

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.

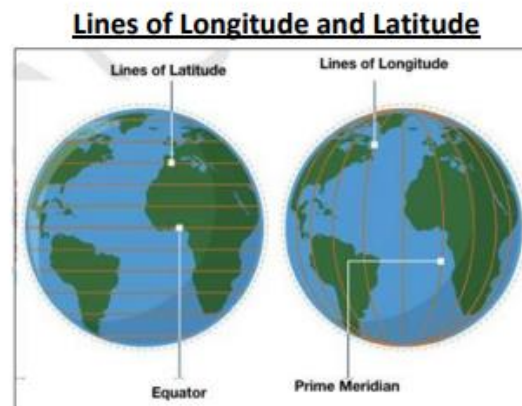
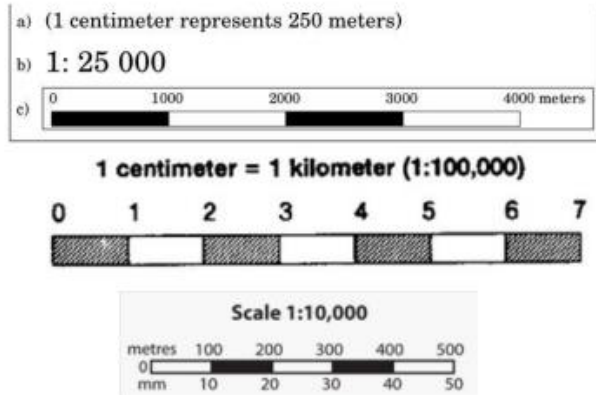
Website and Webpages

- 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

Knowledge Organiser - Spatial Sense - Geography - Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Lines of Latitude	Imaginary lines that help us identify how far north or south of the equator a location is.
Lines of Longitude	Imaginary lines that help us identify how far east or west of the Prime Meridian a location is.
Equator	An imaginary line that shows us the locations that are half way between the north and south pole. The Equator divides the earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.
Prime Meridian	The line of longitude that measures 0° and runs through Greenwich in London.
Tropic of Cancer	The most northern line of latitude where the sun can be directly overhead. Named after the constellation of Cancer.
Tropic of Capricorn	The most southern line of latitude where the sun can be directly overhead. Named after the constellation of Capricorn.
Scale	The representation of distance on a map.



Key Knowledge
I know the difference between latitude and longitude
I understand that a scale allows me to measure between two points on a map
I can use eastings and northings to find places on a map
I know that I can find key places using a map in my area
I understand that changes to the local area have happened over time and that I can see these on a map

Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn



Knowledge Organiser - Anglo Saxons, Scots and Vikings - History- Year 4

Key Vocabulary:	
Anglo-Saxon	A mix of people from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands who came to live in England during the 5th Century. The three biggest tribes were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes
Viking	People of Scandinavian origin who travelled by sea and raided, invaded and settled in Europe from the 8th century
Kingdom	A country or place ruled by a King or Queen
Scots	People who lived in Scotland (previously thought to have migrated from Ireland)
Picts	Early settlers in Scotland who fought with the Romans
Settlement	A place where people live, and sometimes work
Raid	An unexpected attack where an enemy comes to steal and/or destroy
Invasion	To enter a country or place by force with the intent of taking over
Pagan	A word used to describe people who believe in many Gods and Goddesses
Trade	Exchange of goods
Oath	A serious promise
Heir	Someone who inherits a title, land or a position after someone else has died

Key Knowledge:
To know that the Anglo Saxons arrived after the Romans and the Picts and the Scots were early settlers in Scotland.
To know what the Anglo Saxons did for fun and their beliefs.
To know how shipbuilding skills helped the Vikings to explore.
To know that King Alfred defeated the Vikings.
To know that King Canute understood the limits of his power

Timeline



KEY PEOPLE

King Cnut (Canute)

Edward the Confessor

Alfred the Great

Kenneth MacAlpin

Bede (Bede the Venerable)

Ethelred the Unready

William the Conqueror

A Viking king who ruled Denmark, England and Norway

An English king who built the original Westminster Abbey

Ruled the kingdom of Wessex and fought back against the Vikings in Britain



King of the Picts who, according to national myth, was the first king of Scots

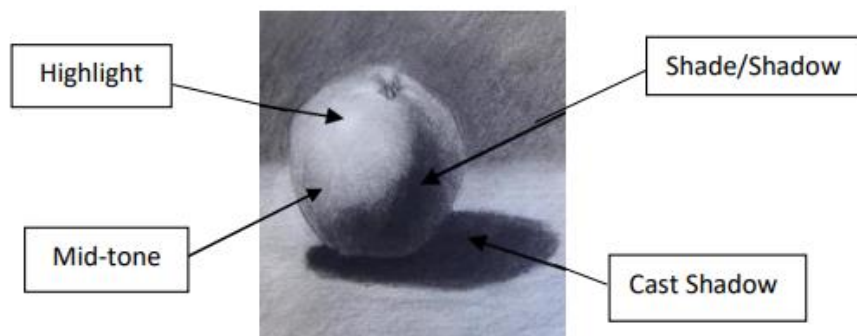
A monk who wrote about life in Anglo Saxon England

