

# **Knowledge Organisers**

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

**Science**

**Art**

**Geography**

**History**

**French**

**Music**

**PE**

**PSHE**

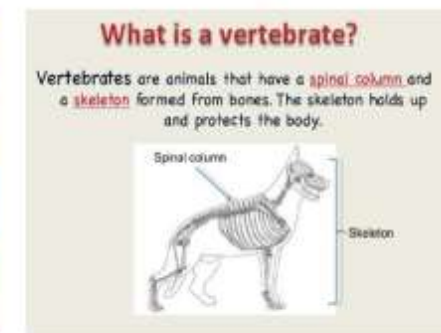
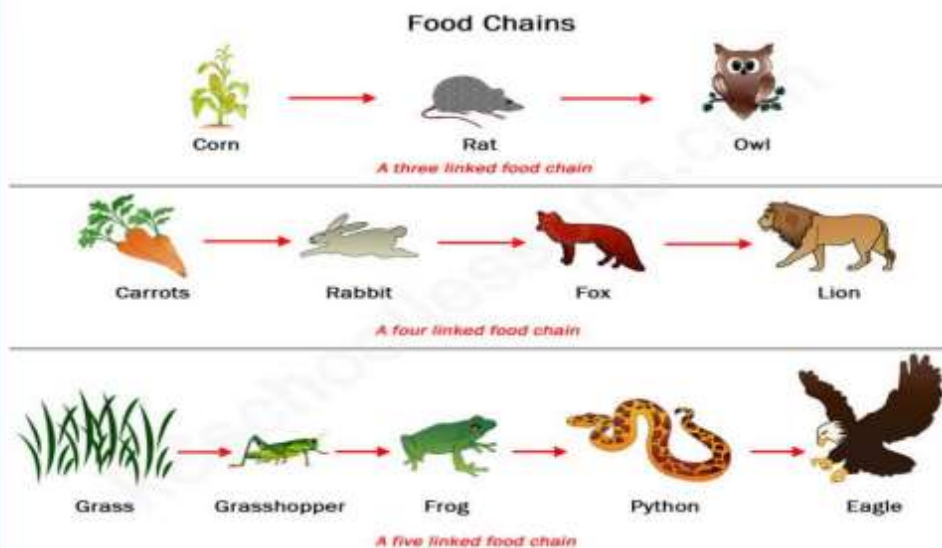
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## **Class 3 – Year 6**

# 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

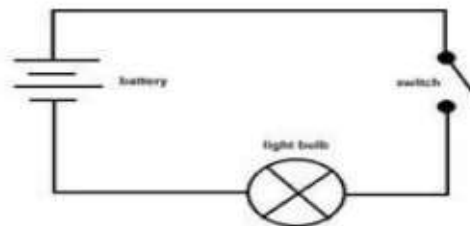
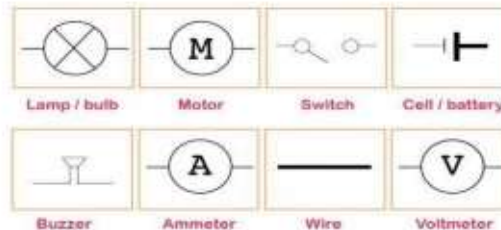
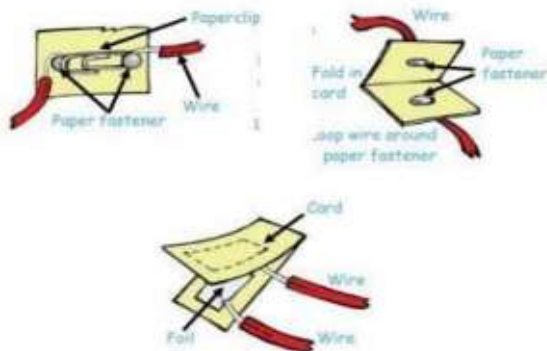


## Knowledge Organiser - Bedtime Nightlight - Design Technology - Year Four

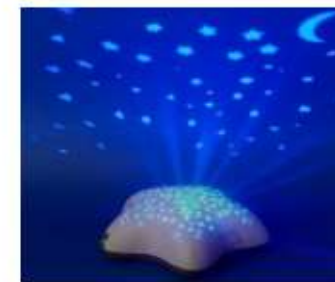
Key Vocabulary:	
Series circuit	The path through which electricity passes.
Switch	A component that can disconnect or connect the conducting path in an electrical circuit.
Bulb	An electric light with a wire filament heated until it glows. The filament is enclosed in a bulb. Current is supplied to the 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



