

Knowledge Organisers

1st Summer Term

Science

Geography

Art

PSHE

Computing

P.E.

R.E.

Music

Swimming

Class 2

Knowledge Organiser – Electricity – Science - Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Electricity	A form of energy that helps us to power and use different things
Current	The flow of electricity
Static electricity	A type of electricity that is created by rubbing certain materials together
Electrical shock	If we touch electricity it can flow into our bodies and harm us
Circuit	The path which electricity flows along
Battery	A store of electrical energy
Cell	Something that can generate electricity e.g. a battery
Light bulb	A piece of equipment that converts electrical energy into light energy
Switch	A piece of equipment that opens and closes the flow of electricity in a circuit
Wire	A thin piece of metal that allows electricity to travel along it
Conductor	An electrical conductor is made of a material that allow electricity to travel through it
Insulator	An electrical insulator is make of a material that does not allow electricity to travel through it.

Key Knowledge

I know electricity can be very dangerous.

I understand there are 2 different types of electricity; current electricity and static electricity

I know how to use electrical items safely.

I know if a circuit is broken electricity cannot flow around it.

Static Electricity



Insulators



Electrical Circuit



Conductors



Electrical Shock







Knowledge Organiser- Settlements - Geography - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Settlements	A settlement is a place where people live. It can consist of a single house or a group of homes. Settlements can contain different types of housing, parkland, shops and factories
Urban	An area where a large amount of people live near to each other. Urban areas have lots of buildings and roads.
Rural	The countryside
suburban	The outer parts of the city
Population density	The amount of people in a certain area
Conurbation	A really big urban area is called a conurbation. A conurbation is when a city gets so big that it connects with other nearby towns and cities to form a huge urban area.

Key Knowledge

- I know that a settlement is a place where people live. I know that settlements have different services to help the people in the community.
- I know there are four main types of settlement (hamlet, village, town and city) and can compare the features of each.
- I understand the difference between rural and urban areas. I can explain what a suburban area is and where they can be found.
- I know that population density is the amount of people living in a certain area and can compare the population density of different settlements,
- I understand the different reasons for choosing the location of a settlement

Types of Settlements:

hamlet		A small settlement without a church.
village		A group of houses in the countryside, sometimes with a church and small shop.
town		A place where there are lots of houses and shops. A town may have a local council that makes decisions for the people who live there.
city		A city is a large urban area where lots of people live close to each other. There are often lots of shops and services in a city



