

Knowledge Organisers

1st Spring Term

Science

Geography

History

Art/DT

French

PSHE

Computing

RE

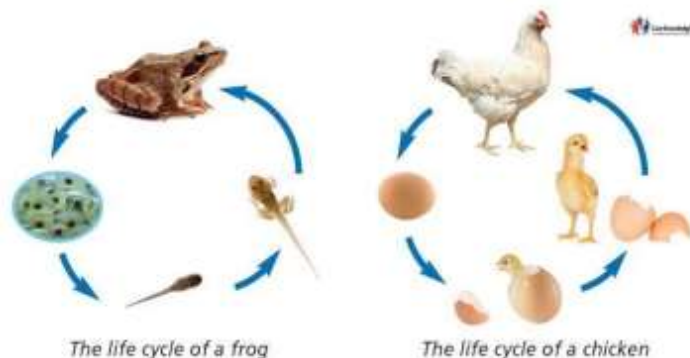
Music

PE

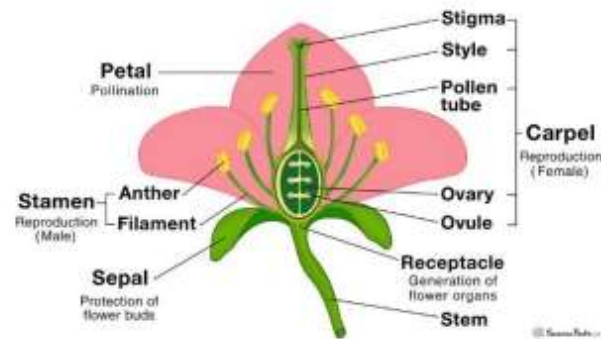
Class 3 – Year 4

Knowledge Organiser - Science – Year 5 – Life Cycles and Reproduction

Key Vocabulary:	
life cycle	development of an organism from birth through reproduction to death
reproduce	to make again or make a copy of
reproduction	the process of making a copy of
asexual	non-sexual reproduction
spore	seed released by a fungus
cloning	to make an exact copy of the parent
regeneration	the ability to replace lost cells or even lost body parts
gametes	male or female germ cell needed for sexual reproduction
internal fertilisation	sperm and egg join inside the body of the female parent
external fertilisation	sperm and egg join outside the bodies of the parents
embryo	a developing organism
zygote	a fertilised egg
gestation	the carrying of an embryo inside a female
monocot	a flowering plant whose seed only contains one embryonic leaf
stamen	the male reproductive organs of a plant
pistil	the female reproductive organs of a plant



Parts of a Flower



Key Knowledge:

I know that plants can reproduce asexually.

I know the parts of a flowering plant and understand their function.

I understand seeds are dispersed by animals, humans, water, wind or the explosion of the seed pod.

I know about the life cycle and reproductive system of animals.



Knowledge Organiser - East Anglia, The Midlands, Yorkshire & Humberside – Geography- Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Industry	Activity where raw materials are changed into goods that can be used and traded.
Arable farming	Farming where crops are planted, tended to and then harvested.
Pastoral farming	Farming where animals are raised and used for food or other produce such as wool.
Mining	Where a raw resource is extracted from the earth, for example, coal.
National Park	An area protected by laws to ensure land is preserved.
Viaduct	A type of bridge built across a valley to allow transport to cross from one side to another.
Valley	The low-lying land between mountains or hills.
Relief Map	A map showing the shape and height of land.
Population	The number of people living in a specific area.

Key Knowledge:

I know East Anglia is a region of the UK that is very flat.




I understand marshland in East Anglia was drained leaving fertile land to grow crops.

I know Birmingham is a large city in the Midlands and I can find out about it.

I know Yorkshire is a large area to the North of England and can describe the features it has.

I know The Ribbleshead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge are two ways in which people have changed the landscape in Yorkshire and Humberside.

East Anglia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire The Fens is a region of East Anglia that is often at or below sea level and is home to lots of wildlife Known as 'Britain's bread basket'
Yorkshire and Humberside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yorkshire is a large area in the north of England North Yorkshire is the largest county in the UK The Ribbleshead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge are two ways in which people have changed the landscape in Yorkshire and Humberside.
The Midlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Midlands means 'land in the middle' The biggest city in the Midlands is Birmingham In the past, the Midlands had coal and iron mines

East Anglia	Yorkshire and Humberside	The Midlands
		

Knowledge Organiser – Life in Ancient Rome – History – Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Roman Empire	A huge empire controlled by Rome, lasting between 509 BCE and 476 CE.
Republic	A government where the people are in charge, rather than a king.
Mediterranean	The countries that surround the Mediterranean sea. These were once dominated by Rome.
Latin	The language of Rome, spoken across the Roman Empire.
Pompeii	A small town in Southern Italy that was totally destroyed by a volcano in 79 CE.
Aqueduct	A stone trough to carry water across the country into Roman towns.

