



Knowledge Organisers - Autumn 1



Science

History

Geography

Art

PSHE

Latin

Computing

R.E.

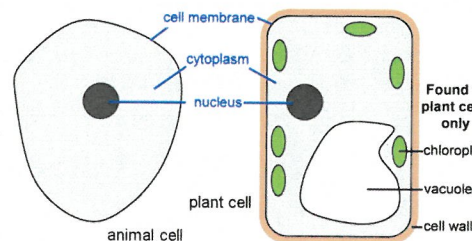
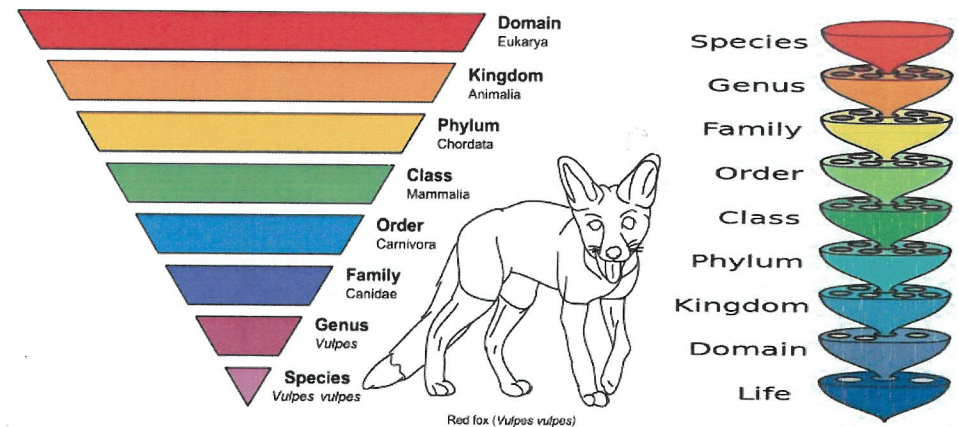
P.E.

Music

Knowledge Organiser – Classification – Science

Key Vocabulary	Definition
classification	<i>organising things into groups</i>
organism	<i>something which can grow, respire, excrete, reproduce and is sensitive to changes in its surroundings.</i>
plant	<i>one of a large group of living things that use sunlight to make their own food</i>
animal	<i>a living creature that breathes and can move around on its own.</i>
fungus	<i>living things that have no chlorophyll, must live in or on plants, animals, or decaying material</i>
protist	<i>tiny living organisms only visible through a microscope</i>
prokaryote	<i>a small single cell organism which is very simple</i>
cell	<i>the basic unit of any living organism</i>
nucleus	<i>controls the activities of the cell</i>
cytoplasm	<i>fluid that fills a cell</i>
mitochondria	<i>takes in nutrients, breaks them down, and creates energy rich molecules for the cell</i>
vacuole	<i>storage bubbles found in cells</i>
chloroplast	<i>convert light energy of the Sun into sugars that can be used by cells</i>
bacteria	<i>microscopic living organisms that often cause disease.</i>
chlorophyll	<i>green substance in plants that makes it possible for them to make food.</i>

Key Knowledge
I understand why we classify objects
I know the 5 kingdoms of classification and can classify objects into these.
I know the differences between an animal and plant cell.
I understand how fungi, protists and prokaryotes are classified into broad groups
I know that the 5 kingdoms can be broken down into smaller grouping and that Carl Linnaeus devised the system of taxonomy that we use today.



Knowledge Organiser- Ancient Greeks – History

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Hoplite	A soldier in the Greek army who fought with a long spear and use a large, round shield for protection
Athenian	People who lived in the city-state Athens.
Spartan	People who lived in the city-state Sparta. They were known for being great warriors
Boule	The group of people (the ruling council) who were voted to rule Athens on behalf of the Athenian citizens
Pnyx	The hill that speakers would stand on to talk about politics to the Athenian citizens
democracy	A system of government where the people can vote to decide things. Athens had democracy from 510 BC.
Persia	An empire to the east of Greece, ruled by kings. Persia tried to invade Greece. Ancient Persia is modern Iran
Olympics	A religious festival held in honour of Zeus, attended by people from all over Greece.
Ecclesia	Citizens of Athens. Women and slaves could not qualify for citizenship and therefore did not have the right to vote.