English king who paid the Vikings to stop them attacking

Defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings, 1066 and became King of England

Knowledge Organiser - Light - Visual Arts - Year 4

Key Vocabulary:	
Form	Form means the 3d shapes in art. In a drawing or painting an artist can create the illusion that an object is 3d rather than flat.
Tone	How dark or light something is. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3d object.
Shade/Shadow	The parts of an object which are darker.
Highlights	The parts of an object where the light is strongest or lightest.
Mid-tone	Tones between the highlights and shadows.
Cast shadow	Where an object makes a shadow on something else e.g. a table underneath it.
Tints/shades	A tint is a mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is the mixture of a colour with black, which reduces lightness.
Chiaroscuro	An Italian word which means 'light-dark'. A technique which shows very clear tonal contrasts.
Ground	The background colour which is painted onto a surface before starting a painting.
Underpainting	A layer of paint showing the different tones of an object in a painting and painted on top of the ground layer. Underpainting will be painted over with other colours once it is dry.
Burnt Sienna	A deep reddish-brown colour.
	
Yellow Ochre	A yellowish-brown colour.
	



Key Knowledge:

I know that artists use tone to show form and drama

I know that Caravaggio used strong contrast of tone to show drama

I know that Vermeer used strong contrast to make paintings realistic

I understand that the great masters used underpainting to add their paint in layers

I understand that form is shown by the way light falls on an object

I know that artists use tints and shade to show form

Caravaggio, Supper at Emmaus, 1601



Johannes Vermeer, The Milkmaid, c. 1658



R.E. Year 5 Autumn 1 Islam Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry: Why is Muhammad (PBUH) Important to Muslims?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)	The prophet who brought the word of God to the Muslim Holy book.
Islam	The name of the religion of Muslims.
Qur'an/Quran/Koran	The name of the Muslim Holy book.
The angel Gabriel/Jibreel	The name of the angel who brought the word of God to Muhammad (PBUH).
revelation	A revealing of facts – in holy books it means when God revealed his thoughts and ideas to a human.
prophet	A man or woman who shares the word of God.

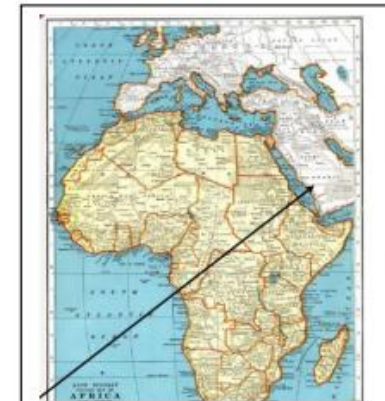
Key Knowledge
I know how some people become important in religions
I know Muhammad (PBUH) is the Islamic religious leader
I know how Muhammad (PBUH) became a religious leader
I can explain how Muslims worship
I know that religions can influence how people live



The Angel Gabriel / Jibreel



What makes an ordinary person become a very important religious leader?
 How did Muhammad (PBUH) change Arabia and then the world?
 Why is the Qur'an so important for Muslims?
 How do the teachings of Muhammad (PBUH) influence



Mecca

Knowledge Organiser – Science – Chemistry – Y5

Key Vocabulary:	
Evaporation	The process of changing a liquid into a gas.
Condensation	The process of change from a gas into a liquid.
Dissolve	When a solid becomes part of a liquid.
Filter	To separate fine solid particles from a liquid.
Solution	A liquid that has a solid dissolved in it.
Soluble	When a solid dissolves in water it is said to be soluble.
Insoluble	When a solid will not dissolve.
State	All matter exists in one of these three states: solid, liquid, ,gas.
Atom	A piece of matter, made up of subatomic particles: protons, neutrons and electrons.
Proton	In the centre of an atom and they have a positive charge.
Neutron	In the centre of an atom and they have a negative charge.
Electron	Orbiting the atom and they have a negative charge.