Key Knowledge

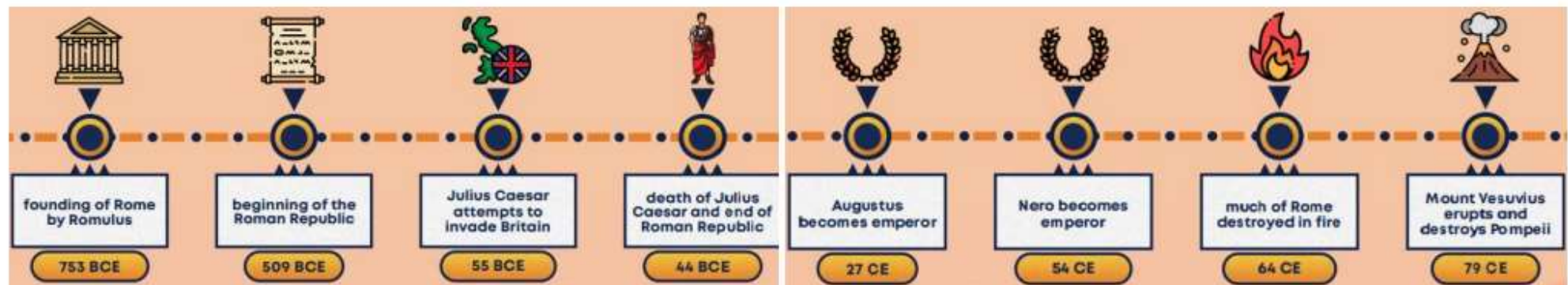
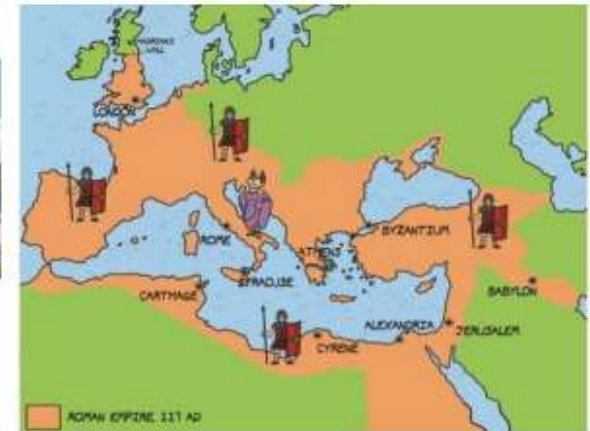
I know where Ancient Rome originated from

I understand that Rome started as an absolute monarchy and became a republic

I know that Pompeii, a wealthy town on the Italian coast, was destroyed by a volcano. Archeologists used the remains to find out about life in Ancient Rome.

I know about some of the leisure activities that took place in Ancient Rome including baths, the forum, chariot races and gladiator fights

I know that the Romans spoke in Latin and that this language has influenced many other languages that we speak today



Knowledge Organiser – Chinese Art - Visual Arts - Year Five

Key Vocabulary	Definition
dynasty	A line of rulers of a country from the same family. Parts of modern-day China were ruled by different dynasties for thousands of years.
Ming dynasty	Chinese dynasty from 1368-1644 C.E.
calligraphy	Decorative handwriting
character	Chinese writing symbols
rice paper	Thin paper used for Chinese painting.
scroll	A roll of paper or silk for writing or painting on. When rolled up, stored in a box.
hand scroll	A long, narrow, horizontal scroll, viewed by being held by the viewer, maybe on a table.
hanging scroll	A scroll displayed vertically on a wall for a short period of time.
ink stick	A solid stick of ink.
ink stone	A stone for grinding ink on.
ceramic	Fired clay.
porcelain	A white translucent ceramic.
Ming ware	Ming dynasty ceramics.
cobalt blue	A deep blue pigment

Key Knowledge

I understand which materials are used to make Chinese calligraphy and paintings.
I know Chinese paintings often use only black ink and are usually of things found in nature.
I know calligraphy is a very important form of Chinese art.
I understand the influence of Chinese porcelain in Europe.