Key Knowledge
I know that Ancient Greece was divided into city states which frequently fought with each other.
I know what democracy is and how it started in the Greek city-state Athens.
I understand why Spartans were famous for being great warriors.
I know that King Darius started the Persian Wars when he attempted to conquer Ionia
I know that the battle of Marathon is remembered when people run 26 miles like Pheidippides. I know that the battle of Thermopylae is remembered for the 300 Spartans who died in battle.

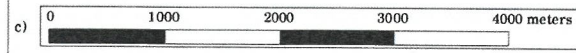


Knowledge Organiser - Spatial Sense - Geography

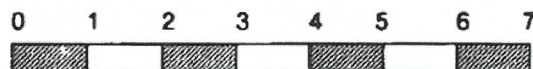
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Lines of Latitude	Imaginary lines that help us identify how far north or south of the equator a location is.
Lines of Longitude	Imaginary lines that help us identify how far east or west of the Prime Meridian a location is.
Equator	An imaginary line that shows us the locations 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.

a) (1 centimeter represents 250 meters)

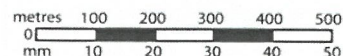
b) 1: 25 000



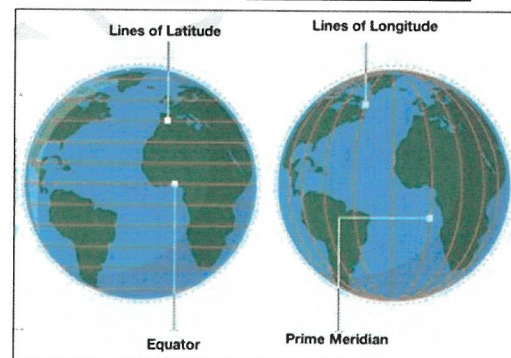
1 centimeter = 1 kilometer (1:100,000)



Scale 1:10,000



Lines of Longitude and Latitude



Key Knowledge

I know the difference between latitude and longitude

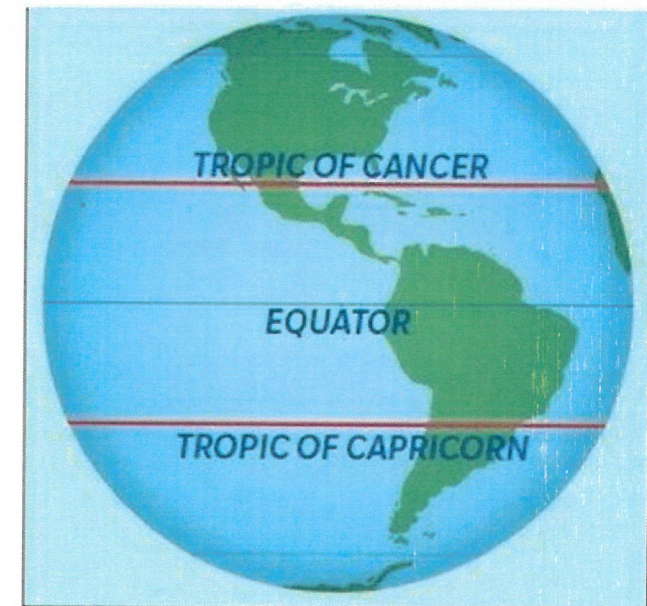
I understand that a scale allows me to measure between two points on a map

