

Knowledge Organisers

1st Autumn Term

Science

History

Geography

Art

PSHCE

Latin

Computing

R.E.

Music

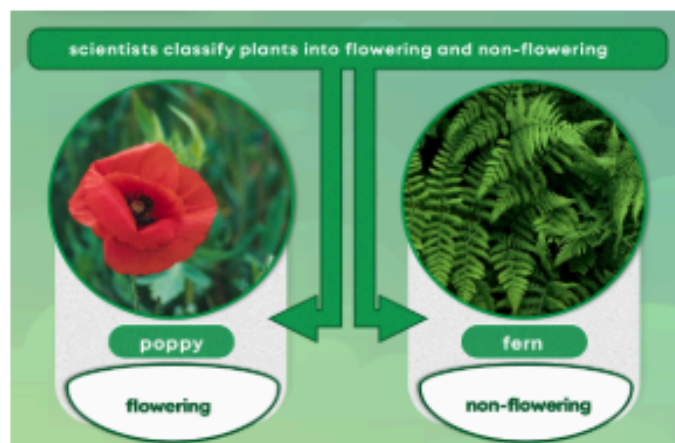
P.E.

Class 2- Year 6

Knowledge Organiser- Classification of Plants and Animals – Science -Year 4/5

Key Vocabulary	
Classification	grouping and ordering things according to criteria; plants and animals have been grouped and ordered by scientists according to their features
Animal	animals are living things that need food and water to grow, they eat other plants or animals for food, and can sense what is happening around them and can move (humans are animals)
Plant	plants are living things that need food and water to grow, plants make their own food from sunlight
Vertebrate	an animal with a backbone, e.g., human, dog, horse
Invertebrate	an animal without a backbone, e.g., bumble bee, spider, snail

Knowledge Goals	
A vertebrate is an animal with a backbone and an invertebrate is an animal without a backbone.	
Scientists sort living things using a process of classification.	
<i>I know animals can be classified into whether they are cold-blooded or warm blooded.</i>	
<i>I know there are flowering and non-flowering plants.</i>	



invertebrates (do not have a backbone)		
insects	have six legs have three body parts: head, thorax and abdomen	
arachnids	have eight legs have two body parts: head and abdomen	
molluscs	are soft-bodied many have a shell	

vertebrates		
fish	are cold-blooded live in water use gills to breathe	
amphibians	are cold-blooded live part in water and part on land usually have moist skin with no scales	
reptiles	are cold-blooded hatch from eggs have dry, thick, scaly skin	
birds	are warm-blooded hatch from eggs can usually fly	
mammals	are warm-blooded have hair on their bodies produce milk to feed their young	

Year 3 History Knowledge Organiser – Ancient Egypt

Key Vocabulary	Definition
River Nile	A river, which flows through the continent of Africa. It is the longest river throughout the world.
Black Land	The land either side of the River Nile, which the soil turns black. It is full of rich nutrients to help plants grow.
Irrigation	The supply of water, which helps land or crops to grow.
Archaeology	A person who studies history by looking for things people in the past have left behind. Archaeologists look at objects (artifacts), people and places (sites) from a long time ago.
Pharaohs	Pharaohs were the King or Queen of Egypt. A Pharaoh was the most important and powerful person in kingdom. They were the head of the government and the highest priest of every temple.
Artifacts	An object made by humans, typically one of cultural or historical interest

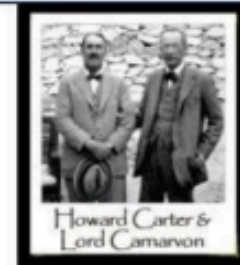
Pharaohs	
Nefertiti	
Tutankhamun	
Rameses II	

Key Knowledge
I know Egypt is in Africa.
I know the importance of the River Nile to Ancient Egyptians.
I understand how archaeology helps us to find out about the past.
I know that hieroglyphics can tell us about life in Ancient Egypt.
I know that Pharaohs were Ancient Egyptian rulers.