Periodic Table of the Elements

K 19 Potassium 	Ca 20 Calcium 	Sc 21 Scandium 	Ti 22 Titanium 	V 23 Vanadium
Rb 37 Rubidium 	Sr 38 Strontium 	Y 39 Yttrium 	Zr 40 Zirconium 	Nb 41 Niobium
Cs 55 Cesium 	Ba 56 Barium 	57 - 71 Rare Earth Metals	Hf 72 Hafnium 	Ta 73 Tantalum

The meaning of the symbols

(Atomic number) The number of protons Must contain 2 electrons

2

He

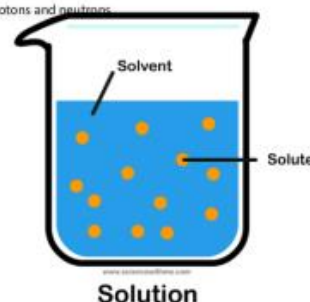
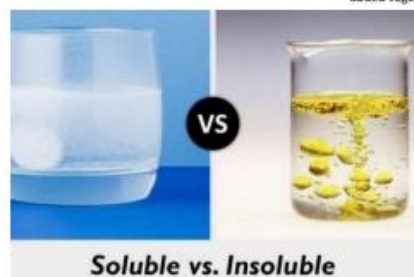
Symbol for the element

Helium

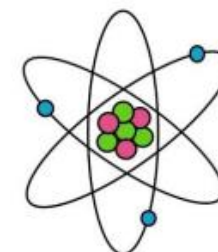
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Name of element

(Atomic mass) Protons and neutrons added together



Parts of an Atom



- NEUTRON**
no charge
part of the nucleus
- PROTON**
positively charged
part of the nucleus
- ELECTRON**
negatively charged
surround the nucleus

Key Knowledge:





- I know some elements and their symbols.
- I understand the size of an atom and how it cannot be seen with the naked eye.
- I understand the structure of an atom.
- I can explain my knowledge of atoms and the elements that they create.
- I can design a fair test and make predictions about a solution.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Orienteering	A sport in which people run through a series of waypoints (controls) using a map to guide them.
Controls	A checkpoint or place on the map that a competitor needs to find.
Cardinal directions	The eight cardinal directions are the four main compass directions: north, east, south, and west and also NE, SE, SW and NW.
Control point	The locations that the orienteer will visit on the course. They are marked on the map with a circle and the control point number.


Skill Development

Be able to identify key symbols on a map and use a key to help navigate around a grid.
To follow a set route on a map.
Be able to accurately follow and give instructions.
To communicate and co-operate effectively with others

Skills	
Problem Solving	
Map reading	
Reading a legend	


Key Vocabulary	Definition
Minim	
Crotchet	
Dotted crotchet	
Quaver	
Tempo	The speed at which music is played
Dynamics	Levels of sound in music (soft to loud)
20 th century orchestral	A group of instruments including brass, strings and woodwind
Soul ballad	Traditional blues and gospel music
R&B	Rhythm and blues originating in African American communities in 1940s
Structure	The structure of a song, e.g. intro, verse, chorus outro
Pattern	Same sequence of notes repeated.

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




F G A B \flat C D E

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




C D E F G A B



How many beats per measure
What note gets one beat

Key Signature: B \flat major — there are two flats in the key signature



B \flat C D E \flat F G A

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

Songs covered

- Hoedown
- I'm always there
- Martin Luther King



Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Being Me in My World - Year Four



Vocabulary	
Included	To have or contain as a part.
Excluded	To prevent someone or something from entering a place or taking part in an activity.
Democracy	Rule by the people.
Democratic	Relating to or supporting democracy or its principles
Authority	The power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.
Contribution	Something that you contribute or do to help produce or achieve something together with other people, or to help make something successful.
United Nations Convention on Rights of Child	UNCRC is the basis of all of UNICEF's work. It applies to all children and young people under 18. Its aim is to recognise the rights of children and young people and ensure that they grow up in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity.

Reflective Questions
Ask me this...
How can we make sure everyone feels valued and included in our class?
Is one member of the school community more important than another?
How do you feel about democracy in this school?



Something to think about

Key Knowledge
I can understand who is in my school community, the roles they play and how I fit in.
I can understand that my actions affect myself and others; I care about other people's feelings and try to empathise with them.
I can understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community.



Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 1: (Maximum) The Origins of the English Language

Key Vocabulary	
Latin	English
fēmina	woman
victōria	victory
aqua	water
magnum	big
vacca	cow
optimus	best (very good)
villa	house
finis	finish
bēstia	beast
schola	school
magus	wizard
stella	star



Key Knowledge

- To understand the origins of the English Language and its connection to historical events.
- To understand the concept of meaning communicated through word order vs word ending (inflection).
- To learn the spelling and meaning of 6 core vocab words.
- To match English words to their Latin root words.
- To identify some classical aspects of modern culture.
- To encounter the story of Achilles in a mixture of English and Latin.

Unit Motto
per se = in itself



lucundus ('Yu-kun-dus')
'happy chap'



Greek Myth:
Achilles

Key Language Ideas and Grammar

- A lot of English has its **roots in Latin**, thanks to Norman French taking over England in 1066.
- English words that have a **Latin root** will have a connection both with the word's meaning and the letters used to spell it.
- We get some English words from the **Ancient Greek** language.
- Modern inventors, creators and authors still use Latin and Greek words for their **ideas** and **characters**.
- English uses **word order** to create meaning, but Latin uses **word ending**.