

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Spring Term

Science

Geography

History

Art/DT

Latin

PSHE

Music

RE






















PE

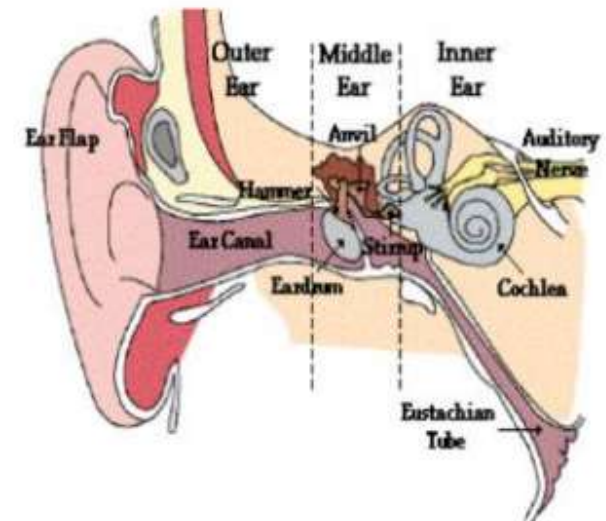
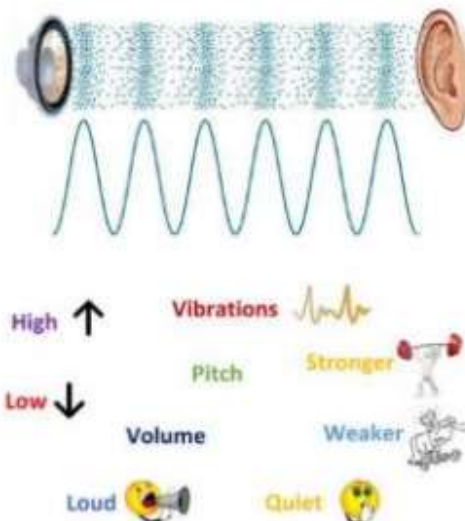
Class 3 – Year 5 & 6

Knowledge Organiser – Sound - Science – Year 4

Vocabulary	
Vibration	A back and forth movement
Compress	Pushing
Decompress	Relaxing/ releasing
Ear Drum	The membrane of the middle ear which vibrates in response to sound waves
Pitch	How high or low a sound is
Volume	How loud or quiet a sound is
Sound wave	How sound moves through the air
Sound barrier	When an object goes faster than the speed of sound
Sound proofing	Reduce how loud sound can be heard
Larynx	Voice box

Key Knowledge
I know that sound is caused by back and forth movement called vibrations
I know that sound can travel through solid, liquid and gas (all states of matter)
I know we can adjust the volume of some sounds.
I know the speed of sound is slower than the speed of light
I know the faster the vibrations create a higher pitch and slower vibrations make a lower pitch.
I know the difference between a high and low pitch.
I know that the outer ear is made up of cartilage which catch and direct sound waves and that inside the eardrum are three tiny bones – hammer, anvil and stirrup.
I can reflect on the needs of people with hearing difficulties and make a connection to how the ear works.

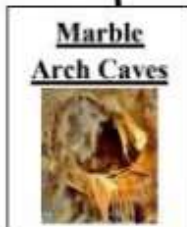
Strings	 Piano  Violin  Guitar  Erhu  Banjo
Woodwinds	 Clarinet  Bassoon  Oboe  Flute  Recorder
Brass	 French Horn  Saxophone  Trumpet  Trombone  Tuba
Percussion	 Snare Drum  Chimes  Xylophone  Tambourine  Marimba
Vocal	 Bass : E2 - E4 Baritone : F2 - F4 Tenor : C3 - C5 Alto : G3 - F5 Soprano : C4 - C6 Treble : > C7



Knowledge Organiser – Northern Ireland – Geography - Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Ulster	A province in the north of Ireland; made up of nine counties, six are in Northern Ireland.
Belfast	The capital city of Northern Ireland on the east coast.
Londonderry	The second-largest city in Northern Ireland.
Republic	A state in which supreme power is held by the people who have an elected president rather than a monarch.
Partition	The dividing of a country into separate areas of government
Lough Neagh	A lake in Northern Ireland and the largest lake in the British Isles
Giant's Causeway	An area of basalt columns, the result of an ancient volcanic eruption.
Unionists	People who are in favour of the union of Northern Ireland with Great Britain.
Nationalists	A person who wants political independence for a country

Key Knowledge
I know that Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom and is sometimes referred to as Ulster.
I know that important industries are in Belfast such as engineering and electronics.
I understand that The Republic of Ireland was partitioned from Northern Ireland in 1922.
I know that the Giant's Causeway is a landscape of rock columns made from basalt. It was created by an ancient volcanic eruption.
I know that the Marble Arch Caves were formed by water flowing slowly through rocks and gradually dissolving the stone away.