Map of Egypt



Howard Carter

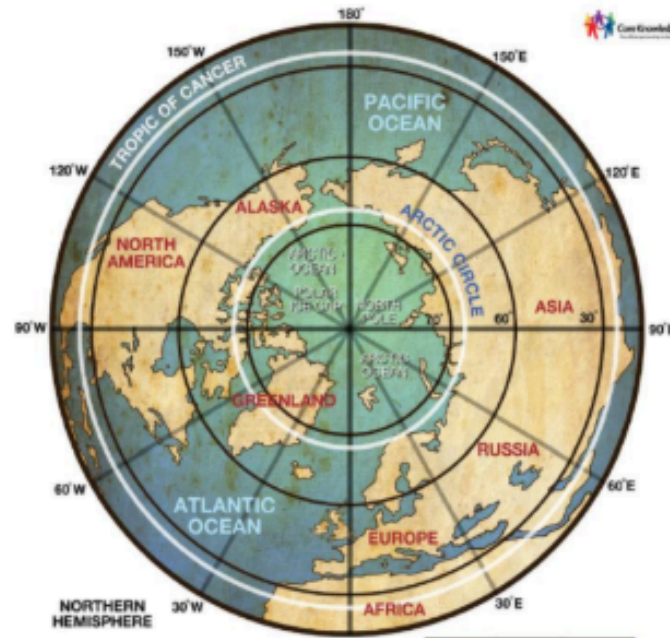
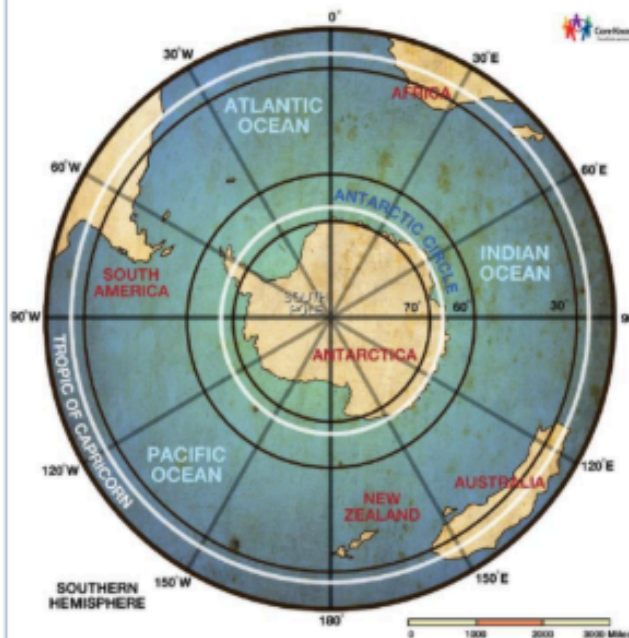


- Born in 1874 in Norfolk, England
- Discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun with Lord Carnarvon

Knowledge Organiser- Spatial Sense – Geography - Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Longitude	Imaginary lines parallel to the prime meridian line that help map makers locate places with accuracy. (Vertical lines)
Latitude	Imaginary lines parallel to the equator that help map makers to locate places with accuracy. (Horizontal lines)
Axis	An imaginary line around which the Earth rotates.
The Poles	The two locations on the surface of the Earth that are at the Northern and Southern ends of the axis of rotation.
Tropic of Cancer	The line of latitude 23° north of the equator.
Tropic of Capricorn	The line of latitude 23° south of the equator.
Prime Meridian	The line of longitude at 0°.
Time Zone	A range of longitude that shares a common time.
Map Projection	A method that represents the Earth on a flat surface.

Key Knowledge
I understand that the lines of longitude and latitude divide the world into sections.
I understand that lines of latitude tell us about the climate as further from the equator the colder a region is.
I understand that the world is divided into 24 time zones.
I understand that map projection is a method that involves representing our spherical Earth on a flat piece of paper.
I know that maps can help us to understand data and information about places, people and the environment.



proicere → projection
throw
forth

ENGLISH → projection
mid 16th century
project



Knowledge Organiser- Style in Art – Art -Year 4/5

Knowledge Goals

To understand that style can refer to a technique an artist has used.

To know that Rococo was a style of art from the 1700s.

To know that abstract art is art that doesn't try to look like something.

To understand that artists use colour theory to create an effect in abstract paintings



The Pilgrimage
to the Isle of
Cythera (1717)

Antoine Watteau

modernist style

Marcel Breuer



Wassily Chair (1925-1926)

rococo style

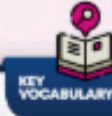
Thomas Chippendale



ribbon-backed chair



Style



style

how **a piece of art looks**: style is often divided into the style of a period of time in history, a country, a group of artists, art which is about a particular idea or how an artist creates a work of art

technique

a **way of doing** something, like painting a picture

brushstroke

the mark made by a **paintbrush**

rococo

a light-hearted and pretty style of art and design from the 1700s which uses **elaborate decoration**, curvy lines and light colours

asymmetrical

not symmetrical: different on one side of the design to the other

modernist

a **style of art and design starting in the 1850s** that rejected previous artistic styles, was often abstract, experimental and focussed on materials

abstract

art that **doesn't try to look like something**, but uses shapes, colours, lines and form to achieve an effect

colour theory

information about how to **create different colours by mixing** (e.g. how to mix primary colours to make secondary colours) and the **effect of different colour combinations** (e.g. what happens when you put two complementary colours next to each other)

complementary
colours

any **two colours which are opposite** each other on the colour wheel, e.g. yellow and purple are complementary to each other

Contra-
Composition of
Dissonances
XVI
(1925)

Theo van Doesburg



Knowledge Organiser – PSHCE – Being Me in My World - Year Five



Vocabulary	
Refugee, Asylum, Refugee.	See below
Prejudice	Preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.
Citizen	Someone who is a citizen of a particular country is legally accepted as belonging to that country.
Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs.
Collaboration	The action of working with someone to produce something.



Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 7: The Military Machine



Key Vocabulary

Latin	English
quid est?	What is it?
galea	helmet
gladius	sword
pilum	javelin
scūtum	shield
cavē	be careful!
lōrica	breastplate
siste!	stop!
pugiō	dagger
relinque!	leave it!
periculōsus	dangerous
ecce!	look!
militēs	soldiers
audite!	listen!
sūmite!	pick up!
portāte!	carry!

Key Knowledge

- To learn imperative verbs (singular and plural)
- To translate simple sentences with imperative verbs
- To compare and contrast traditional tales from different cultures.



Grammar

Words we use to give commands called imperative verbs, e.g. Stop! Leave it!

Verbs can be changed from singular to plural form'. For example, venī becomes venite - Come! (said to one person, or said to many people)

Unit Motto

per aspera ad astra =
Through hardship to the stars.



knowledge Organiser- The Internet – Computing – Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Search Engine	A program that searches for and identifies items in a database. Used especially for finding sites on the World Wide Web.
Internet	A global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities.
Internet Browser	A software application used to locate and display Web pages.
Website	A set of related web pages located under a single domain name.
Network Switch	A device that enables multiple devices on a network to be connected with each other.
Server	A computer that manages the network and stores files.
Wireless Access Point (WAP)	A device, connected to a wired network, that sends and receives wireless signals for/from devices with WiFi connectivity.
Router	A device that passes information between two computer networks.

Networks and The Internet

- Networks connect different devices to one another, allowing for information sharing.
- Networks can also connect to other networks in different places, using a router.
- The internet is a network of networks that are all connected together.

Router: A router is something that finds a route between networks, connecting them.



The Internet: The internet is a network of networks, that is used around the world to share information and communicate.



Protection: Networks have security features that mean they can block or allow messages and requests. This means that information and data can be kept safe.



Ownership and Reliability

- The content on the internet may belong to different people or companies, for example the person who wrote it or the company who published it.
- The content may be copyrighted, meaning that others cannot copy or use it without permission.
- Not all of the information that we see or hear on the internet is reliable. Some of it may be inaccurate due to people lying or misunderstanding things.
- Inaccurate information can quickly spread. This has become known as 'fake news.' We should check multiple sources that we can trust to verify information.

Key Knowledge:

- To describe how networks physically connect to other networks
- To recognise how networked devices make up the internet
- To know how websites can be shared via the World Wide Web
- To describe how content can be added and accessed on the World Wide Web
- To recognise how the content of the WWW is created by people
- To evaluate the consequences of unreliable content

Overview

The Internet



- You should also know that Information technology (I.T.) includes computers and things that work with computers.
- You should also know that information and data can be shared by devices across networks.
- The internet is a network of networks that is used around the world.
- The World Wide Web is a system on the internet that has websites and webpages.
- Some content is protected on the internet. It is important to know that not all information on the internet is accurate.

The World Wide Web

The World Wide Web

- The World Wide Web is the part of the internet where we can visit web pages and websites.
- Information can be shared in the form of things we can see or hear (e.g. things we can read, music, sounds, or videos, etc.).
- When we use the world wide web, routers help us to journey to different networks in different parts of the world.
- We can use traceroute tools to track the journey between routers.
- Web browsers, e.g. Google Chrome and Internet Explorer, let us look at different pages on the internet.

Website and Webpages

- Websites are a set of webpages.
 - Webpages may contain different features, e.g. a title, links to other pages, images, videos, and text.
 - Websites and webpages can be found using web addresses (domains), normally split into three parts:
1. www (world wide web).
 2. Name of the organisation/ topic.
 3. Type of organisation/ location.

