



Knowledge Organisers – Summer 2

Science

History

Geography

D.T.

PSHE

Latin

Computing

R.E.

P.E.

Music



Knowledge Organiser - Science – Chemistry

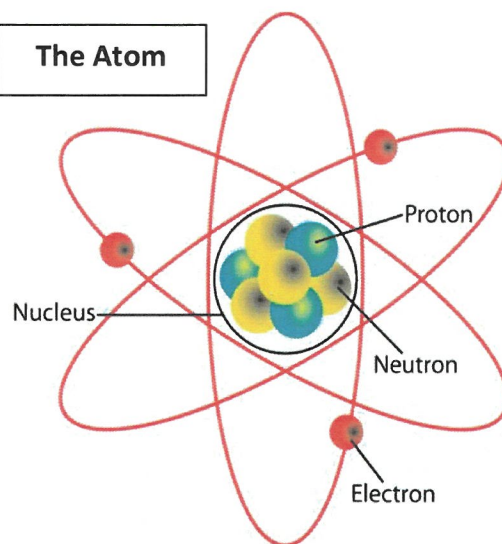
Key Vocabulary:

atom	a basic unit of matter and the smallest unit of an element
molecule	molecule is formed when two or more atoms are joined by a chemical bond
proton	particle within the nucleus of an atom that holds a positive charge
neutron	particle in the nucleus of an atom that has no electric charge
electron	particle of an atom that orbits the atom's nucleus and carries a negative charge
nucleus	central core of an atom containing the protons and neutrons.
Periodic Table	table of the chemical elements arranged by atomic number.
elements	pure chemical substance that is made up of one type of atom
neutral	not a positive or a negative charge
compound	compound is a pure substance made up of two or more elements
reversible	Reversible changes, like melting and dissolving, can be changed back again.
irreversible	Irreversible changes, like burning, cannot be undone

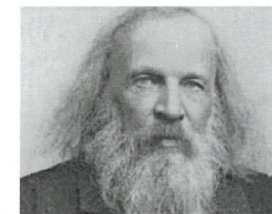


John Dalton (1766 – 1844)

The Atom



Dmitri Mendeleev
(1834 - 1907)



Key Knowledge:

I understand how small an atom is and what it is.

I understand what the numbers on the Periodic Table mean.

I know who Dmitri Mendeleev is and how he organised the Periodic Table.

I understand how atoms and molecules move around.

I know the difference between physical and chemical reactions.

Periodic Table of Elements

The image displays a standard periodic table of elements, color-coded by groups. Annotations highlight the following information for Nitrogen (N):

- Atomic Number:** 7
- Chemical Symbol:** N
- Chemical Name:** NITROGEN
- Relative Atomic Mass:** 14.007

Legend for element categories:

- alkali metals (yellow)
- alkaline metals (light yellow)
- transition metals (grey)
- other metals (light blue)
- metalloids (medium blue)
- nonmetals (light purple)
- halogens (pink)
- noble gases (orange)
- lanthanoids (light green)
- actinoids (medium green)

Legend for physical states and properties:

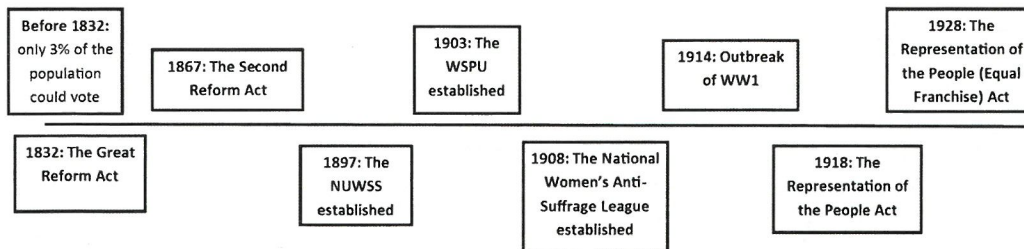
- Solid at room temperature (dark grey square)
- Liquid at room temperature (light blue square)
- Gas at room temperature (cloud icon)
- Artificially created (star icon)
- Radioactive (radiation symbol icon)

Knowledge Organiser – The Suffragettes – History

Key vocabulary	Definition
Suffrage	The right to vote.
Electorate	The people who can vote in an election.
Democracy	A system of government where those in power are voted for by the people. The word 'democracy' comes from two Greek words which mean 'rule by the people'.
Campaign	Where a group of people carry out actions to try and influence decisions made by the government and make a change.
Petition	A formal written request, usually signed by lots of people, asking the government or another important group to do something.
Anti-suffragism	People who believed that women should not be allowed to vote.
Hunger Strike	When people refuse to eat as a form of protest.
Suffragist	A member of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) who campaigned peacefully for women's suffrage.
Suffragette	A member of the Women's Social and Political Union. A more radical group which sometimes used violence and broke the law.

