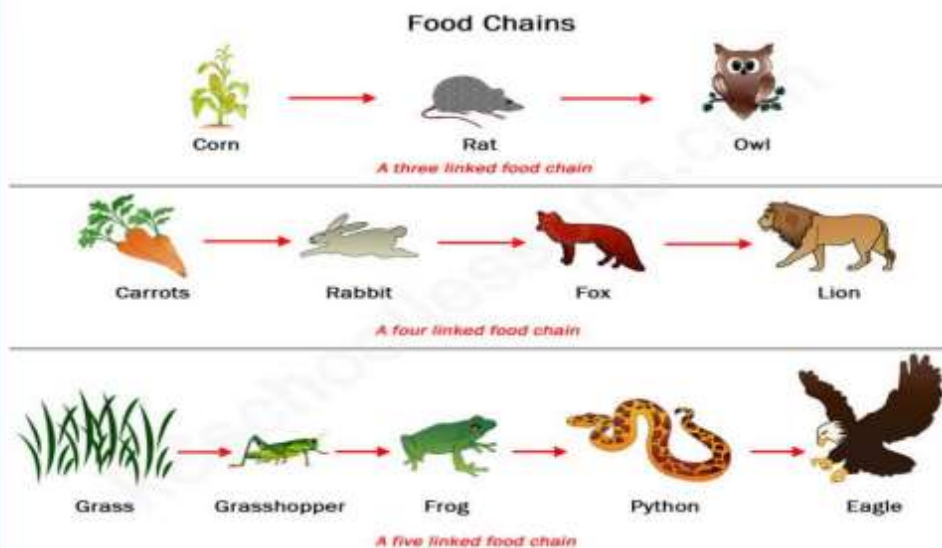
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### **Class 3 – Year 4**

# Knowledge Organiser – Classification of Animals – Science – Y4

Vocabulary	Definition
Organism	A living thing
Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
Spinal-column	The spine or backbone
Exoskeleton	A hard, external shell instead of an internal skeleton.
Endoskeleton	A living thing with a skeleton on the inside.
Cold-blooded	An animal who cannot regulate their own body temperature.
Warm-blooded	An animal that can regulate its own body temperature.
Food Chain	A diagram that shows how plants and animals get their energy
Producer	The start of a food chain. An organism that makes its own food
Predator	An animal that eats other animals
Prey	An animal that is eaten by other animals

Key Knowledge
I can identify and explain the difference between cold and warm-blooded animals.
I can explain the five animal classification groups
I understand the differences between each group
I understand the features of each group in classification
I understand the difference between a vertebrate and an invertebrate

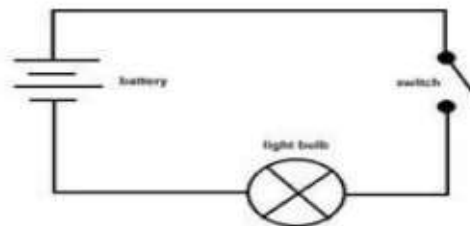
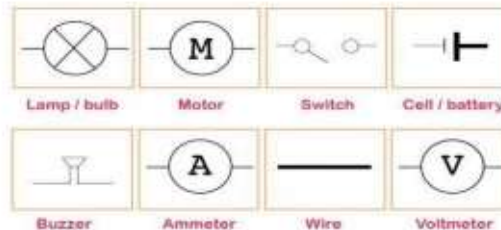
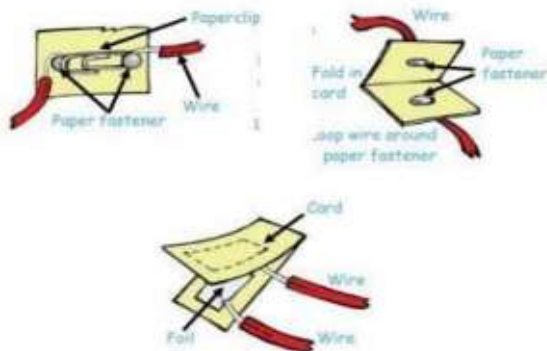


## Knowledge Organiser - Bedtime Nightlight - Design Technology - Year Four

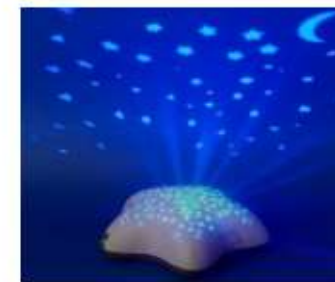
Key Vocabulary:	
Series circuit	The path through which electricity passes.
Switch	A component that can disconnect or connect the conducting path in an electrical circuit.
Bulb	An electric light with a wire filament heated until it glows. The filament is enclosed in a bulb. Current is supplied to the filament by terminals or wires embedded in the glass
Crocodile clip	A sprung metal clip with long, serrated jaws, used attached to an electric cable for making a temporary connection to a battery or other component.
Input device	Components that are used to control an electrical circuit (switches).
Output device	Components that produce an outcome (bulbs, buzzers).
Purpose	The reason for which something is done or created or for which something exists.
Function	The purpose of a product.
Prototype	A model made to test whether a design will work.
Design criteria	<b>Design criteria</b> are the precise goals that a project must achieve in order to be successful.

