

Knowledge Organisers

1st Autumn Term

Science
History
Geography
Art
PSHE
Latin
Computing
R.E.
Music
P.E.

Knowledge Organiser- Classification of Plants and Animals – Science -Year 4/5

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



Knowledge Organiser- Crime and Punishment – History - Year 4/5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
bobbies/peelers	Police officers, named after Sir Robert Peel, who introduced the first police force in London in 1829.
deterrent	to discourage someone from doing something
execution	a sentence of death
highwayman	criminals who would rob people while they were travelling
humiliation	to make someone feel ashamed and foolish
judge	someone who is in charge of a trial in court
jury	a group of people who listen to the facts in a trial and decide if the person is guilty or not guilty
ordeal	a long and painful experience
treason	a crime against the King, Queen or the government
trial	a judge and jury listen to evidence in a court to decide whether a person is guilty of a crime

Key Knowledge
I know what the Romans believed about crime and punishment.
I know how the legal system worked in Anglo-Saxon Britain.
I know some of the different punishments used in Tudor Britain.
I know about the life of Dick Turpin.
I know some information about the Victorian punishments and prisons.

Romans' Rule

Roman laws, written around 450 BC, were called the 'Twelve Tables'. Not following these rules was a crime. Punishments were severe to **deter** people from not following them. People could pay to have their punishment lessened. **Judges** and **juries** were used to decide if someone was guilty or not guilty. There were lots of serious crimes such as murder, and less serious crimes, such as stealing. The worst crime, **treason**, was punishable by being thrown to the lions.



Victorians Villains



scold's bridle



branding



the rack



the crank



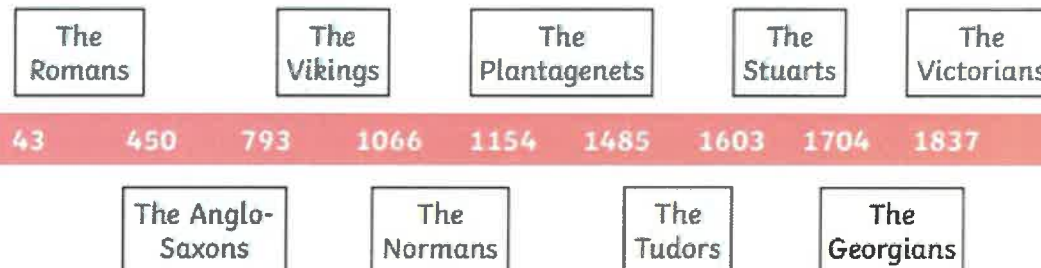
treadwheel



shot drill

Tudor Torture

To **deter** people from committing crimes, the Tudors came up with even more terrifying punishments, including public **executions**. Public **humiliations** were common. The scold's bridle was worn for gossiping; the rack used to stretch out the **victim's** body for **treason**; and the dunking stool to find out if someone was a witch.



Knowledge Organiser- Spatial Sense – Geography -Year 4/5

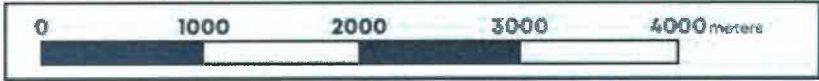
Key Vocabulary	
Prime Meridian Line	an imaginary line that divides the earth into two sections to show eastern and western hemispheres
lines of longitude	imaginary lines that run from north to south around the globe, they can be used to identify the location of a place
lines of latitude	imaginary lines 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