Urban



Rural

Knowledge Organiser - War of the Roses - History Year Three



Lancaster Rose



York Rose

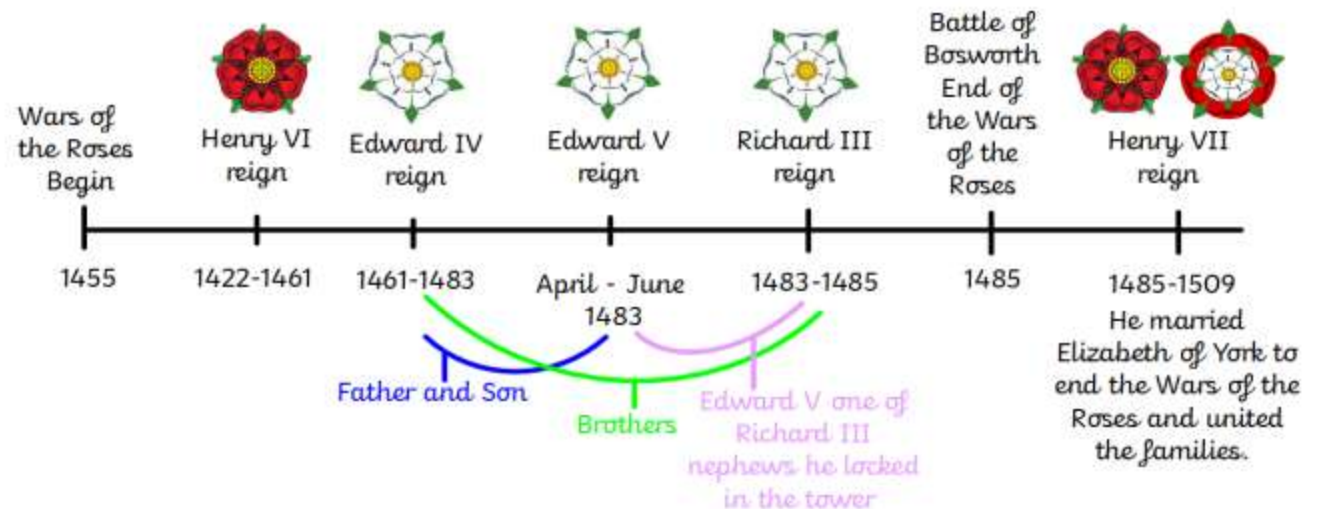


Tudor Rose

Key Vocabulary:	
Civil War	War between different sides in the same country
House of York	Branch of the English royal House of Plantagenet. Three of its members became Kings of England
House of Lancaster	The other branch of the English royal House of Plantagenet.
Wars of the Roses	Civil wars for control of the throne of England. It was fought between two rival branches of the royal House of Plantagenet
Plantagenet	The name of the family which all the kings of England from 1154 to 1485 belonged to.

Plantagenet Monarchs:	
Henry VI	39 year reign 1422-1461
Edward IV	22 year reign 1461-1483
Edward V	Bit more than two month reign 6 th April – 26 th June 1483
Richard III	2 year reign 1483-1485
Henry VII	24 year reign 1485-1509

Key Knowledge:
I understand that the Wars of the Roses were fought between two families.
I understand why people in Britain were so divided over who should be King of England
I understand why Richard III became king.
I know that Henry VII became king after the Battle of Bosworth
I know that Henry VII brought peace to England by marrying Elizabeth of York



Knowledge Organiser - Architecture - Visual Arts - Year Three

Key Vocabulary:	
architecture	The art of designing buildings
architect	A person who designs buildings
design	Planning and drawing how a building is going to look
column	A tall, straight part of a building that is sometimes decorated, often holds up another part of the building
temple	A place of worship, a building where people go to worship
frieze	A broad horizontal band of sculpted or painted decoration, especially on a wall near the ceiling
replica	A real-life copy
vertical	At right angles to a horizontal plane; in a direction, or having an alignment, such that the top is directly above the bottom
horizontal	Parallel to the plane of the horizon; at right angles to the vertical
sculpture	Art that is made through changing wood, metal or other materials
sculptor	A person who makes a sculpture
line of symmetry	An imaginary line that shows where equal forms are reflected

Key Knowledge:
I understand architecture as the art of designing buildings.
I know what symmetry is in buildings.
I know what domes and columns are on buildings.
I know buildings are designed for a purpose.

Modern Architecture:

The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain



The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain

The Scottish Parliament, 1999



The Scottish Parliament

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Relationships - Year Three



Key Vocabulary	
Responsibilities	A duty to deal with or take care of somebody/something.
Differences	The way in which two people or things are not like each other or differences of opinions.
Conflict	A situation in which people, groups or countries disagree strongly or are involved in a serious argument.
Solution	A way of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation.
Unsafe	In danger of being harmed.
Communications	Methods of sending information, especially phones, radio, computers, etc. or roads and railways.
Inequality	The unfair difference between groups of people in society, when some have more wealth, status or opportunities than others.
Deprivation	The fact of not having something that you need, like enough food, money or a home.

Key Knowledge
I can identify the roles and responsibilities of each member of my family and can reflect on the expectations for males and females.
I know and can use some strategies for keeping myself safe.
I understand how my needs and rights are shared by children around the world and can identify how our lives may be different.