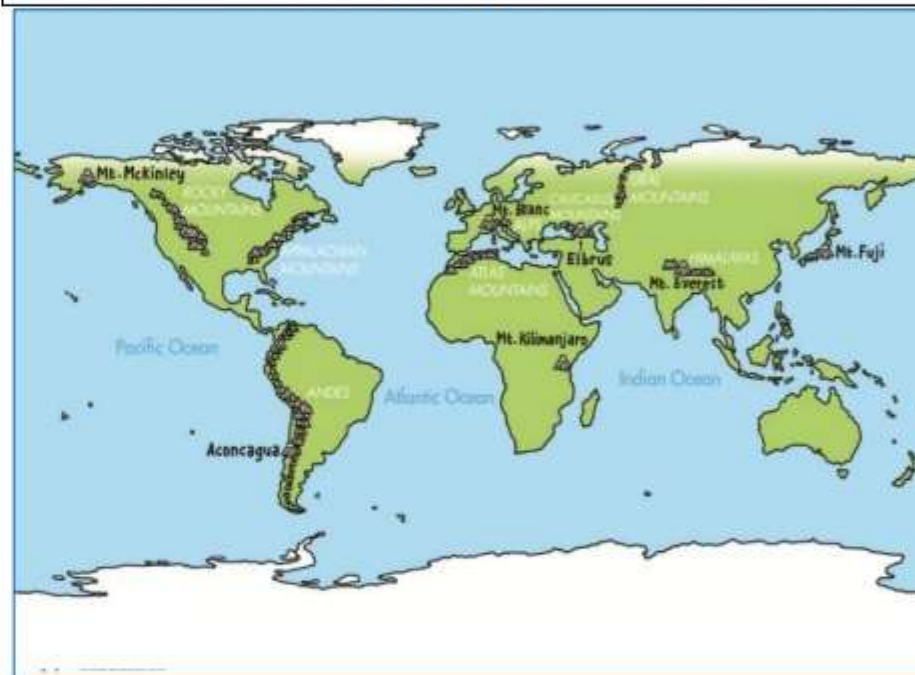
Nightlights



## 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
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## Knowledge Organiser- The Abolition of Slavery – History - Year 5

### Key Vocabulary

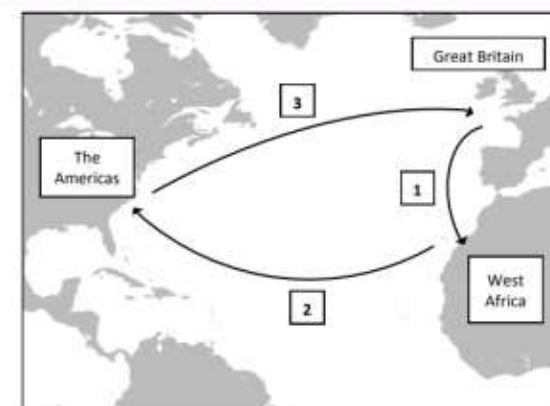
<b>Transatlantic Slave Trade</b>	Responsible for the forced migration of between 12 - 15 million people from Africa to the Western Hemisphere from the middle of the 15th century to the end of the 19th century.
<b>Slave</b>	A <b>slave</b> is a human being classed as property, who is owned by another person and who is forced to work for nothing.
<b>Atlantic Passage</b>	Sometimes known as the 'middle passage', refers to the part of the trade where Africans, densely packed onto ships, were transported across the <b>Atlantic</b> to the West Indies
<b>Plantation</b>	a usually large farm or estate, especially in a tropical or semitropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugarcane, or the like is grown.
<b>Abolitionists</b>	An <b>abolitionist</b> was someone who wanted to end slavery.

<b>Thomas Clarkson</b>	Thomas Clarkson was one of the most prominent eighteenth-century anti-slavery campaigners. In 1787, he helped form the first Abolitionist Committee.	
<b>Olaudah Equiano</b>	Equiano was one of the most prominent black campaigners in the anti-slavery campaign. He was an ex-slave who, by the 1780s, lived as a free man in London. He is mostly remembered for his 1789 autobiography.	
<b>William Wilberforce</b>	William Wilberforce was the main figurehead in Parliament for the Abolitionist campaign. He was recruited by Thomas Clarkson, who recognised that, in order to get Parliament to change the law, the anti-slavery cause needed a brilliant advocate inside Parliament itself.	

### Key Knowledge:

- I know that African slaves were transported to the Americas
- I understand the conditions faced by slaves during the Atlantic passage.
- I know the sorts of conditions in which slaves lived.
- I know that the abolitionists helped to abolish the slave trade
- I know Thomas Clarkson was a leading abolitionist.

### The Transatlantic Slave Trade



The transatlantic slave trade is sometimes known as the 'Triangular Trade', since it was three-sided, involving voyages: from Europe to Africa, from Africa to the Americas, from the Americas back to Europe.

1518: First direct shipment of slaves from Africa to the Americas

1789: 'Life of Olaudah Equiano' published

1780s: Slave trade at its peak

1807: British law passed declaring buying, selling and transporting slaves illegal (ownership continues)





# 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?*

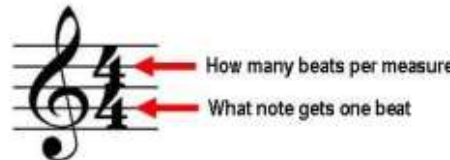
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Time signature	The rhythm following a clef
Key signature	The key of a piece of music depends on the flats and sharps in the music.
Minim	
Crotchet	
Dotted crotchet	
Quaver	
Pop	A popular genre of music
Folk	Music that originates from traditional cultures
Accent	A special effect 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



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

**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 6 Autumn 2 Knowledge Organiser

**Enquiry: Do Christmas celebrations and traditions help Christians understand who Jesus was and why He was born?**

Key vocabulary	Definition
Christmas	A Christian celebration commemorating Jesus' birth
Incarnation	The Christian belief that Jesus Christ is God Israel in a human body. The word incarnate comes from Latin and means "in the flesh." (in=in, carnis=flesh)
Trinity	In the Christian religion the Trinity is an idea, used to explain that three different people are called God in the Bible: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. Trinity states that these three people all form the same God.
Consubstantial	Belief linked to the idea of the Trinity that God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit are "of the same substance- they are the same being"
Nativity	Nativity comes from the Latin verb nasci, which means "to be born. Nativity plays tell the story of Jesus' birth.
Betrothed	To be engaged to be married
Gospel	Gospel means 'good news' and in the New Testament there are for Gospel writers who tell the story of Jesus' birth, life, death and resurrection: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

Key Knowledge
I know what a celebration is and the different ways people celebrate.
I can tell which celebrations are linked to the birth of Jesus and which are not.
I know that Christians celebrate the arrival of Jesus as God's Son.
I know the differences between Matthew and Luke's Gospel's retelling of the Nativity.
I know that Incarnation means that God became a human but at the same time kept His divinity