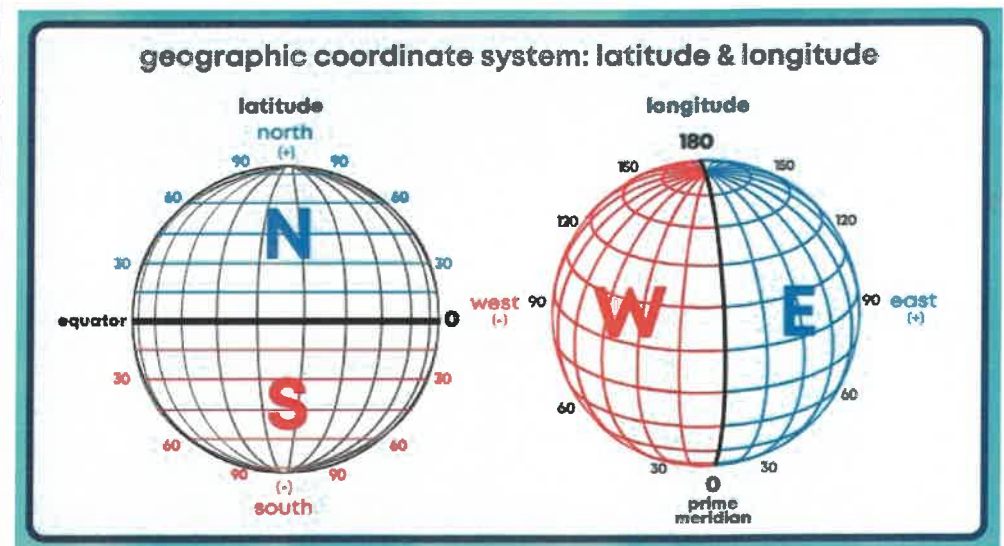
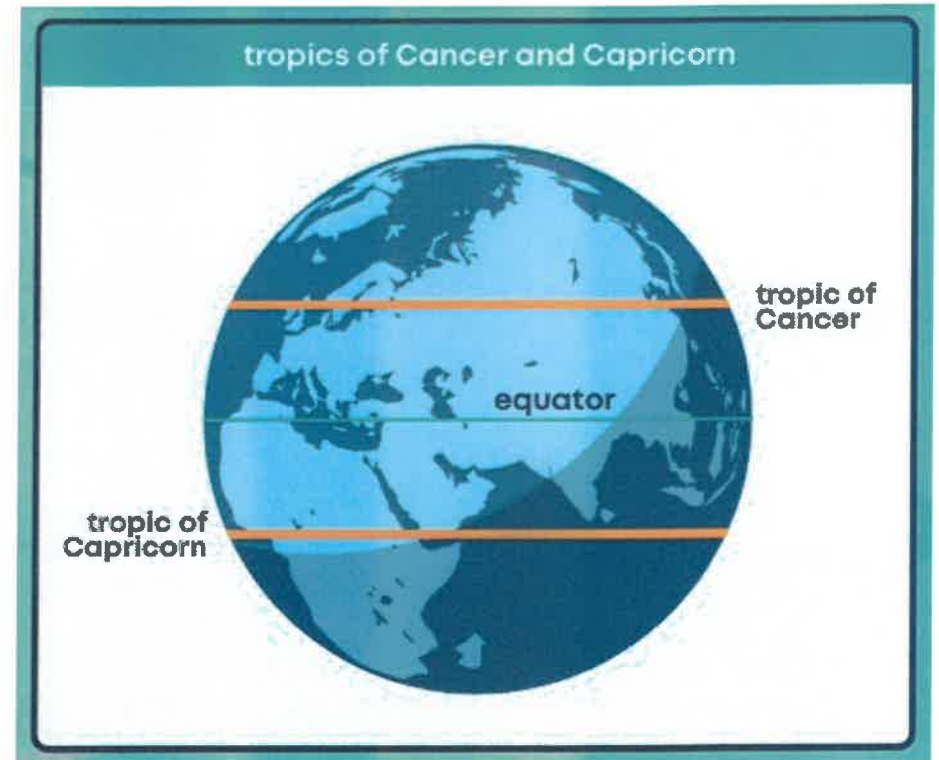
Knowledge Goals
<i>I know what a compass is and how they are used to show direction.</i>
<i>I know how grid references help us to locate places on a map.</i>
<i>I know that map symbols give us information on a map.</i>
<i>I know that locations have physical differences and similarities.</i>

map scale

a) (1 centimeter represents 250 meters)

b) **1:25 000**

c) 



Knowledge Organiser- Monuments of Byzantine – Art -Year 4/5

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



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.



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.

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?



Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 1: Meet the Family

Key Vocabulary	
Latin	English
quis es?	Who are you? singular
quī estis?	Who are you? plural
māter	Mother
pater	Father
filia	Daughter
filius	Son
īnfāns	Little child
servī	Slaves
sum	I am
salvē	Hello singular
salvēte	Hello plural
omnēs	Everyone
quis?	Who?
quid?	What?
Fēlix diēs tibi sit	Happy birthday (may you have a happy day)
grātiās tibi agō	I thank you
fāmōsa	Famous
euge!	Hurrah!
sedāte!	Sit down! (imperative/bossy verb)

Greek Myth Perseus and Medusa



Meet the Family who live in Vindolanda

Leodina is the mother
Flavius is the father. He is the son commander of Vindolanda
Julius is the son
Flavia is the daughter
Rufus is the young child
Corinthus and Candidus are slaves
Pandora is a slave
Vibrisa is the cat
Minimus is the mouse

Unit Motto
carpe diem = seize the day

Key Knowledge

- To understand the relevance of learning Latin.
- To learn to say hello and goodbye.
- To write simple sentences using the verb esse (to be).
- To understand the difference between singular and plural.
- To translate the description of a character from a Greek myth.

Grammar and Phonics

- No capital letters are used in Latin apart from when you are writing someone's name. Don't translate names.
- The letter v in Latin makes the same sound as the letter w in English.
- Male names end in -us, female names end in -a.