Reflective questions
Ask me this...
Are there some jobs only suitable for women? Why?
In what ways could you solve a problem?
Who will keep you safe and help you if you need it?

knowledge Organiser- Sequencing Sounds – Computing – Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Programming	Creating a set of instructions that tell a computer how to perform a task
Code	Program instructions
Sprite	An image that can be created and programmed on scratch such as shapes, characters and animals.
Blocks	Puzzle-piece shapes that are used to create code in Scratch
Motion	Change of position of an object
Sequence	A set of step-by-step instructions created so a computer can do a task.
Chord	A group of notes sounded together
Backdrop	The background scenery
Algorithm	A set of instructions for a computer, split into little steps.
Bug	An error, fault or flaw in a computer program
Debug	To debug is to fix a sequence in a computer program.

Key Knowledge:
To explore a new programming environment
To identify that commands have an outcome
To explain that a program has a start
To recognise that a sequence of commands can have an order
To change the appearance of my project
To create a project from a task description

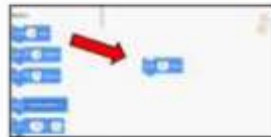
What is Scratch?

Scratch is the world's largest coding community for children and a coding language with a simple visual interface that allows young people to create digital stories, games, and animations.

Scratch promotes computational thinking and problem solving skills; creative teaching and learning; self-expression and collaboration; and equity in computing.

Programming Using Blocks

-Basic Programming: Make sure that the feature of the stage that you want to program (e.g. sprite, background) is selected by clicking on it. Drag the block command that you want onto the code area. Blocks can be deleted by right-clicking on the block and selecting 'delete block.'



-Block Editing: White areas on blocks can be edited. Click on them and type in the preferred value.



-Running the Code: You can run your animation by performing the action stated in the event block (e.g. clicking the event block). If this does not work, you may need to debug your animation (find errors and fix them).



Sequencing and Algorithms

-A **sequence** is a pattern or process in which one thing follows another.

-In Scratch, blocks can stack vertically on top of one another to create sequences.

-**Event blocks** are used to start sequences. They are orange and have a curved shape at the top.



-Designing an **algorithm** (set of instructions for performing a task) will help you to program the sequence that you require.

Making Music

-Several sprites, each following connected sound sequences, can create music!



-In order to do this, you will need to **carefully plan your algorithm.**



-If your animation does not work correctly the first time, remember to **debug** it.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pulse/Beat	A musical pulse
Rhythm	Music as it unfolds in time
Pitch	Highness or lowness of a sound
Tempo	The speed of the music
Dynamics	Loudness or quietness of a sound
Forte	Loud sound
Piano	Quiet sound
Improvise	To create with without preparation
Notation	Musical notes on a stave

- Songs covered**
- I Wanna Sing In A Band
 - Music Is All Around
 - Saying Sorry

Listen & Respond

Did you like the songs?
Did you dance to any of the songs?
How did the songs make you feel?




Finding The Pulse

Find and keep a steady beat
Move, dance and perform actions
along to music

Clapping Rhythms

Copy and clap back rhythms
Clap the rhythm of your name
Create rhythms of long and short

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Enter/Exit	To get into or out of the swimming pool.
Pull	The action done by the arms to move through the water.
Glide	When a swimmer coasts with a pause in their stroke or after pushing off from the side.

Skills	
Floating on back	
Floating on front	
Gliding	

Skill development
Begin to use arms and legs together to move effectively across the water.
Roll from my front to my back and then regain standing position.
Glide on both my front and back
Swim over a distance of 10m unaided.
Know several pool rules and explain how they help keep me safe.


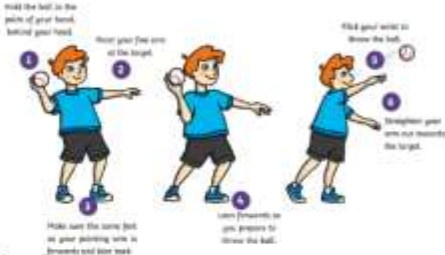

Knowledge Organiser – PE – Rounders – Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Accuracy	Aiming with consistency.
No ball	When a ball is bowled too high or too low.
Batter	A player on the batting team trying to hit the ball.
Bowler	The player on the fielding side who bowls the ball.
Fielder	A player on the fielding side who aims to collect/catch the ball.
Stumped out	If a fielder touches the ball on a post before the batter gets to it whilst running.
Two-handed pickup	A fielding technique used when the ball is rolling on the ground.
Caught out	When a fielder catches the ball without it touching the ground.