Key Knowledge
I understand how British democracy has changed and that in the past it only involved a small number of people.
I know the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies campaigned for equal voting rights for women.
I know who the Women's Social and Political Union were and how they campaigned.
I understand that some people, including women, in the early 20 th century opposed women's suffrage.
I understand that parliament finally granted women's suffrage in 1918 (to some women) and 1928 (all women over 21).

Key People	Key information
John Stuart Mill 	Argued that some women should be given the vote as part of the Great Reform Act 1867.
Millicent Fawcett 	Leader of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies.
Emmeline Pankhurst 	Leader of the Women's Social and Political Union.
Frederick Pethick-Lawrence 	Male suffragette, who was arrested and went on hunger strike in prison.
David Lloyd George 	Prime Minister when the Representation of the People Act was passed



Knowledge Organiser – South America – Geography

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pangea	A supercontinent that broke apart 175 million years ago forming the continents we recognise today.
Rainforest	A dense forest, rich in biodiversity, that is often found in tropical areas that receive high levels of rainfall.
Subduction Zone	An area where one tectonic plate is being forced under another, often creating mountain ranges.
Plateau	A flat area of land with high altitude.
Altitude	The height of a location, often relative to sea level.
Deforestation	The process of removing forest.
Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals within a habitat.

Key Knowledge
I know South America is a continent located in the Western Hemisphere and the countries within it include Brazil, Chile and Argentina
I know the Incan Empire was located in South America and it has a challenging geography.
I understand the different terrain of The Andes mountains.
I know farming and energy production are important to Brazil's economy.
I understand that deforestation is a major threat to biodiversity in the Amazon Rainforest.

The Incan Empire

Location	Dates	Places	Language and Communication
The Incan Empire spread along the Pacific coast from Ecuador to Chile.	Began in 1100 CE Reached its height in 1530 Declined in 1535	Cuzco- the Incan Capital located in Peru built in the shape of a puma Machu Picchu- high in the Andes mountains	Quechua (Ketch-wah) the single Incan language, spread across the empire, to encourage clarity of communication. Quipu: lengths of knotted string, used to keep records and pass messages around the empire.



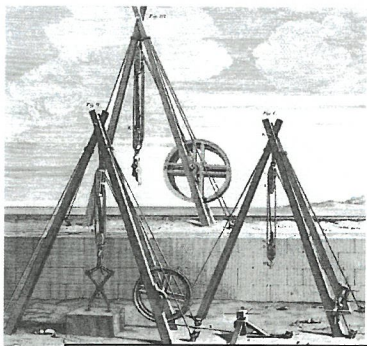
Knowledge Organiser - Pop-Up Books - Design Technology -

Key Vocabulary:	
Shaduf	A machine to move water from a lower place to a higher place.
Mechanism	A device used to create movement in a product.
Lever	A rigid bar which moves around a pivot.
System	A set of related parts used to create an outcome. Systems have an input, process and an output.
Pivot	The central point, pin, or shaft on which a mechanism turns or oscillates.
Counterweight	A weight that, by exerting an opposite force, provides balance and stability of a mechanical system. Counterweights are often used in traction lifts, cranes and funfair rides.
Pulley	A small fixed wheel or a group of such wheels with a rope or chain in a grooved rim that is used to lift something up.
Catapult	A device used to launch a projectile a great distance.

Key Knowledge:
I understand ancient civilizations created different mechanisms.
I know how to create a box cut and fold to create a pop-up mechanism.
I know how to create a design plan.
I know how to use different materials and tools to build a shaduf by following my plan and testing it.