Key Knowledge:
To understand how switches work in a series circuit.
To understand the features of a torch.
To know how to write a design plan for a specific client and their needs.
To know what prototypes are and why they are important.
To know how to apply DT and electrical knowledge to build a nightlight.

There are different ways of making handmade switches. They involve using a conducting material between two wires that would complete the circuit when pushed together.





Circuit for a torch



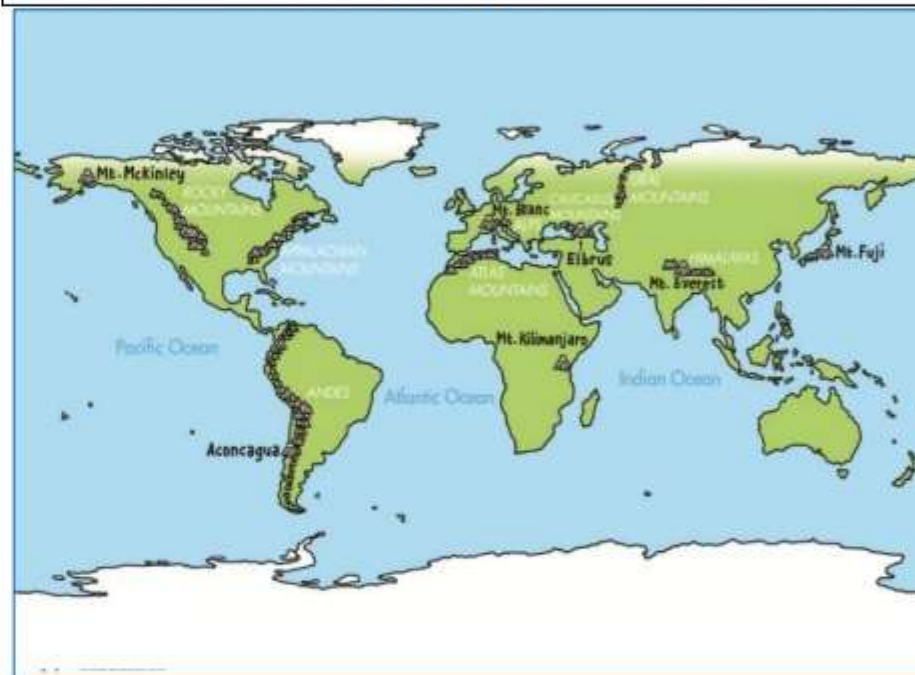
Nightlights



## Knowledge Organiser- Mountains - Geography - Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
peak	The top of the mountain.
range	A group of mountains.
Edmund Hillary 	A well-known mountaineer from New Zealand who was one of the first to climb Mount Everest in 1953.
Tenzing Norgay 	Edmund Hillary's mountaineer guide who also climbed Mount Everest in 1953.
The Andes	A mountain range in South America that stretches from the southern tip of the continent to the Caribbean coast.
Machu Picchu	A famous Inca city built on top of a mountain in the Andes.
Mount Kilimanjaro	The tallest mountain in Africa.
erosion	The process of something being worn down or destroyed over time.

Key Knowledge:
I know what a mountain is.
I understand the key features of the Alps.
I understand what it might be like to climb the Himalayas.
I know the key features of American mountain ranges.
I know the key features of African mountains and how these are different.



The Alps in France	The Himalayas	Machu Picchu	Blue Ridge Mountains	Rocky Mountains in Colorado	Mount Kilimanjaro
					

## Knowledge Organiser- Henry VIII (History Year Four)



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Protestant	A division of Christianity. Protestantism has simpler churches without much decoration, and the pope is not in charge.
Catholic	Another division of Christianity. In Catholicism, the bible is in Latin, the Pope is head of the church, and churches are beautifully decorated with lots of gold and paintings.
Break with Rome/Reformation	When England became a Protestant country and King Henry VIII became head of the Church of England.
Dissolution of the Monasteries	King Henry VIII closed the monasteries and abbeys of England and seized their land and wealth.
Divine Right of Kings	The belief that Kings are chosen by God and are therefore must only obey God.



Young Henry VIII



Henry VIII as king

Reasons for the Reformation	
Money	With the <b>Dissolution of the Monasteries</b> , King Henry seized a lot of land from the Catholic church. This amounted at the time to £150,000 added income to the crown.
Power	King Henry VIII became increasingly driven by power through his reign. He believed in the <b>Divine Right of Kings</b> and because of this did not believe he should have to answer to the Pope, who is the head of the Catholic Church.
Marriage	King Henry VIII was married to Catherine of Aragon. He believed he should not have been married to her as she was previously his brother's wife. She also failed to give him the son he needed to become his heir. However, the <b>Pope refused to grant them a divorce</b> .