 www.youtube.com

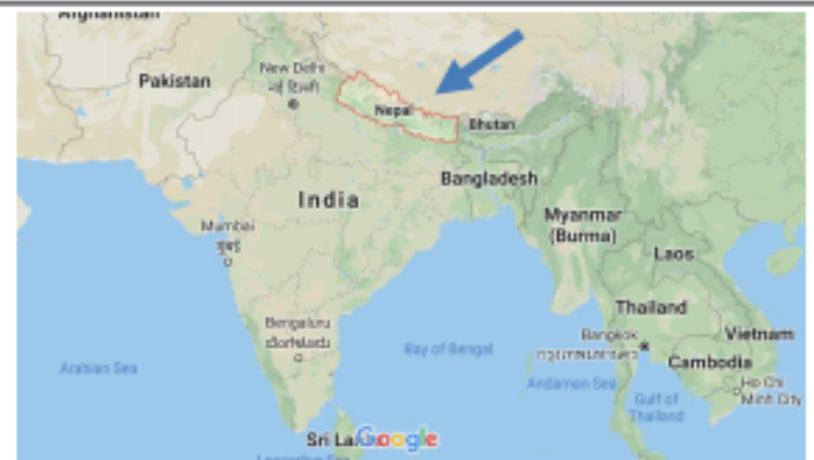
R.E. Year 4 Autumn 1 Knowledge Organiser
Enquiry: Buddhism - Is it possible for everyone to be happy?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Buddhism	A religion about the need to get rid of suffering
Buddhist	A person who follows Buddhism
Prince Siddhattha Gautama	The prince who founded Buddhism. The first Buddha.
Enlightenment	The understanding of how to be happy and free from suffering.
8 fold path	Buddhists rules to help them live good lives

Key Knowledge
I can say the sort of things that make me happy.
I can explain whether being rich would make me happy.
I know some key facts about the first Buddha, Prince Siddhattha.
I know that Prince Siddhattha was rich but he was not happy - then he found Enlightenment.
I can explain how living by the rules of the 8 Fold Path may help a Buddhist to be happy.
I can give examples of how helping other people can make me happy.



Siddhartha Gautama is known as the Buddha.
 He was born in 580 BCE in the village of Lumbini in Nepal.
 He discovered true happiness called "Enlightenment" through meditation.
 An important rule for Buddhists is to lead a good life which helps others and does not hurt people or animals.
 Buddhists believe they will be happy if they help others.



Buddhism started in Nepal near India in about 4 or 5 BC

Music Knowledge Organiser – Unit 1: A Shining Performance

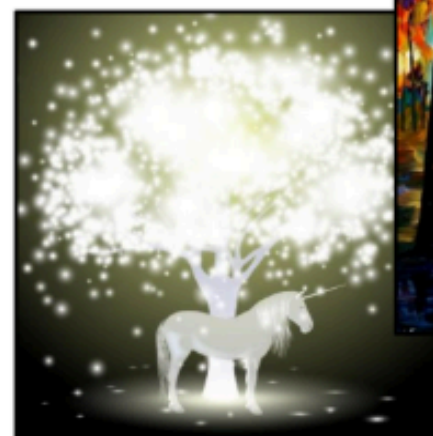
Key Vocabulary

Beat	The basic unit of time. It is a regularly recurring pulse that provides the foundation for rhythm and tempo. It is often described as a heartbeat.
Rhythm	Patterns of sounds and silences in music.
Chorus	A part of a song that is repeated after verses.
Notation	A written representation of music.
G	The musical note which serves as the "home note" in this unit.
Expression	The ability to convey feelings through music.
Conductor	A person who leads a musical performance, helping to coordinate the group.
Timbre	A word we use to describe the unique sound or tone of an instrument or voice.



Unit Objectives

- To read and play G, A and B (doh re me) on a musical instrument.
- To use creative ideas inspired by different stimuli to create and improve a performance.



I Can Statements:

- I can look at a piece of music and point to the five lines (the stave) and the clef.
- I can point out the notes G, A, and B in a new song.
- I can compose my own music inspired by a story, a picture, or a feeling.
- I can add actions to songs and keep in time with my friends.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Cooperate	To work together towards the same goal.
Map	A pictorial representation of an area.
Route	A way of getting from one point to another.
Orienteering	A sport in which people run through a series of waypoints (controls) to guide then

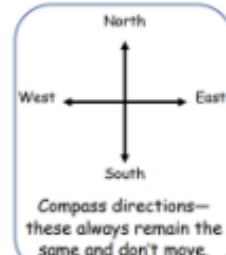
Skill Development

Understand that a diagram/map is a bird's eye representation of the ground.
Follow & give verbal & written commands to move forwards, backwards, up, down, left and right.

Use a basic diagram/map to navigate to a single point in reality.

Make decisions and solve problems whilst being physically active.

Listen to other pupils and communicate with other pupils to complete a task.

Skills	
Legend	 Open land Out of bounds Forest, light trees/bushes: slow running Forest, thick trees/bushes: walk Hedge Flowerbed Wall
Start and finish sign	 Start Finish
Compass directions	 North West East South Compass directions— these always remain the same and don't move.