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



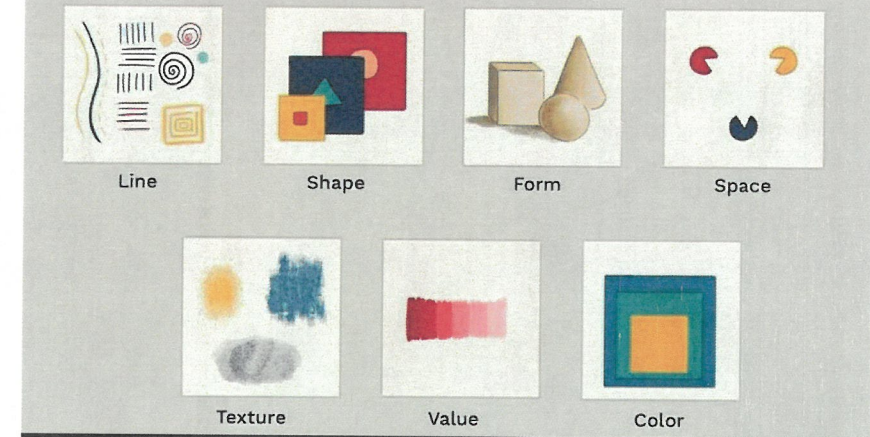
Knowledge Organiser- Design - Visual Arts

Key Vocabulary	Definition
design	We use the word 'design' to refer to the way the artist made the elements of a piece of art work together
space	The distance within, around and between things in art.
value	The lightness or darkness of a colour
Two-dimensional	An object with just height and width dimensions
Three-dimensional	An object with three dimensions – height, width and depth
texture	How something feels or how something looks like it feels
collage	Collage is an artwork made up of assorted materials glued to a paper, board, or canvas
form	Elements of shape that make up an artwork

Key Knowledge

I know what collage is.
I can describe 3D sculptures by looking at the shape and form.
I understand how line drawings are created.
I know the difference between 2D and 3D art.

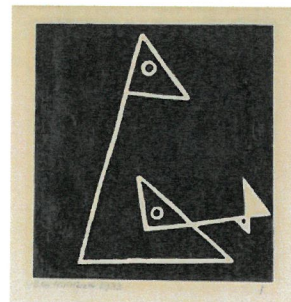
The 7 Elements of Art



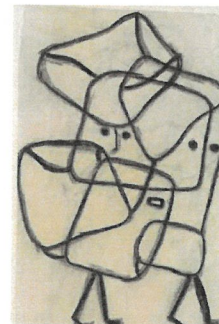
Oval circle
by Barbara Hepworth



Tawny Owl
by Alice Lee



Foxy and Frankie
by Ben Nicholson



Bird and Children
By Paul Klee



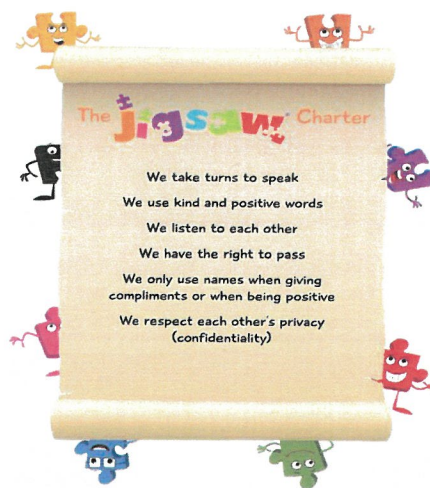
The fall of Icarus
by Henri Matisse



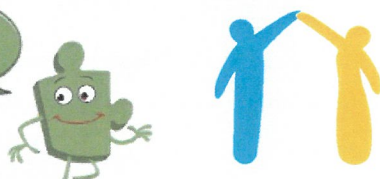
The Three Musicians
by Pablo Picasso

Knowledge Organiser – PSHCE – Being Me in My World

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.



Hello
I'm Jigsaw Jez



REFUGEE

- **Forced to** leave their country
- Fleeing **armed conflict** or **persecution**
- Do not know where they'll end up

MIGRANT

- **Choose to move**
- **No direct threat** of persecution or death
- Mainly to improve their lives
- **Finding work**

ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRANT

- Fleeing from **natural disaster**
- Still enjoys its government's protection

ASYLUM SEEKER

- Person who left country
- Applied for refugee status
- **Awaiting decision** on their application
- Not to be confused with refugee



Key knowledge

I can face new challenges positively and know how to set personal goals

I can understand my rights and responsibilities as a British citizen and as a member of my school.

I can make choices about my own behaviour because I understand how rewards and consequences feel.

I understand how an individual's behaviour can impact on a group.