Roman Catapult (replica)

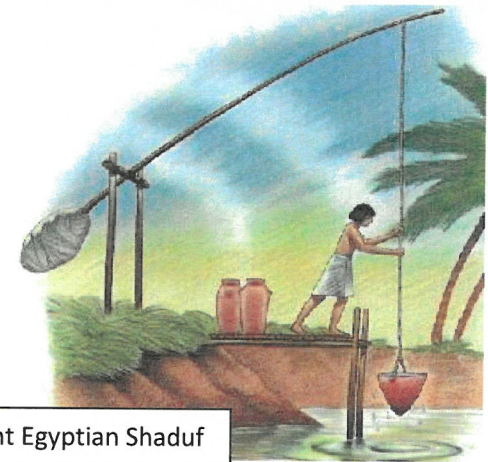
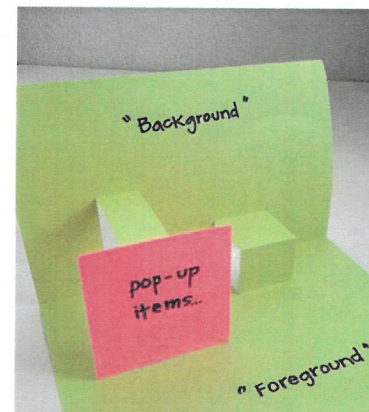
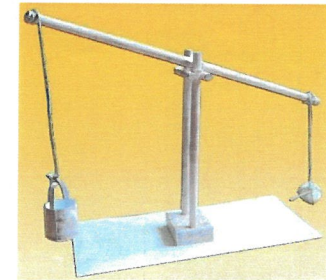
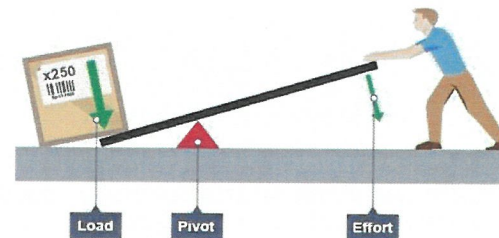
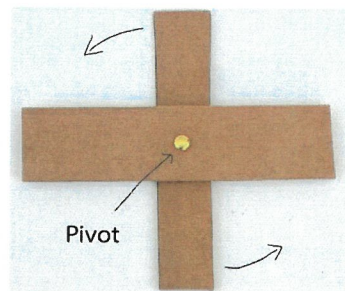


Ancient Greek pulley system

Oscillating— backwards and forwards in an arc e.g. a lever.



Reciprocating— backwards and forwards in a straight line e.g. a slider.

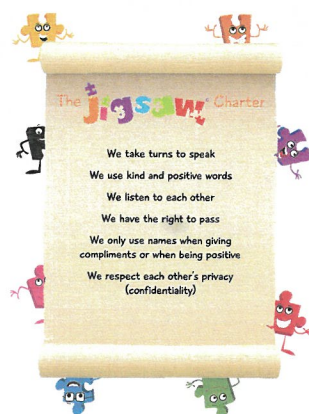


Ancient Egyptian Shaduf

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Changing Me



Key Vocabulary	
Unique	Being the only one of its kind.
Characteristics	A typical feature or quality that something/somebody has.
Reproduction	The act or process of producing babies, young animals, or plants.
Menstruation	When a woman menstruates, there is a flow of blood from her womb, usually once a month.
Puberty	The period of a person's life during which their sexual organs develop, and they become capable of having children.
Change	To become different.
Emotion	A strong feeling such as love, fear or anger; the part of a person's character that consists of feelings.
Anxious	Feeling worried or nervous.
Worry	To keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that you have.



Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 6: Off to Town

Key Vocabulary

Latin	English
vādō	I go/I am going
Eborācum	to York <i>or</i> in York
ibi	there
arma	weapons
lūdus	game
lūdī	games
pilulae	beads
variae	colourful (pl)
stilus	pen
stilī	pens
gladius	sword
cēra	wax tablet
cērae	wax tablets
frāctus/frācta	broken
obēsus/obēsa	fat
dūrus/dūra	tough
acūtus/acūta	sharp
callidus/callida	clever

Grammar

Words we use to talk about actions are called verbs. For example, Flavius **is travelling**. In Latin, we show who is doing the verb (the subject) by changing the ending of the verb.

Words we use to describe a noun are called adjectives. In Latin, you must change the ending of the adjective to agree with the noun.

