

Knowledge Organisers

1st Autumn Term

Science

History

Geography

Art

PSHCE

Latin

Computing

R.E.

Music

P.E.

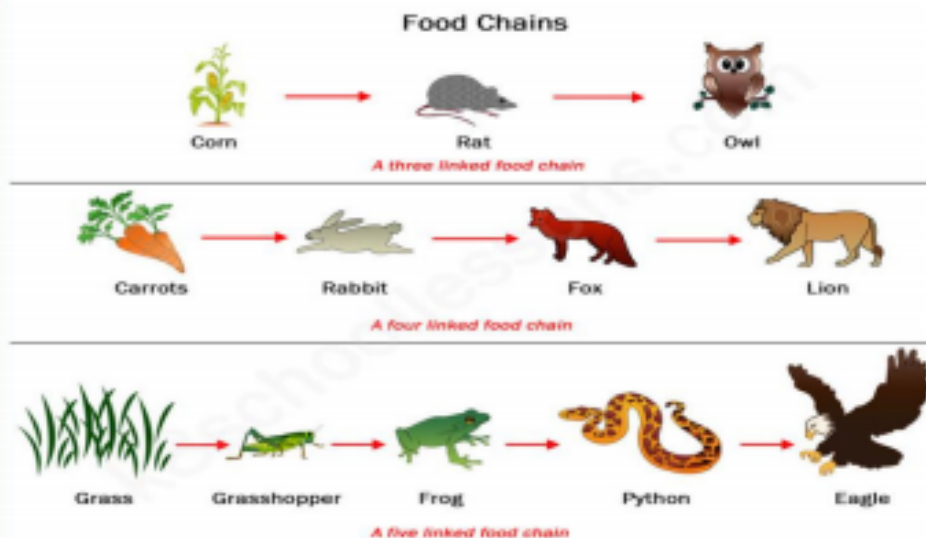
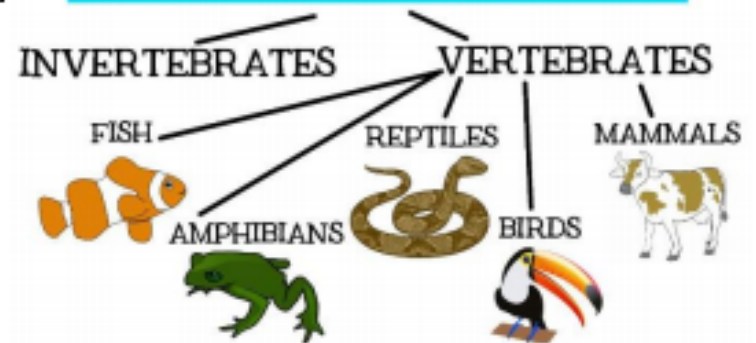
Year 3/4

Knowledge Organiser – Classification of Animals – Science – Y4

Vocabulary	Definition
Organism	A living thing
Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
Spinal-column	The spine or backbone
Exoskeleton	A hard, external shell instead of an internal skeleton.
Endoskeleton	A living thing with a skeleton on the inside.
Cold-blooded	An animal who cannot regulate their own body temperature.
Warm-blooded	An animal that can regulate its own body temperature.
Food Chain	A diagram that shows how plants and animals get their energy
Producer	The start of a food chain. An organism that makes its own food
Predator	An animal that eats other animals
Prey	An animal that is eaten by other animals

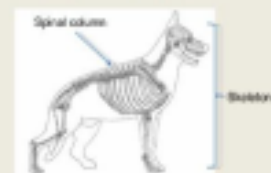
Key Knowledge
I can identify and explain the difference between cold and warm-blooded animals.
I can explain the five animal classification groups
I understand the differences between each group
I understand the features of each group in classification
I understand the difference between a vertebrate and an invertebrate

ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION



What is a vertebrate?

Vertebrates are animals that have a spinal column and a skeleton formed from bones. The skeleton holds up and protects the body.



