

# **Knowledge Organisers**

## **1<sup>st</sup> Spring Term**

**Science**

**Geography**

**History**

**Art/DT**

**French**

**PSHE**

**Computing**

**RE**

**Music**

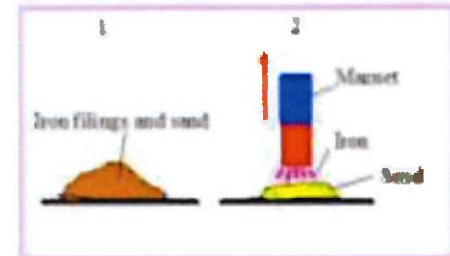
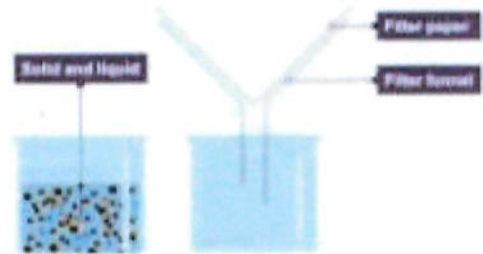
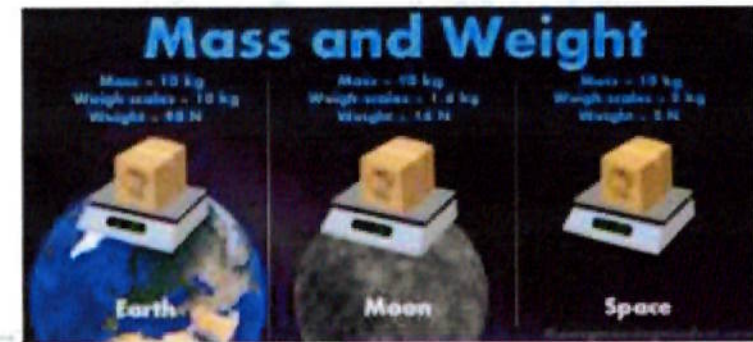
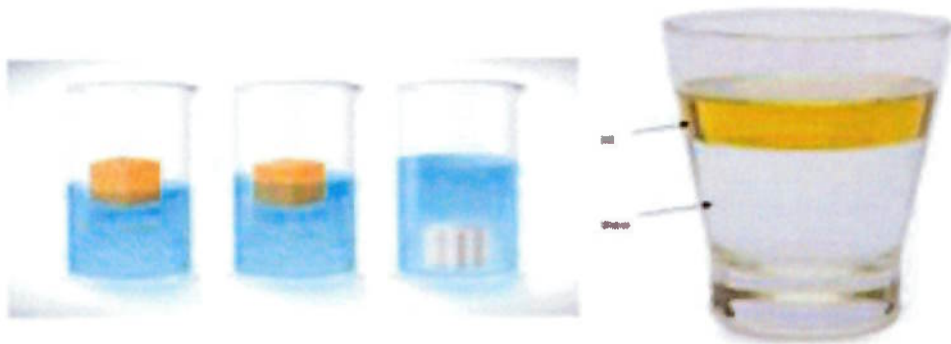
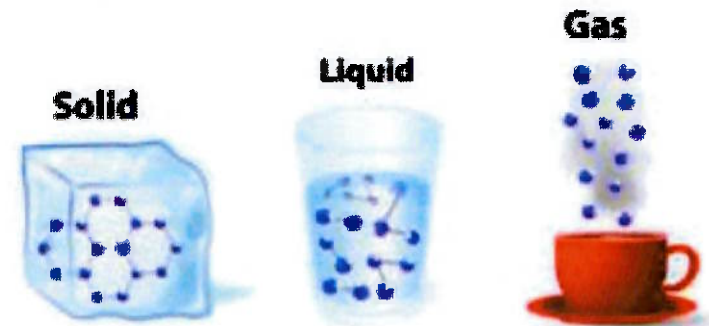
**PE**

## Knowledge Organiser – States of Matter - Science

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Mass	The amount of matter in an object, similar to weight
Volume:	The amount of space a thing fills
Density:	How much matter is packed into the space an object fills
Vacuum	The absence of matter

Solid	Liquid	Gas
Particles are tightly packed. particles are bond together, vibrating in fixed places.	Particles are closely packed. they can move past each other.	Particles are far apart. They can move quiddy.