Can you think of any other striking and fielding games that share these principles?



Skills	
Ready position	
Throwing	 <p>1. Hold the ball in the palm of your hand, behind your head. 2. Hear your feet aim at the target. 3. Hit! your wrist is loose the ball. 4. Straighten your arms out towards the target.</p> <p>Make sure the same ball is your pointing arm is forward and the rest.</p> <p>Lean forward so you prepare to throw the ball.</p>
Catching	

OUTS

A player will be called out if they are:

- Caught out: fielders catches a batted ball
- Run out: their teammate runs to the same post as them
- Stumped out: fielder stumps the post that the batter is running to
- They run inside the bases

HOW TO SCORE

- One rounder = ball is hit and live batter runs to 4th
- A half rounder = ball is hit and live batter gets to 2nd
- A half rounder = ball is not hit and live batter gets to 4th
- A half rounder = two consecutive no-balls

Tactics will help your team to achieve an outcome e.g. when fielding spread out to make so that you have a better chance of catching a batter out or stopping them from scoring.

Knowledge Organiser Year 4 French Unit 11: On mange!

Key Language	English
du pain	<i>some bread</i>
du fromage	<i>some cheese</i>
de la limonade	<i>some lemonade</i>
de la crème	<i>some cream</i>
des fraises	<i>some strawberries</i>
des tomates	<i>some tomatoes</i>
Qu'est-ce que tu veux?	<i>What do you want?</i>
Je voudrais ...	<i>I would like</i>
s'il vous plaît	<i>please</i>
C'est combien?	<i>How much is it?</i>
C'est (douze) euros.	<i>It's (12) euros.</i>
Merçi Monsieur/Madame	<i>Thank you.</i>
On boit.	<i>We are drinking.</i>
On mange.	<i>We are eating.</i>
On danse.	<i>We are dancing.</i>
On chante.	<i>We are singing.</i>
On s'amuse.	<i>We are having fun.</i>
Qu'est-ce qu'on fait pour la fête?	<i>What are we doing for the party?</i>
C'est chouette.	<i>It's great.</i>
C'est nul.	<i>It's rubbish.</i>
C'est bizarre.	<i>It's weird.</i>



KEY QUESTIONS

Qu'est-ce que tu veux?

What do you want?

C'est combien?

how much is it?

R.E. Year 3 Summer 1 Knowledge Organiser
Enquiry: How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Brahman	The ultimate creator God, from which everything comes- he is everywhere and in everything.
Trimurti	The 3 parts of Brahman represented by 3 deities: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.
Deity	A God
Ganesha	Hindu god - elephant head for sign of strength, removes obstacles
Lakshmi	Goddess of fortune- part of Brahman
Puja	Worship
Omnipresent	Being everywhere
Aum	Aum is the main symbol of Hinduism. It is the sound heard in deepest meditation and is said to be the name most suited for God

Key Knowledge
I can explain how I can mean different things to different people.
I know that Brahman is the Supreme God but he can take many different forms.
I can explain some of the ways Hindus worship at home.
I know that the Trimurti are the 3 gods which make up Brahman
I know that Brahman is in and part of everything.

HINDU GODS

Brahman is the Supreme Spirit shown through other Gods and Goddesses.

<p align="center">BRAHMA</p>  <p align="center">The four-faced creator God, the first living being.</p>	<p align="center">VISHNU</p>  <p align="center">Kind and benevolent, Vishnu preserves the world.</p>
<p align="center">SHIVA</p>  <p align="center">Shiva destroys worn out things to create new life.</p>	<p align="center">GANESHA</p>  <p align="center">The Elephant God of wisdom and good fortune who removes difficulties.</p>
<p align="center">LAKSHMI</p>  <p align="center">The Goddess of good luck, wealth and prosperity.</p>	<p align="center">HANUMAN</p>  <p align="center">The Monkey God Hanuman symbolises loyalty and dedication.</p>

