

Knowledge Organiser- Classification of Plants and Animals – Science -Year 3/4

Key Vocabulary

Classification	grouping and ordering things according to criteria; plants and animals have been grouped and ordered by scientists according to their features
Animal	animals are living things that need food and water to grow, they eat other plants or animals for food, and can sense what is happening around them and can move (humans are animals)
Plant	plants are living things that need food and water to grow, plants make their own food from sunlight
Vertebrate	an animal with a backbone, e.g., human, dog, horse
Invertebrate	an animal without a backbone, e.g., bumble bee, spider, snail

Knowledge Goals

A vertebrate is an animal with a backbone and an invertebrate is an animal without a backbone.

Scientists sort living things using a process of classification.

I know animals can be classified into whether they are cold-blooded or warm blooded.

I know there are flowering and non-flowering plants.



invertebrates (do not have a backbone)

insects

have six legs
have three body parts: head, thorax and abdomen



arachnids

have eight legs
have two body parts: head and abdomen



molluscs

are soft-bodied
many have a shell



vertebrates

fish

are cold-blooded
live in water
use gills to breathe



amphibians

are cold-blooded
live part in water and part on land
usually have moist skin with no scales



reptiles

are cold-blooded
hatch from eggs
have dry, thick, scaly skin



birds

are warm-blooded
hatch from eggs
can usually fly



mammals

are warm-blooded
have hair on their bodies
produce milk to feed their young



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

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Being Me in My World

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.



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



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



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

Key Vocabulary	
Latin	English
fēmina	woman
victōria	victory
aqua	water
magnus	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**.



The Tudors

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Protestant	A division of Christianity: Protestantism has simpler churches without much decoration, and the Pope is not in charge
The English Reformation	When England became a Protestant country and King Henry VIII became head of the Church of England
heir	The person who has a right to be king/queen after the king or queen dies
Catholic	Another division of Christianity: in Catholicism, the bible is in Latin, the Pope is head of the church, and churches are beautifully decorated with lots of gold and paintings
Dissolution of the Monasteries	King Henry VIII closed the monasteries and abbeys (religious places) of England and took their land and wealth
execute	to kill
peasant	a poor person

Key Knowledge:

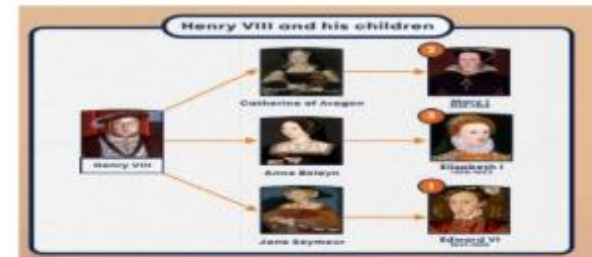
To name the Tudor monarchs and describe some of the key events that took place during their reigns.

Life was different for the rich and the poor in Tudor England

Henry VIII was first Tudor King who broke from the Catholic church to divorce.

Henry VIII married six times to get an heir, he executed two of these wives.

Elizabeth I reigned for 44 years. Her reign is sometimes remembered as the Golden Age.



Knowledge Organiser- Spatial Sense – Geography -Year 3/4

Key Vocabulary

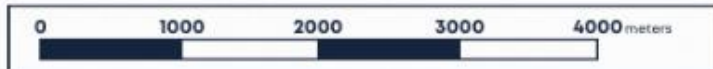
Prime Meridian Line	an imaginary line that divides the earth into two sections to show eastern and western hemispheres
lines of longitude	imaginary lines that run from north to south around the globe, they can be used to identify the location of a place
lines of latitude	imaginary lines that run parallel to the equator, they can be used to identify the location of a place
co-ordinates	numbers that represent a location on a map
Eastern Hemisphere	a term used to describe places that are east of the meridian line
Western Hemisphere	a term used to describe places that are west of the meridian line
scale	the relationship between the size of a map and the size of the real area that it represented on the map

Knowledge Goals

- I know what a compass is and how they are used to show direction.*
- I know how grid references help us to locate places on a map.*
- I know that map symbols give us information on a map.*
- I know that locations have physical differences and similarities.*

map scale

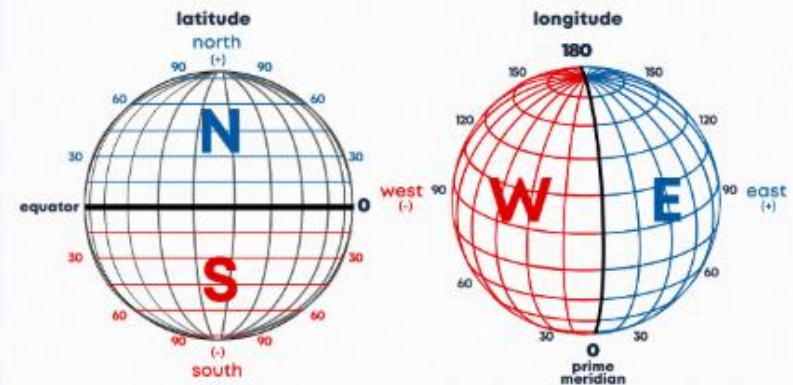
- a) (1 centimeter represents 250 meters)
- b) 1:25 000
- c)



tropics of Cancer and Capricorn



geographic coordinate system: latitude & longitude



knowledge Organiser- The Internet – Computing

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.

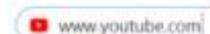
The World Wide Web

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.



Knowledge Organiser- Monuments of Byzantine – Art -Year 3/4

Key Vocabulary	
monument	<i>a building or place that is important in history</i>
ancient Rome	<i>the ancient civilisation connected with Rome</i>
empire	<i>a large area of land including lots of countries ruled over by an emperor</i>
emperor	<i>the ruler of an empire</i>
Byzantine Empire	<i>the continuation of the Roman Empire, centred around the city of Constantinople</i>
Constantinople	<i>the capital city of the Byzantine Empire; previously called Byzantium and now the present-day Istanbul</i>
mosaic	<i>a picture or a pattern made by putting small pieces of stone, glass or other materials together</i>
dome	<i>a rounded roof of a building with a circle-shaped base</i>
ornate	<i>elaborately decorated</i>
icon	<i>a painting of Jesus, or another holy figure, usually painted on wood and used by Christians for prayer and reflection</i>

Knowledge Goals

- To understand that Constantine the Great founded Constantinople and ruled over the Byzantine Empire
- To know that Hagia Sofia was built as a church, it later became a mosque and then a museum
- I know that ornate mosaics were made during the Byzantine Empire
- I can create my own mosaic
- I can evaluate my own mosaic