Key Knowledge:
I know the properties of solids, liquids and gases.
I understand the different between weight and mass.
I understand why some shapes float and some sink in water.
I can investigate the density of different liquids.
I understand how materials can be separated.



## Knowledge Organiser - East Anglia, The Midlands, Yorkshire & Humberside – Geography-

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Industry</b>	Activity where raw materials are changed into goods that can be used and traded.
<b>Arable farming</b>	Farming where crops are planted, tended to and then harvested.
<b>Pastoral farming</b>	Farming where animals are raised and used for food or other produce such as wool.
<b>Mining</b>	Where a raw resource is extracted from the earth, for example, coal.
<b>National Park</b>	An area protected by laws to ensure land is preserved.
<b>Viaduct</b>	A type of bridge built across a valley to allow transport to cross from one side to another.
<b>Valley</b>	The low-lying land between mountains or hills.
<b>Relief Map</b>	A map showing the shape and height of land.
<b>Population</b>	The number of people living in a specific area.

<b>East Anglia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire</li> <li>• The Fens is a region of East Anglia that is often at or below sea level and is home to lots of wildlife</li> <li>• Known as 'Britain's bread basket'</li> </ul>
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yorkshire is a large area in the north of England</li> <li>• North Yorkshire is the largest county in the UK</li> <li>• The Ribbleshead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge are two ways in which people have changed the landscape in Yorkshire and Humberside.</li> </ul>
<b>The Midlands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Midlands means 'land in the middle'</li> <li>• The biggest city in the Midlands is Birmingham</li> <li>• In the past, the Midlands had coal and iron mines</li> </ul>

### Key Knowledge:



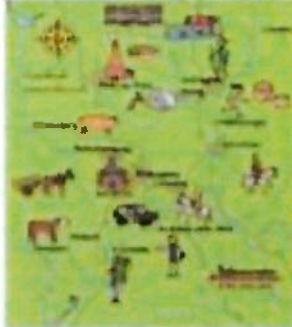
I know East Anglia is a region of the UK that is very flat.

I understand marshland in East Anglia was drained leaving fertile land to grow crops.

I know Birmingham is a large city in the Midlands and I can find out about it.

I know Yorkshire is a large area to the North of England and can describe the features it has.

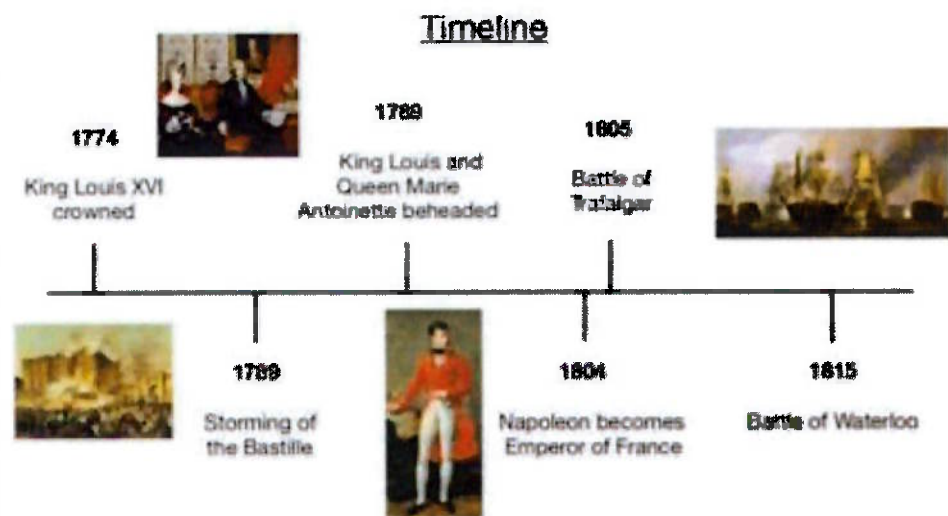
I know The Ribbleshead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge are two ways in which people have changed the landscape in Yorkshire and Humberside.