I can understand how a democracy and having a voice benefits the school community and know how to participate in this.

Reflective Questions

Ask me this...

What strategies could you use to help you through a new challenge?

How does the government ensure that everyone's rights are met?

Is it the government's responsibility to ensure that every citizen in our country can have their rights met?

What are the rewards and consequences in school?

What are your responsibilities to yourself or others so that everybody has the chance to learn?

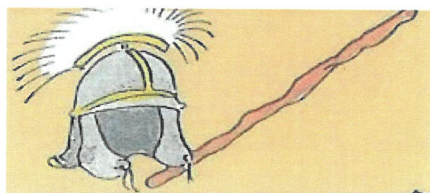
Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 7: The Military Machine

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 venīte - Come! (said to one person, or said to many people)

UnitMotto

per aspera ad astra =

Through hardship to the stars.



Knowledge Organiser- Computing Systems and Sharing Information – Computing –

Key Vocabulary	Definition
System	Computer systems are a combination of both hardware and software working together. Hardware is the physical components of a computer and software is the programs that run on a computer.
Input	An input is data or message that a device receives
Process	A process is what a device does with the message or data it receives.
Output	The output is the data that the device sends out after acting on the input.
IP Address	An IP address (short for Internet Protocol address) is a label which is used to identify one or more devices on a computer network, such as the internet. It can be compared to a postal address. An IP address is a long number written in binary.
Collaboration	Working together with multiple people on a project with a shared end goal.
Algorithm	A set of instructions, written in chronological order, that are used to get a task done.
Packet	Information sent from device to device in small chunks. Each packet includes information about where the data is going to go, where it is from and how to interpret it.

Systems

- Systems are a set of things that work together to create a whole outcome.
- Computer systems are made up of inputs (something that sends a message to the device), processes (the way the device acts on the message) and outputs (something that is sent out by the device).



Working Together

- The internet can be used to help people collaborate on projects online, even when they are miles apart.
- Collaboration means working together on something to reach a shared goal.
- Shared 'cloud' functions and online drives can be used to store projects that multiple people can access at one time.



Key Knowledge:

- To know that computers can be connected together to form systems
- To recognise the role of computing systems in our lives
- To be able to experiment with search engines
- To understand and describe how search engines select results
- To know how search results are ranked
- To understand why the order of results is important and to whom

Search Engines - Introduction

- We can find information on the World Wide Web by using search engines.
- A search engine is a program that finds websites & webpages based on key words entered by the user.
- When the World Wide Web was invented by Tim Berners-Lee in 1989, there was only 1 website. By 2018, there were 1,630, 322, 579! The World Wide Web is a big place, and we need search engines to be able to find what we need.
- Some examples of search engines are Bing, Google, Yahoo, DuckDuckGo and Kiddle.
- You can also type searches into the address bar of the browser (e.g. Google Chrome or Microsoft Internet Explorer).



Selecting and Ranking Search Results

Selecting Search Results

- Search engines use programs known as crawlers to index the World Wide Web.
- They 'crawl' websites for searchable information – they then store where it is found in a huge index.
- Search engines select information from this index when we type in key words.
- Searching for some search terms can bring many millions of results.
- We need to make sure that our search terms are as refined as possible, in order to allow the search engine to select the information that is most relevant.

Ranking Search Results

- Search engines 'rank' the web pages (the highest ranked page is at the top).
- Search engines use algorithms to do this – algorithms look at a number of different factors and give web pages a score for each.
- The web page with the highest score ranks the highest.
- Some factors include if the search term is in the title of the page (high points) or if it appears in the paragraphs of the text on the page (lower points).
- Web designers consider algorithms when making when pages.

R.E. Autumn 1 Knowledge Organiser

Would celebrating Diwali at home and in the community bring a feeling of belonging to a Hindu child?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Hindu	Hinduism is a religion of many gods. However, all Hindus worship one supreme being, Brahman.
Diwali	The Hindu festival of light. Usually held in November. The festival symbolizes the victory of light over darkness and good over evil.
Rama	Rama was a Prince who got banished to a forest. His wife Sita was captured, so Rama raised an army of animals and rescued her.
Sita	The wife of Rama. When she is rescued by Rama, they travel home and tiny lights guide them back to safety. This is the start of the Diwali celebration.
Lakshmi	Lakshmi is the goddess of money and good luck in Hinduism. Hindus pray to her on Diwali.
temple	A Hindu temple is called a Mandir.