Finn MacCool
Legend says that Finn MacCool made Lough Neagh as well as the Giant's Causeway.



Name: Unionist

Wants: to remain part of Britain

Location: Ulster (mainly)

Religion: Protestant (mainly)

View: Opposed to Ireland having its own parliament



Name: Nationalist

Wants: Ireland to be independent

Location: All over Ireland

Religion: Catholic (mainly)

View: Want Ireland to have its own parliament and eventually be independent of Britain

knowledge Organiser- WWII and the Holocaust – History - Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Blitzkrieg	A German word meaning 'Lightning War', intensive or sudden military attacks.
Holocaust	Destruction or slaughter on a mass scale
Tactic	An action or strategy carefully planned to achieve a specific end.
Liberation	The action of setting someone free from imprisonment, slavery or oppression.
Final Solution	A Nazi plan for the genocide of Jews during World War II.
Auschwitz-Birkenau	The Auschwitz concentration camp was a complex of over 40 concentration and extermination camps operated by Nazi Germany.
Genocide	The deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group.
Cipher	A secret or disguised way of writing a code.
Hiroshima	A modern city on Japan's Honshu Island, was largely destroyed by an atomic bomb during World War II.
Battle of Britain	A military campaign in the Second World War, in which the Royal Air Force defended the United Kingdom against large-scale attacks by Nazi Germany's air force, the Luftwaffe.

Key Knowledge

I know the main events in World War Two and where in the world it was fought.

I understand the role of the RAF and the Luftwaffe in WW2

I understand the role of code breaking and the importance of Alan Turing in WW2.

I know the Final Solution was the plan to kill all Jews and can consider the implications of this for the world.

I understand the British reaction to the Second World War at home.



Bletchley Park in Buckinghamshire was used for Allied code-breaking. In 1941, cryptologists cracked the German Enigma code.

During the **Battle of Britain** (July-Sep 1940) the German Luftwaffe tried to defeat the Britain's Royal Air Force. The **Blitz**, (September 1940–May 1941) were night-time bombing raids against London and other British cities by Nazi Germany.

Auschwitz-Birkenau was a concentration camp in Poland.







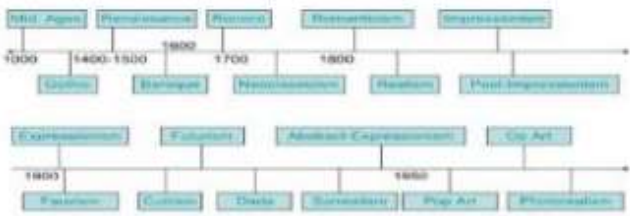


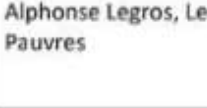


Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Britain 1939-45



Adolf Hitler, Dictator of Nazi Germany 1933-45



Knowledge Organiser – Genre Painting and Impressionism - Visual Arts - Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Realist Paintings	Impressionist Paintings
Genre Painting	Is the term used to describe the painting of scenes from everyday life, of ordinary people in work or recreation, depicted in a generally realistic manner.		
Impressionism	Impressionism is a style of painting that focuses on the effects of light and atmosphere on colors and forms. Impressionist artists often used broken brush strokes rather than smooth and unnoticeable ones and also used many colors to paint scenes of everyday life.		
Idealism	Art that shows the artist's or author's conception of perfection.		
Realism/ Naturalism	Art that depicts things as they are.		
Tight brushstrokes	Tight brushstrokes are more controlled.		
Loose brushstrokes	Loose brushstrokes are done with a loose wrist, with less control which is what is used for impressionist paintings.		
En plein air	The act of painting outdoors.		
<p>Timeline</p> 			
			
			

Key Knowledge

I understand the terms Realism and Genre Painting

I know the features of impressionist painting

I understand impressionist style art and can create a landscape painting in an impressionist style.

I know about the artist Manet and can paint an impressionist landscape in the style of Manet

I understand impressionist techniques and can use this knowledge to create a figure work of art

Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 4: The Best Days of Your Life



Key Vocabulary

Latin	English
<u>laetus/laeta</u>	happy
<u>irātus/irāta</u>	angry
<u>fatigātus/fatigāta</u>	bored
<u>fessi</u>	tired (pl)
<u>nōlī tangere!</u>	Don't touch!
<u>cūr?</u>	why?
<u>dormiō</u>	I sleep/I am sleeping
<u>lacrimō</u>	I cry/I am crying
<u>laboro</u>	I work/I am working
<u>scribō</u>	I write/I am writing
<u>lego</u>	I read/I am reading
<u>sēdeo</u>	I sit/I am sitting
<u>ridēo</u>	I smile/I am smiling
<u>intro</u>	I enter/I am entering



Echo and Narcissus

If the Latin word ends in:	Then the person doing it is:
o	I
s	you (singular)
t	he/ she or it
<u>mus</u>	we
tis	you all (plural)
<u>nt</u>	they

Grammar

Words we use to talk about actions are called verbs. For example, Rufus is sleeping

In Latin you don't need to use a separate word for "I" or "he" or "they". The ending of the verb tells us who is doing the action.