East Anglia	Yorkshire and Humberside	The Midlands
		

## Knowledge Organiser– French Revolution – History

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Revolution</b>	A time when people, ruled or governed by a power, overthrow that power and try to change how people live and work.
<b>Absolute Monarchy</b>	When a King or Queen is in complete control and doesn't need to follow any rules or laws.
<b>Republic</b>	A country governed by elected representatives, not by a King or Queen.
<b>Clergy</b>	People who have a role within the Church, e.g. Catholic Priest
<b>Nobles</b>	Wealthy people from families who are considered important.
<b>Debt</b>	A sum of money that is owed.
<b>Exile</b>	When a person is banned from living in a country, often used as a punishment.
<b>Allied</b>	Joined together, countries sometimes join together to fight in wars.
<b>The Bastille</b>	A prison in Paris used by the French Kings.
<b>Battle of Trafalgar</b>	A battle that took place off the coast of Spain between the French and the British navy. It was won by the British admiral, Nelson, who defeated Napoleon and prevented a French invasion of Britain.
<b>Battle of Waterloo</b>	A battle that took place in what is now Belgium between the French and the allied forces of Germany, Britain and Holland. The Duke of Wellington was victorious, and Napoleon was defeated.

Key Knowledge
I know that before the French Revolution, the people of France were very unequal and Louis XVI was an absolute monarch.
I know King Louis and Marie Antionette were arrested before being executed.
I know Napoleon was a French military leader who seized power in France.
I understand that the British Navy fought the French Navy in the Battle of Trafalgar.
I know Napoleon was exiled twice as punishment for trying to gain power.



King Louis XVI	Marie Antionette	Napoloen	Horatio Nelson	Duke of Wellington
				
Crowned King of France in 1774. An absolute monarch. Beheaded in 1793.	Became queen of France when her husband became King. Beheaded in 1793.	Hugely successful Military leader who became emperor of France. Died in exile on the island of St Helena.	British admiral in the Royal Navy who defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Trafalgar, preventing an invasion.	British army general who defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.

## Knowledge Organiser – Chinese Art - Visual Arts

Key Vocabulary	Definition
dynasty	A line of rulers of a country from the same family. Parts of modern-day China were ruled by different dynasties for thousands of years.
Ming dynasty	Chinese dynasty from 1368-1644 C.E.
calligraphy	Decorative handwriting
character	Chinese writing symbols
rice paper	Thin paper used for Chinese painting.
scroll	A roll of paper or silk for writing or painting on. When rolled up, stored in a box.
hand scroll	A long, narrow, horizontal scroll, viewed by being held by the viewer, maybe on a table.
hanging scroll	A scroll displayed vertically on a wall for a short period of time.
ink stick	A solid stick of ink.
ink stone	A stone for grinding ink on.
ceramic	Fired clay.
porcelain	A white translucent ceramic.
Ming ware	Ming dynasty ceramics.
cobalt blue	A deep blue pigment

### Key Knowledge

I understand which materials are used to make Chinese calligraphy and paintings.
I know Chinese paintings often use only black ink and are usually of things found in nature.
I know calligraphy is a very important form of Chinese art.
I understand the influence of Chinese porcelain in Europe.

### Ming Ware



Early 15<sup>th</sup> century.  
Porcelain with cobalt blue



Late 17<sup>th</sup> century  
Porcelain with cobalt blue, for European market.

### Paintings and Calligraphy



Finches and  
Bamboo Early 12<sup>th</sup>  
century  
Handscroll - ink and colour on silk