Key Knowledge
I know what it feels like to belong to a group.
I can re tell the story of Rama and Sita
I know how Hindus celebrate Diwali
I can explain how I think Hindu children feel when they take part in Diwali celebrations
I know that having things in common with other people helps me to feel like I belong.



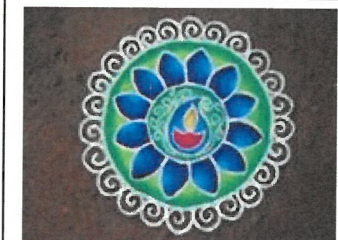
Eating Diwali sweets!



Hindu children celebrate Diwali by:



Lighting Diwali Lamps



Making Rangoli patterns

Knowledge Organiser – OAA

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

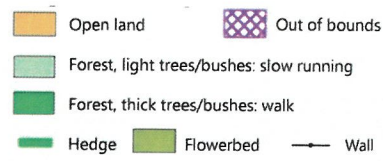
Skill Development

Keep the map set (or orientated) so that you know where you are on the map and which direction you need to travel. When turning, make sure the map does not turn, and stays 'set'.

To communicate and co-operate effectively with others

To follow a set route on a map

To record clues and decipher a code.

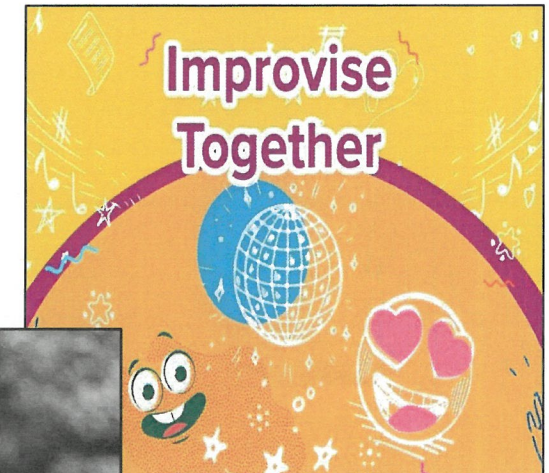
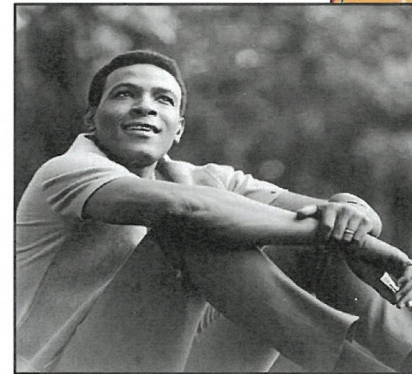
Skills	
Legend	
Problem solving	
Map reading	

Music Knowledge Organiser – Unit 1: Shaping Music

Key Vocabulary	
Improvise	To create music spontaneously without preparation.
Compose	To create a piece of music through the combination of rhythm and melody.
Ternary Form	A structure consisting of three sections (ABA), where the first and last sections are the same.
Drone	A sustained note that serves as a harmonic foundation.
Melody	A sequence of musical notes that is perceived as a single entity; the main tune of a piece of music.
Major Scale	A scale that typically sounds happy or bright, constructed using specific intervals.
Minor Scale	A scale that sounds contrasting and is constructed with different intervals from those of a major scale.



Unit Objectives
To improvise confidently over a drone or groove.
To compose a short ternary piece using Music Notepad.



I Can Statements:
I know what 'ternary form' is.
I know how to write a piece of music with Music Notepad using an appropriate clef and adding details such as dynamics.
I can read and play melodies from written music, understanding how different note values (such as crotchets and quavers) and time signatures (2/4, 3/4, 4/4) work together to create rhythm.
I can improvise confidently, reflecting the character of the backing music.