Unit Motto

docendo discimus =
by teaching we learn

Key Knowledge

- To translate simple verbs.
- To apply knowledge of present tense verbs.
- To explore ancient mythology (Echo and Narcissus).
- To explore and translate ancient mythology (Echo and Narcissus).
- To learn about Roman writing.



Gaming board and counters



To write, Romans scratched on wax-covered tablets using a special stick called a stylus.

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Healthy Me - Year Four



Key Vocabulary

Relationships	The way in which two or more people feel and behave towards each other.
Emotions	A feeling such as happiness, love, fear, anger, or hatred, which can be caused by the situation that you are in or the people you are with.
Assertive	Having or showing a confident and forceful personality.
Peer	A person who is the same age or has the same abilities as other people in a group.
Pressure	The act of trying to make someone else do something by arguing or persuading them.
Belief	The feeling of being certain that something exists or is true.
Opinion	A thought or belief about something or someone.

Key Knowledge

- I can recognise the changing dynamics between people in different groups, see who takes on which role, e.g. leader, follower, and understand the roles I take on in different situations.
- I understand the facts about smoking and alcohol, including their effects on health.
- I know myself well enough to have a clear picture of what I believe is right and wrong.

Reflective questions

Ask me this...

- How do your friends take on different roles in a group?
- What does being assertive look like?
- How does age affect how we act in certain situations?





Note	Beats	Note	Beats
	4 beats		6 beats
	2 beats		3 beats
	1 beat		1½ beats
	½ beat		¾ beat

Songs covered

- Look Into The Night
- Breathe
- Keeping Time

Key Vocabulary	Definition
tempo	The speed at which the music is played, the number of beats per minute eg. 66bpm
time signature	The number of beats in every bar eg. 3/4 (three crotchet beats in every bar)
key signature	The key of a piece of music depends on the flats and sharps in the music.
improvise	Create a performance without preparation.
composition	A creative piece of work, often a poem, artwork or piece of music
compose	Write or create art, music or poetry.
staccato	Each note is sharpened or detached.
pentatonic	A 5 note scale

SONG 1 Look Into The Night Style: Pop

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

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



SONG 2 Breathe Style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral

Time Signature: 3/4 — there are three crotchet beats in a bar

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



SONG 3 Keeping Time Style: Funk

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

Key Signature: F major — there is one flat in the key signature



Knowledge Organiser - R.E. Year 6 Spring 2 Knowledge Organiser Is Christianity still a strong religion 2000 years after Jesus was on Earth?

Key Vocabulary:

Influential	Has an effect on someone
Community	A group of people following a shared system of beliefs/culture
Mother's Day	Mothering Sunday began as a religious event in the 16th Century. It became a tradition that, on the fourth Sunday of Lent, people would return to their mother church (main church in the region) for a special service.
Harvest	Usually celebrated in September when churches are decorated with fruit and vegetables and Christians given thanks to God for the food and crops
Lent	The period of 40 days after Shrove Tuesday, ending on Easter Sunday
Ten commandments	The laws/rules handed to Moses on Mount Sinai by God setting out how a good Christian should live their life
Christian fish symbol	The Greek word for fish is "ichthys." In the first century, Christians used the fish symbol as a perfect secret symbol for persecuted believers. When threatened by Romans in the first centuries after Christ, Christians used the fish to mark meeting places and tombs, or to distinguish friends from foes.

Key Knowledge:

I know some people who have influenced me and can say why.
I can name a Christian festival and say how it is celebrated today.
I can give some examples which show Christianity is still a strong religion today.
I know British society is still heavily influenced by Christianity today e.g. taking the oath in Court, the National Anthem etc
I can create my own Commandments that I think would make the world a better place.



I swear to tell the truth...



Harvest Festival



TRAIDCRAFT
Fighting poverty through trade

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Trapping the ball	Getting down low to stop and receive a pass on the stick with control.
Bully off	Used to restart a game after a stoppage.
Interception	When a player takes possession of the ball away from the opposition as the ball is passed.
Possession	When a team has the ball they are in possession.
Centre pass	A pass used to begin the game or the second half, or to restart play following a goal.

Skill Development

- To develop dribbling to beat a defender.
- To send and receive the ball with control under pressure.
- To select the appropriate skill, choosing when to pass and when to dribble.
- To move into and create space to support a teammate.
- To use the appropriate defensive technique for the situation.
- To apply rules, skills and principles to play in a tournament.

Skills	
Trapping the ball	
Interception	
Block tackle	