Fisherman (with poem)  
c.1350  
Handscroll - ink on paper



Summer Mountains  
c.1050  
Handscroll ink and colour on silk

# Knowledge Organiser

# French Unit 3: La nourriture

Key Language	English
Je voudrais	<i>I would like</i>
s'il vous plaît	<i>please</i>
un sandwich au poulet	<i>a chicken sandwich</i>
un sandwich au thon	<i>a tuna sandwich</i>
un sandwich au fromage	<i>a cheese sandwich</i>
un sandwich à la tomate	<i>a tomato sandwich</i>
une glace au chocolat	<i>a chocolate ice-cream</i>
une glace à l'orange	<i>an orange ice-cream</i>
une glace à la fraise	<i>a strawberry ice-cream</i>
une glace à la vanille	<i>a vanilla ice-cream</i>
mangez	<i>eat</i>
coupez	<i>cut</i>
prenez	<i>take</i>
mettez	<i>put</i>
une baguette	<i>a french stick</i>
le beurre	<i>the butter</i>
les frites	<i>chips</i>
les bonbons	<i>sweets</i>
les pommes	<i>apples</i>
les carottes	<i>carrots</i>
les haricots	<i>green beans</i>
les gâteaux	<i>cakes</i>
J'aime/Je n'aime pas	<i>I like/I don't like</i>
C'est bon pour la santé	<i>It's healthy</i>
Ce n'est pas bon pour la santé	<i>It's unhealthy</i>

un sandwich au fromage



un sandwich au poulet



J'aime les gâteaux.  
Ce n'est pas bon pour la santé.



Je n'aime pas les carottes.  
C'est bon pour la santé.

## KEY QUESTIONS

Qu'est-ce que tu veux?

What do you want?

Tu aimes les carottes?

Do you like carrots?

C'est bon ou ce n'est pas bon pour la santé?

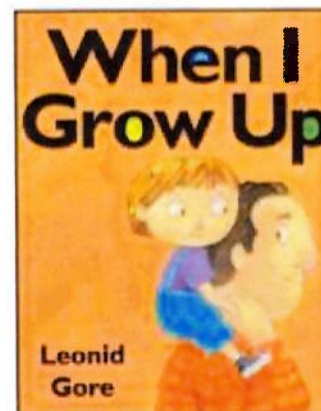
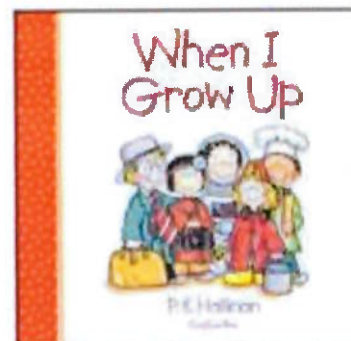
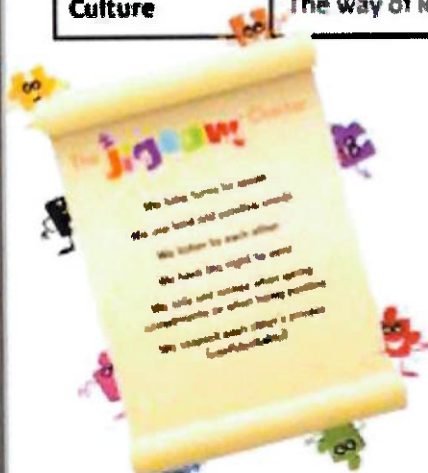
Is it healthy or unhealthy?

## Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Dreams and Goals

Vocabulary	
<b>Determination</b>	The effort required to do something and keep doing it until the end, even if it is hard.
<b>Perseverance</b>	The continued effort to do or achieve something despite difficulties, failure, or opposition.
<b>Motivation</b>	Enthusiasm for doing something.
<b>Fears</b>	To be afraid of someone or something.
<b>Hopes</b>	To want something to happen.
<b>Profession</b>	People who do a particular type of work, considered a group.
<b>Contribution</b>	To achieve something together with other people.
<b>Society</b>	All the people in a country, or in several similar countries, can be referred to as a society.
<b>Culture</b>	The way of life of a particular group of people.



Key Knowledge
I know about a range of jobs carried out by people I know and have explored how much people earn in different jobs.
I can identify a job I would like to do when I grow up and understand what motivates me and what I need to do to achieve it.
I can describe the dreams and goals of young people in a culture different to mine.



Reflective questions
Ask me this...
How does it feel to communicate in different ways?
How does it feel to be part of team working towards a shared goal?
What skills do we need to develop to help us build our future?