Ming Ware



Early 15th century,
Porcelain with cobalt blue



Late 17th century
Porcelain with cobalt blue, for
European market

Paintings and Calligraphy



Finches and
Bamboo Early 12th
century
Handscroll - ink and colour on silk



Fisherman (with poem)
c.1350
Handscroll - ink on paper



Summer Mountains
c.1050
Handscroll ink and colour on silk

Knowledge Organiser Year 6 French Unit 8: Les vêtements

Key Language	English
un t-shirt	<i>a t-shirt</i>
un pantalon	<i>some trousers</i>
un chapeau	<i>a hat</i>
une veste	<i>a jacket</i>
une jupe	<i>a skirt</i>
une chemise	<i>a shirt</i>
des chaussures	<i>some shoes</i>
des lunettes de soleil	<i>some sunglasses</i>
Qu'est-ce que tu veux?	<i>What do you want?</i>
Je voudrais	<i>I would like</i>
C'est comment?	<i>what is it like?</i>
c'est moche/ C'est beau	<i>It's looks rubbish/fine</i>
C'est trop grand	<i>It's too big</i>
C'est trop petit	<i>It's too small</i>
C'est trop cher	<i>It's too expensive</i>
et/ mais	<i>and/ but</i>
je porte	<i>I'm wearing</i>
rose/ orange/ marron	<i>pink/orange/brown</i>
rouge(s) /jaune(s)	<i>red/yellow</i>
vert(e)(s)/ bleu(e)(s)	<i>green/blue</i>
noir(e)(s)/ blanc(he)(s)	<i>black/white</i>
soixante (etc)	<i>60 etc</i>
soixante-dix (etc)	<i>70 etc</i>
quatre vingts (etc)	<i>80 etc</i>
C'est combien?	<i>How much is it?</i>
Ça coute soixante-six euros	<i>It's 66 euros.</i>



Qu'est-ce que tu veux?
C'est combien?

Je voudrais un pantalon
blanc, mais c'est trop cher.

KEY QUESTIONS

Qu'est-ce que tu veux?

What do you want?

Qu'est-ce que tu portes?

What are you wearing?

C'est comment?

What is it like?

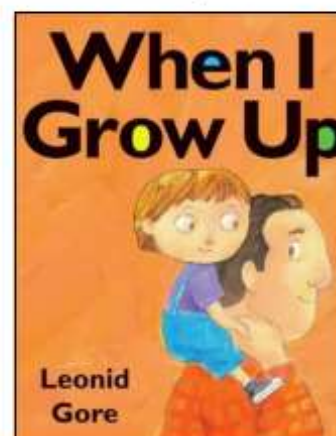
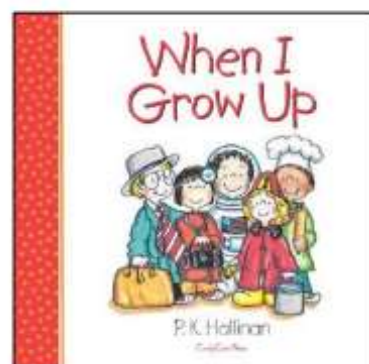
C'est combien?

How much is it?

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Dreams and Goals - Year Five

Vocabulary

Determination	The effort required to do something and keep doing it until the end, even if it is hard.
Perseverance	The continued effort to do or achieve something despite difficulties, failure, or opposition.
Motivation	Enthusiasm for doing something.
Fears	To be afraid of someone or something.
Hopes	To want something to happen.
Profession	People who do a particular type of work, considered a group.
Contribution	To achieve something together with other people.
Society	All the people in a country, or in several similar countries, can be referred to as a society.
Culture	The way of life of a particular group of people.



Key Knowledge

I know about a range of jobs carried out by people I know and have explored how much people earn in different jobs.

I can identify a job I would like to do when I grow up and understand what motivates me and what I need to do to achieve it.

I can describe the dreams and goals of young people in a culture different to mine.



Reflective questions

Ask me this...

How does it feel to communicate in different ways?

How does it feel to be part of team working towards a shared goal?

What skills do we need to develop to help us build our future?


Knowledge Organiser - Data and Information – Flat-file Databases– Computing – Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Information	Information is the processed data on which decisions and actions are based.
Data	Computer data is information processed or stored by a computer . This information may be in the form of text documents, images, audio clips, software programs, or other types of data .
Database	A database is an organised collection of structured information, or data, typically stored electronically in a computer system.
Criteria	Categories used to find specific data.
Record	Data that is stored. Also a term used to describe the process of storing and keeping data.
Field	A specific area within a data set.
Compare	To find differences or changes between two or more data sets.
Filter	A software within a computer that reads data in order to then place them in different criteria.

Key Knowledge:
To navigate a flat-file database.
To explain that a computer program can be used to organise data
To explain that tools can be used to select data to answer questions.
To explain that we present information to communicate a message
To outline how 'AND' and 'OR' can be used to refine data selection

Overview

Flat-File Databases



-Data is raw numbers and figures. Information is what we can understand from analysing data.