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

KEY PEOPLE	
	King Cnut (Canute) A Viking king who ruled Denmark, England and Norway
	Edward the Confessor An English king who built the original Westminster Abbey
	Alfred the Great Ruled the kingdom of Wessex and fought back against the Vikings in Britain
	Kenneth MacAlpin King of the Picts who, according to national myth, was the first king of Scots
	Bede (Bede the Venerable) A monk who wrote about life in Anglo Saxon England
	Ethelred the Unready English king who paid the Vikings to stop them attacking
	William the Conqueror Defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings, 1066 and became King of England

Timeline



Knowledge Organiser - Spatial Sense - Geography - Year 4

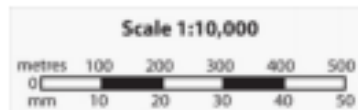
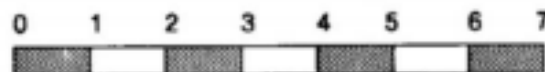
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Lines of Latitude	Imaginary lines that help us identify how far north or south of the equator a location is.
Lines of Longitude	Imaginary lines that help us identify how far east or west of the Prime Meridian a location is.
Equator	An imaginary line that shows us the locations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

a) (1 centimeter represents 250 meters)

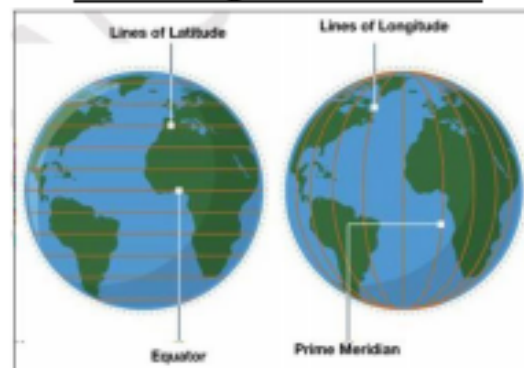
b) 1: 25 000



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



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

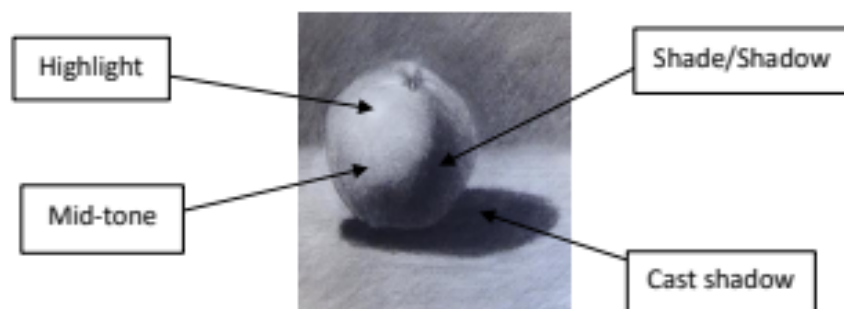
I understand that changes to the local area have happened over time and that I can see these on a map

Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn



Knowledge Organiser - Light - Visual Arts - Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
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



Knowledge Organiser – PSHCE – 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.

How are we
a **Democracy**
in school?

Something to **think** about

Hello
I'm Agnes too



Key Knowledge

- I know my attitudes and actions make a difference to the class team.
- I can understand who is in my school community, the roles they play and how I fit in.
- I can understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community.
- I can understand that my actions affect myself and others; I care about other people's feelings and try to empathise with them.
- I understand how groups come together to make decisions.

Reflective Questions

Ask me this...

- How can we make sure everyone feels valued and included in our class?
- What is your role do you take in your class and your school?
- Is one member of the school community more important than another?
- How do you feel about democracy in this school?
- What democratic processes do you take part in?



**YOUR
VOICE
MATTERS.**

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

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



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	- Open land - Forest, light trees/bushes: slow running - Forest, thick trees/bushes: walk - Out of bounds