## Knowledge Organiser - Data and Information – Flat-file Databases– Computing -

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Information</b>	Information is the processed data on which decisions and actions are based.
<b>Data</b>	Computer data is information processed or stored by a computer. This information may be in the form of text documents, images, audio clips, software programs, or other types of data.
<b>Database</b>	A database is an organised collection of structured information, or data, typically stored electronically in a computer system.
<b>Criteria</b>	Categories used to find specific data.
<b>Record</b>	Data that is stored. Also a term used to describe the process of storing and keeping data.
<b>Field</b>	A specific area within a data set.
<b>Compare</b>	To find differences or changes between two or more data sets.
<b>Filter</b>	A software within a computer that reads data in order to then place them in different criteria.

Key Knowledge:
To navigate a flat-file database.
To explain that a computer program can be used to organise data
To explain that tools can be used to select data to answer questions.
To explain that we present information to communicate a message
To outline how 'AND' and 'OR' can be used to refine data selection

**Overview**

**Flat-File Databases**






- Data is raw numbers and figures. Information is what we can understand from analysing data.
- There are lots of different ways that we can collect, log and interpret data, including by using databases.
- Databases organise data so that it can be easily added to, amended, stored and accessed. Computer databases can allow large amounts of data to be sorted, filtered and edited more easily.

**Presenting Data**

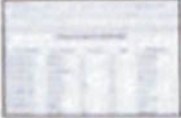
-Data can be shown visually, by using graphs and charts. This allows users to quickly and easily find answers to the questions that they need. It helps the user to easily see trends and to sequence information.

-Charts and graphs can be created by selecting the charts icon and selecting which fields to display in the x-axis and y-axis.

**Types of Databases**

**Database:** A database is a collection of organised data that is easily stored and used. Databases often structure data in logical ways (e.g. in columns, rows and tables) so that it can be accessed by those who need it easily. Databases are made up of individual records, which contain information in different fields (categories).

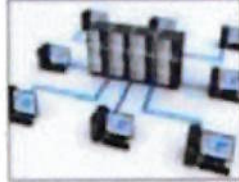
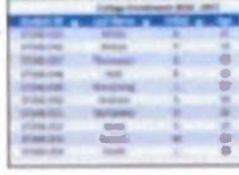
<p><b>-Paper Databases:</b> Paper databases require the creator to manually write in individual records, and to sort the records in an appropriate order. Paper records can still be useful in small databases, particularly where information is not changing and does not need to be amended frequently. However, most large databases are now stored on computers.</p>	<p><b>-Computer Databases:</b> Many computer programs allow us to create databases, e.g. <i>Lotus</i> or <i>Microsoft Excel</i>. Computer databases have become more popular than paper databases, as data can be easily and quickly added or removed, sorted, filtered, edited, or viewed at any time.</p> 
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**Using a Computer Database**

-Computer databases often contain large amounts of data. We can find the data that we need by using the 'search', 'filter' and 'sort' functions. Search functions allow us to type in the exact words that we are looking for. This can be useful if we are looking for a particular record.

-If we are looking for records that share certain information we can filter out data by different fields. For example, we filter in the 'age' field for all students aged 23. The database will then present only the students aged 23.

-We can also sort records by the data in particular fields, e.g. we may sort by the students' ages, from youngest to oldest. The youngest student will then appear at the top.

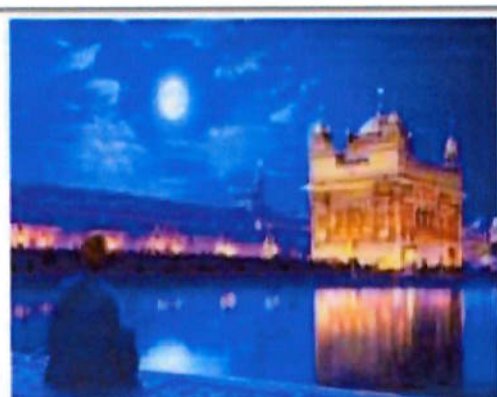





**R.E. Spring 1 Sikhism Knowledge Organiser**  
**Enquiry: How far would a Sikh go for his/her religion?**

Key vocabulary	Definition
<b>Kalsa</b>	The Sikh community who follow the rules of the five 'Ks'.
<b>Guru Nanak</b>	The founder of Sikhism (the person who started Sikhism).
<b>Guru</b>	Teacher
<b>The Langar</b>	The food served by volunteers at the Gurdwara.
<b>The Golden Temple</b> <i>Harminder Sahib</i>	Harminder Sahib is the real Sikh name for The Golden Temple. It means <i>house of God</i> . It is located in the city of <b>Amritsar, Punjab, India</b>
<b>Gurdwara</b>	Sikh temple