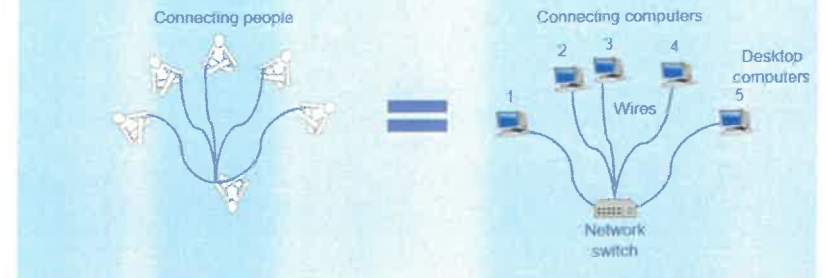
Knowledge Organiser- Computing Systems and Networks – The Internet - Year 4/5

www.bbc.co.uk

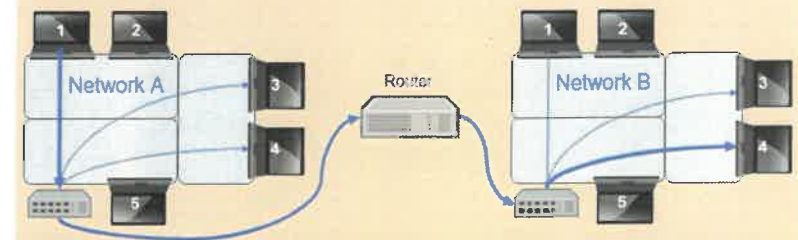
This stands for
'World Wide Web'

This is the domain name
(bbc.co.uk)

A computer network



Connecting networks with a router



Routers enable messages to be passed between networks via switches.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
internet	an electronic communications networks that connects computer networks around the world
network	a network of linked computers, servers, phones
router	a computer whose software and hardware are designed to move data between computer networks
cyber security	the protection of computers and systems from information theft or damage
wireless access point (WAP)	a device that allows wireless devices to connect using Wi-Fi
website	a group of pages on the internet (online)
webpage	a document from the internet which can be seen with a web browser
download	an act of transferring data
content	the information on a website/webpage

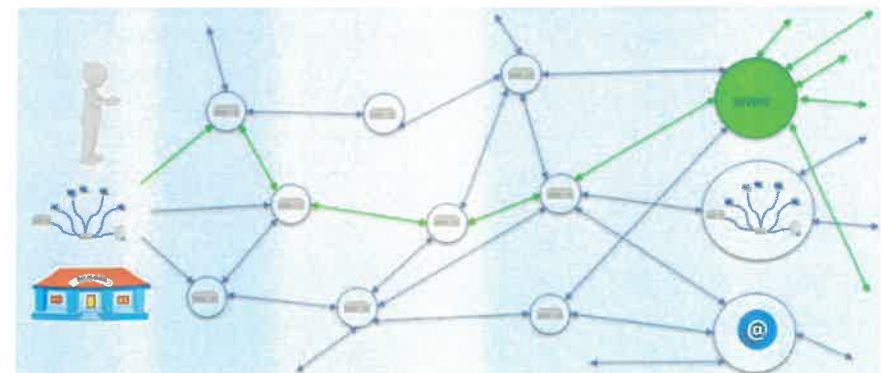
Key Knowledge

- I know how networks physically connect to other networks.
- I know that networked devices make up the internet.
- I know how websites can be shared via the World Wide Web.
- I know how the content of the World Wide Web is created by people.
- I know that not all information can be trusted.

How can I access the World Wide Web?



Web browsers



The internet is connected by lots of routers. The **World Wide Web** is part of the **Internet** where we can visit **web pages** and **websites**.

R.E. Year 4/5 Autumn 1 Knowledge Organiser

What do Humanists believe?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Secular	Concerned with the material world and not religion
Golden Rule	Treat other people as you would like to be treated
Big Bang	How Humanists consider the world was created
Evolution	The changes over time to how humans (and living things) are today
Happy Human	Symbol associated with Humanism designed to portray the potential of humans and ability to celebrate life
Humanism	A non-religious worldview
Atheist	A person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods
Agnostic	A person who believes that nothing is known or can be known or the existence or nature of God

Key Knowledge
I can say how I would like to be treated
I know what a Humanist might choose to live by and how they might treat other people
I know 3 things Humanists believe and how this might affect their actions
I can explain the Humanist symbol and what it means
I can talk about what I would do to look after the world and show people I care



HUMANISM

‘Treat other people as you’d want to be treated in their situation; don’t do things you wouldn’t want to have done to you.’

British Humanist Association



Knowledge:

Humanism is not a religion. It is more a shared approach to seeing the world in a certain way. Humanists try to live by the “Golden Rule” which is “Treat other people as you would like them to treat you”. It explains how a Humanists may try to live. This idea or way of living will also apply to how a Humanist might treat animals and the planet as well as other humans.





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

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

How many beats per measure

What note gets one beat

Key Signature: B major — there are two flats in the key signature

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Open land  Forest, light trees/bushes: slow running  Forest, thick trees/bushes: walk  Out of bounds