### The Wives of King Henry VIII



Catherine of Aragon  
Married: 1509-1533  
Divorced



Anne Boleyn  
Married: 1533-1536  
Beheaded



Jane Seymour  
Married: 1536-1537  
Died



Anne of Cleves  
Married: 1540-1540  
Divorced



Kathryn Howard  
Married: 1540-1542  
Beheaded



Katherine Parr  
Married: 1543-1547  
Survived



Henry VII  
1485-1509

Henry VIII  
1509-1547

Edward VI  
1547-1553

Lady Jane Grey  
Reigned for 9 days in 1553

Mary I  
1553-1558

Elizabeth I  
1558-1603



# Knowledge Organiser Year 5 French Unit 6: Chez moi

Key Language	English
Chez moi il y a ...	<i>In my home there is ...</i>
un salon	<i>a living room</i>
un balcon	<i>a balcony</i>
un jardin	<i>a garden</i>
une cuisine	<i>a kitchen</i>
une salle de bains	<i>a bathroom</i>
une salle à manger	<i>a dining room</i>
une chambre	<i>a bedroom</i>
deux/trois/quatre chambres	<i>2/3/4 bedrooms</i>
C'est grand/petit/vert/bleu/ jaune/rose/rouge	<i>It's big/small/green/blue/ yellow/pink/red</i>
et	<i>and</i>
Il/Elle mange	<i>He/She is eating</i>
Il /Elle regarde la télé	<i>He/She is watching TV</i>
Il/Elle écoute la musique	<i>He/She is listening to music</i>
Il/Elle lit un livre	<i>He/She is reading a book</i>
Il/Elle joue avec l'ordinateur	<i>He/She is playing on the computer</i>
Il/Elle joue au tennis	<i>He/She is playing tennis</i>
Qu'est-ce qu'il/elle fait? dans le salon	<i>What is he/she doing? in the living room</i>



Chez moi il y a un salon, une cuisine, trois chambres et une salle de bains. Il y a un jardin et un garage.







Ma chambre est grande et bleue.

## KEY QUESTIONS

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a chez toi? *What rooms are there in your home?*


C'est comment ta chambre? *What's your bedroom like?*

Qu'est-ce qu'il/elle fait? *What is he/she doing?*

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.
Minim	
Crotchet	
Dotted crotchet	
Quaver	
Pop	A popular genre of music
Folk	Music that originates from traditional cultures
Accent	A special effect in the music on a particular lyric to make it stand out
Texture	Thick or thin musical layers
Legato	Flowing and gentle




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




G A B C D E F#

**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: C minor** — there are three flats in the key signature






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

### Songs covered

- Looking in the mirror
- Take time in life
- Scarborough fair



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Balance</b>	Hold your balances with good extension and clear chapes for 3-5 seconds.
<b>Pathway</b>	Change the path that is used e.g. straight, L shaped, diagonal etc.
<b>Shapes</b>	E.g. tuck, straddle, dish, arch, star, front support, back support.
<b>Inverted balance</b>	An action where your hips go above your head.

Skills	
<b>Rotation jump</b>	
<b>Straddle roll</b>	
<b>Inverted balance</b>	

### Skill Development

- To develop individual and partner balances.
- To develop control in performing and landing rotation jumps.
- To develop the straight, barrel, forward and straddle roll.
- To develop strength in inverted movements.
- To be able to create a partner sequence to include apparatus.



## Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Celebrating Difference - Year Five



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Culture</b>	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
<b>Conflict</b>	In opposition; a disagreement or argument.
<b>Racism</b>	The belief that people of some races are inferior to others.
<b>Race Discrimination</b>	This happens when racial groups are at a disadvantage to others.
<b>Homophobic</b>	Having or showing a dislike of or prejudice against homosexual people.
<b>Rumour</b>	A story or report of uncertain or doubtful truth.
<b>Bullying</b>	Behaviour that is repeated, intended to hurt someone either physically or emotionally.
<b>Cyber bullying</b>	The use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature.



### Key Knowledge

I can explain the difference between direct and indirect bullying.

I understand that cultural differences sometimes cause conflict and I know what racism is.

I can compare my life with people in the developing world.

### Reflective questions

Ask me this...

How might it feel to be discriminated against because of your race or appearance?

Do you understand the different types of bullying?

## R.E. Year 4 Autumn 2 Knowledge Organiser

### Enquiry: Christianity - What is the most significant part of the Nativity story for Christians?

Key vocabulary	Definition
<b>Symbol</b>	A picture that stands for something else
<b>Incarnation</b>	A human form of God
<b>Frankincense</b>	Precious perfume used in Churches - representing Jesus' priestly role
<b>Myrrh</b>	An embalming ointment – symbolising death
<b>Christingle</b>	An orange, tied with a red ribbon, with a candle and 4 cocktail sticks containing sweets. A representation of Jesus being the light of the world.
<b>Manger</b>	Feeding box for animals that Mary used as a crib for Jesus

Key Knowledge
I know that symbols are pictures that represent something.
I can explain the symbols in the Nativity story
I visited a Church to learn more about Christmas symbols.
I can explain what an advent wreath represents
I know what a Christingle represents.
I can say what Christmas or the Christmas holidays means to me.