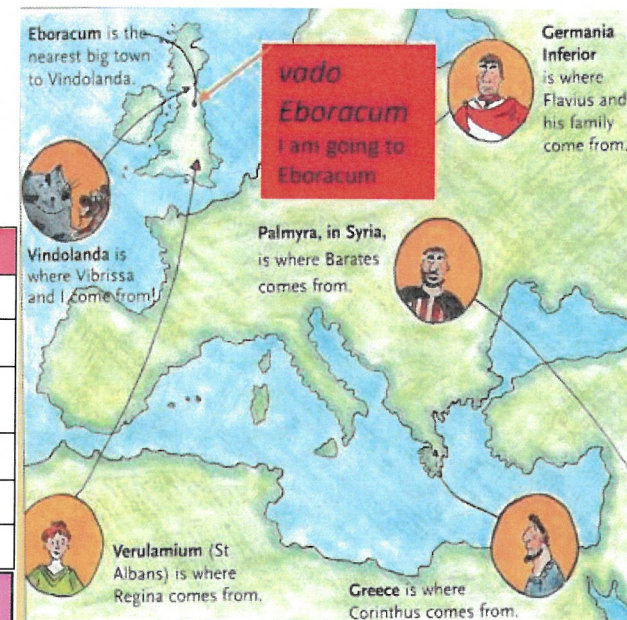
- If the noun is feminine, the adjective ending must be feminine, e.g. ancilla benigna est (the slave girl is kind)
- If the noun is masculine, the adjective ending must be masculine, e.g. gladius maximus est (the sword is very big)
- If the noun is plural, the adjective ending must be plural, e.g. pilulae pulchrae sunt (the beads are beautiful)

Key Knowledge

- To investigate Romano-British settlements (York/Eboracum).
- To translate sentences with plural forms.
- To translate simple sentences using our prior knowledge and some imperative forms.
- To create simple plural nouns.
- To explore and translate ancient mythology (Acteon and Diana).
- To explore how art depicts ancient mythology.

Unit Motto

audentes fortuna iuvat = fortune favours the bold

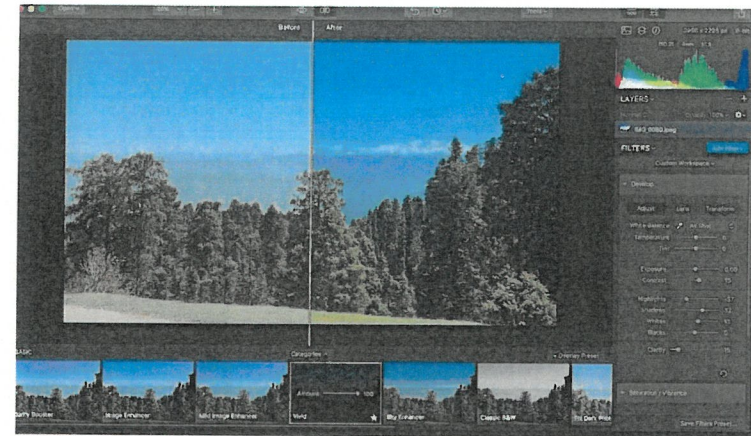


Actaceon and Diana



Knowledge Organiser- Creating Media – Photo editing

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Composition	the way in which a picture is made up.
Digital image	An image (picture shown on an electronic device)
Edit	To change something
Retouch	a technique that allows to obtain another modified image, either to achieve a better quality or more realism, or to obtain a completely different composition that distort the reality.
Font	The style of writing in a document
Publication	Published media e.g. magazine, website etc
Elements	Parts of an image



Key Knowledge

- To explain that digital images can be changed
- To explain why images might be changed
- To edit and improve an image
- To evaluate edited images
- To know how and why some images are fake

Summer 2 Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry: Do people need to go to church to show they are a good Christian?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Church	A special religious place Christians visit
Sacrament	A special rite or religious practice
Baptism	A ritual using water where people are welcomed into the Christian faith
Eucharist	Taking of Bread and Wine in memory of the Last Supper
Worship	To honour and respect a Holy figure
Community	A sense of belonging to something
Faith	Believing in something when there is no proof of it.