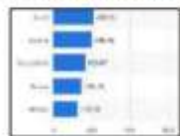

-There are lots of different ways that we can collect, log and interpret data, including by using databases.

-Databases organise data so that it can be easily added to, amended, stored and accessed. Computer databases can allow large amounts of data to be sorted, filtered and edited more easily.

Presenting Data

-Data can be shown visually, by using graphs and charts. This allows users to quickly and easily find answers to the questions that they need. It helps the user to easily see trends and to sequence information.

-Charts and graphs can be created by selecting the charts icon and selecting which fields to display in the x-axis and y-axis.





Types of Databases

Database: A database is a collection of organised data that is easily stored and used. Databases often structure data in logical ways (e.g. in columns, rows and tables) so that it can be accessed by those who need it easily. Databases are made up of individual records, which contain information in different fields (categories).

-Paper Databases: Paper databases require the creator to manually write in individual records, and to sort the records in an appropriate order. Paper records can still be useful in small databases, particularly where information is not changing and does not need to be amended frequently. However, most large databases are now stored on computers.

-Computer Databases: Many computer programs allow us to create databases, e.g. *12data* or *Microsoft Excel*. Computer databases have become more popular than paper databases, as data can be easily and quickly added or removed, sorted, filtered, edited, or viewed at any time.





Using a Computer Database

-Computer databases often contain large amounts of data. We can find the data that we need by using the 'search', 'filter' and 'sort' functions. Search functions allow us to type in the exact word/s that we are looking for. This can be useful if we are looking for a particular record.

-If we are looking for records that share certain information we can filter out data by different fields. For example, we filter in the 'age' field for all students aged 23. The database will then present only the students aged 23.

-We can also sort records by the data in particular fields. e.g. we may sort by the students' ages, from youngest to oldest. The youngest student will then appear at the top.

R.E. Year 5 Spring 1 Sikhism Knowledge Organiser
Enquiry: How far would a Sikh go for his/her religion?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Kalsa	The Sikh community who follow the rules of the five 'Ks'.
Guru Nanak	The founder of Sikhism (the person who started Sikhism).
Guru	Teacher
The Langar	The food served by volunteers at the Gurdwara.
The Golden Temple Harmandir Sahib	Harmandir Sahib is the real Sikh name for The Golden Temple. It means <i>house of God</i> . It is located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab , India
Gurdwara	Sikh temple





Key Knowledge
I know what a commitment is.
I know the 5 key beliefs of Sikhism are: God is in everything, Sikhs should serve others, everyone is equal, share what you have, give to charity.
I know that Sikhs are willing to sacrifice their time, effort, money, energy and even life for the well-being of others.
I know that Sikhs believe it is a good thing to treat people equally and share with people. Sikhs see the Langar as an opportunity to give, more than as a sacrifice.
I know that there are different levels of commitment and I can explain how committed I am to various interests.




The Golden Temple in India



**The Langar – a community kitchen
giving free meals to visitors**

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	
Articulation change	From spikey to flowy, to staccato to legato etc.
Melodic change	Levels of sound in music (soft to loud)
Timbre change	From soft to harsh
Funk	A mixture of soul, jazz, rhythm and blues

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


How many beats per measure
What note gets one beat

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

Key Signature: D minor — there is one flat in the key signature



Key Signature: A major — there are three sharps in the key signature



Songs covered


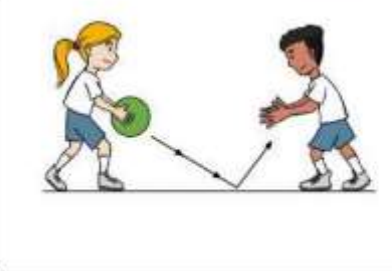
- You can see it through
- The octopus side
- Connect



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Footwork	The first foot to touch the ground when receiving a ball is the landing foot. The landing foot must remain on the ground, the other foot may be moved in any direction, pivoting on the landing foot.
Held ball	A player has 4 seconds to shoot or pass.
Rebound	A player attempts to shoot but the ball hits the ring and comes back into play..
Free pass	Awarded to a team when the opposition commits a foul.
Intercept	To cut out a pass to gain possession.

Skill Development

To develop passing and moving to maintain possession.
 To use a variety of attacking skills to lose a defender.
 To move into and create space to support a teammate.
 To use defending skills to gain possession.
 To develop accuracy when shooting under pressure.
 To apply skills, tactics and principles in a game situation.

Skills	
Pivot	
Passing	
Shooting	