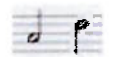



Key Knowledge
I know what a commitment is.
I know the 5 key beliefs of Sikhism are: God is in everything, Sikhs should serve others, everyone is equal, share what you have, give to charity.
I know that Sikhs are willing to sacrifice their time, effort, money, energy and even life for the well-being of others.
I know that Sikhs believe it is a good thing to treat people equally and share with people. Sikhs see the Langar as an opportunity to give, more than as a sacrifice.
I know that there are different levels of commitment and I can explain how committed I am to various interests.



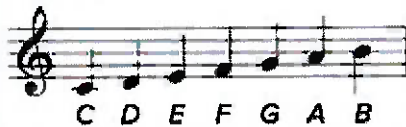
**The Golden Temple in India**



**The Langar – a community kitchen giving free meals to visitors**


Key Vocabulary	Definition
Time signature	The rhythm following a clef <i>3/4 — there are three crotchet beats in a bar</i>
Key signature	The key of a piece of music depends on the flats and sharps in the music. <i>G major — there is one sharp in the key signature (#)</i>
Tempo	The speed at which music is played <i>Allegro — At a brisk speed (155 bpm)</i>
Rhythmic patterns using:	Dotted Minims: 
	Minims: 
	Dotted crotchets: 
	Crotchets: 
	Quavers: 
Chord	A group of notes played together
Triad	A group of 3 notes played together.

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



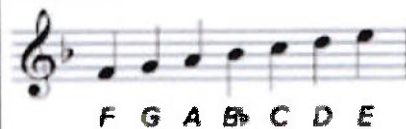
C D E F G A B

**Key Signature: E<sup>b</sup> major** — there are three flats in the key signature



E<sup>b</sup> F G A<sup>b</sup> B<sup>b</sup> C D

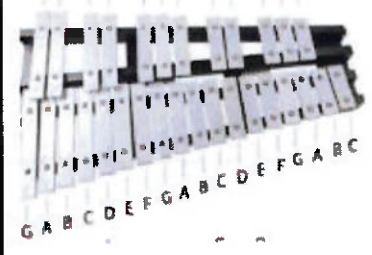
**Key Signature: F major** — there is one flat in the key signature



F G A B<sup>b</sup> C D E


**Improvise Together**

**Glockenspiel Notation**



G A B C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C

**3/4 Time Signature**



Top Number  
3 beats in every measure

Bottom Number  
Quarter Note (Crotchet) Beats

Songs Covered	
Freedom Is Coming	South African Pop
All Over Again	20 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Orchestral
Do You Ever Wonder?	20 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Orchestral




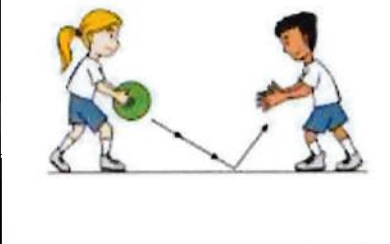
**Notes you composed with...**

F, G, A, B<sup>b</sup>, C, D, E

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Footwork</b>	The first foot to touch the ground when receiving a ball is the landing foot. The landing foot must remain on the ground, the other foot may be moved in any direction, pivoting on the landing foot.
<b>Held ball</b>	A player has 4 seconds to shoot or pass.
<b>Rebound</b>	A player attempts to shoot but the ball hits the ring and comes back into play..
<b>Free pass</b>	Awarded to a team when the opposition commits a foul.
<b>Intercept</b>	To cut out a pass to gain possession.

### Skill Development

- To develop passing and moving to maintain possession.
- To use a variety of attacking skills to lose a defender.
- To move into and create space to support a teammate.
- To use defending skills to gain possession.
- To develop accuracy when shooting under pressure.
- To apply skills, tactics and principles in a game situation.

Skills	
<b>Pivot</b>	
<b>Passing</b>	
<b>Shooting</b>	