Key Knowledge
I can talk about a place that is special to me and can explain how it makes me feel when I am there.
I know that Christians may go to a Church for Worship, Holy Communion or Baptism.
I have been to visit a Church to find out what it is like.
I know that Christians go to Church to show their love for God. At Church they can pray quietly. They go to show they are committed to their faith.
I can appreciate that people have their own places that are special for them.



Knowledge Organiser – PE – Athletics

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Technique	A correct and correctly used action
Personal best	A target outcome of an individual – your best score
Pace	How fast you are running
Stamina	The ability to move for sustained periods of time
Power	Speed and strength combined

Skill development

- To develop stamina and an understanding of pace in relation to distance
- To develop the power needed for sprinting
- To develop technique when jumping for distance
- To develop power when throwing for distance
- To develop a pull throw for accuracy and distance
- To measure and record results accurately

Skills

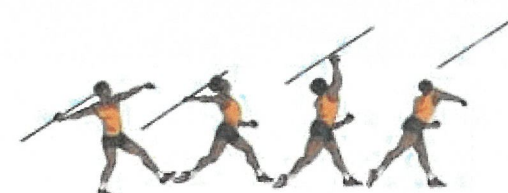
Sprinting Drive phase



Standing Long Jump

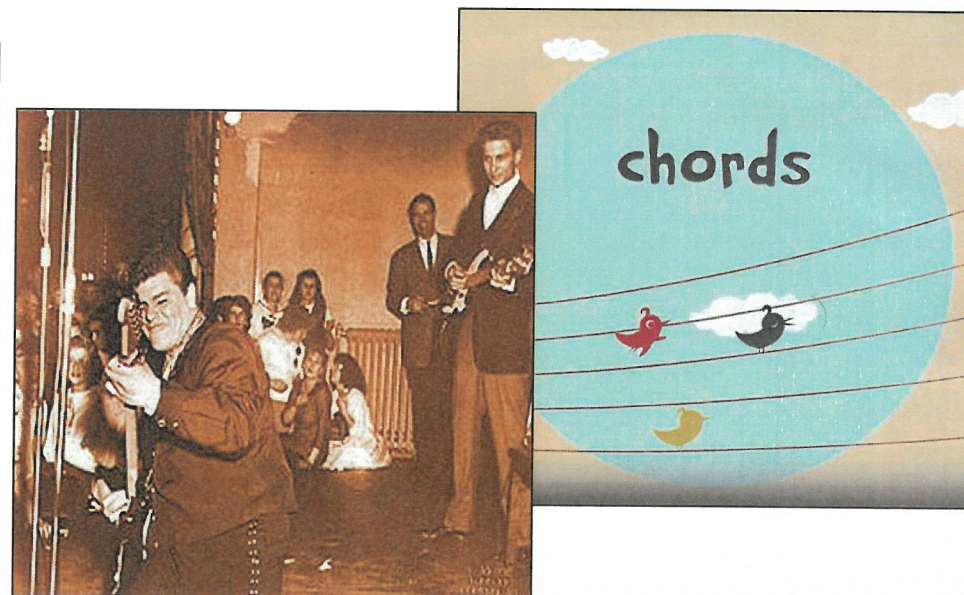


Javelin Pull throw



Music Knowledge Organiser – Unit 6: The Grand Finale

Key Vocabulary	
Pulse	The steady heartbeat of the music.
Diction	Clear words,
Blend	Matching voices together.
Round	The same song started at different times.
Choreography	Planned movement.
Interpretation	Personal musical choices.
Syncopation	Rhythms that fall between the beats.
Ensemble	Singing and performing together.
Style	The character or feel of the music.
Audience engagement	Connecting with listeners.
Cultural context	Where the song comes from and why.



Unit Objectives
To sing a repertoire of songs, including syncopated and partner songs, with appropriate style, phrasing, and expression.
To perform confidently as part of an ensemble, integrating solo lines, rounds, or instrumental accompaniments.

I Can Statements:
I can sing “ La Bamba ” and other selected songs accurately, keeping in time and in tune.
I can sing rounds and partner songs with confidence and coordination.
I can perform solo or small ensemble lines, blending effectively with others.
I can contribute to a group performance with appropriate expression, dynamics, and style.
I can create my own original lyrics or an instrumental part to contribute to a class performance.
I can reflect on our musical performance, identifying strengths in areas like rhythm, style, and stage presence.