

Knowledge Organisers

Spring 1

Art / DT

Computing

Geography

History

Latin

PE

PSHE

Music

RE

Science

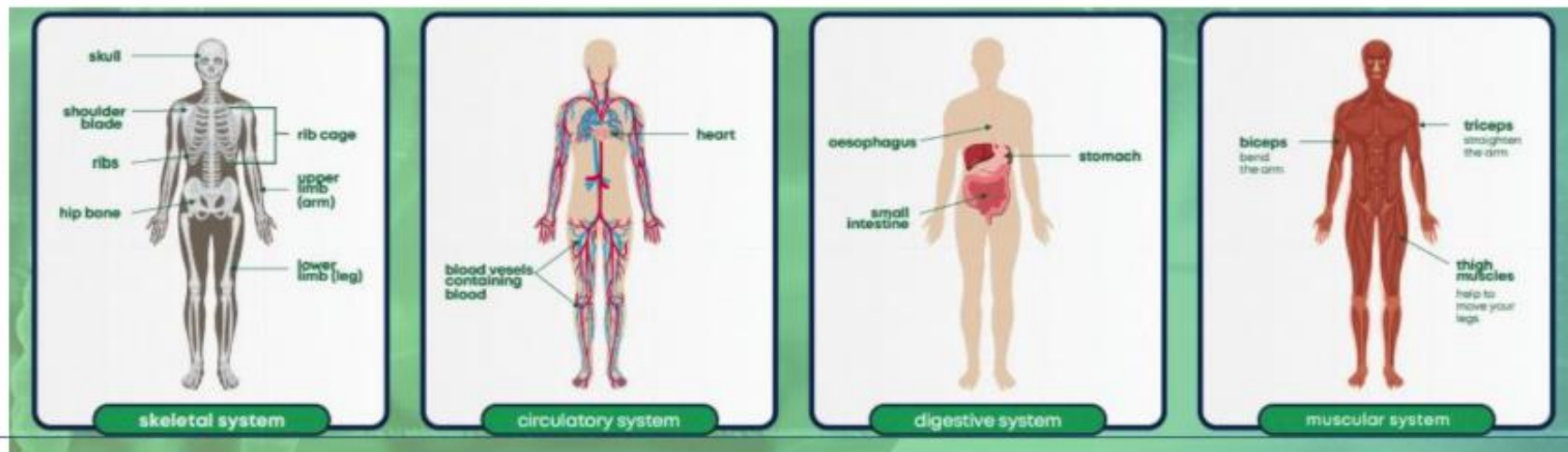
Ash Class

Knowledge Organiser- The Human Body– Science - Year 2/3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
skeleton	The bones that make up the human body.
joint	The place where two bones come together.
muscles	Muscles move the different parts of our body by contracting and relaxing.
digest	The process where the food we eat gets broken down.
red blood cell	Vehicles that carry oxygen around the body.
arteries	A tube that blood cells travel through around the body from the heart.
veins	A tube that carries blood cells back to the heart.
germs	Tiny living things that cause illness.
Edward Jenner	A scientist who invented a vaccination against smallpox.
Louis Pasteur	A scientist who discovered that heating liquids killed the germs within.

Key knowledge
Our skeleton is made up of bones inside our body.
Our muscles help us to move.
Exercise is an important way of keeping our body healthy.
Digestion is when bodies take things we need out of the food we eat.

ways to keep healthy	reason
exercise	exercise keeps our muscles and bones strong, it also makes us feel happy
eating healthy foods	our bodies take nutrients from our food that help us to grow and stay well
resting	rest helps our bodies to recover and rebuild
keeping clean	good hygiene prevents germs from spreading
medicines	if we are ill, sometimes medicines can make us better



R.E. Spring 1 Judaism Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry: How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Kashrut	Keeping the laws of kashrut is one of the most important things a Jewish person can do. The Hebrew word 'kasher' means 'fit or proper'. It means that a food or drink is permitted and acceptable to be eaten or drunk according to Jewish law.
Kosher	Kosher describes any food that complies with a strict set of dietary rules in Judaism. These rules are called kashrut. The rules cover which foods to eat, how to prepare them, and how to combine them.
Passover	The Jewish holiday of Passover (in Hebrew, Pesach) commemorates the exodus of the Jews from enslavement in Egypt.
Seder	A special family meal called a Seder is held the first and sometimes the second night of Passover. Before the meal the story of Passover is told through the songs and prayer of the Haggadah, which is the book used during the Seder.
Moses	Moses is a central figure in Judaism. He was the prophet who led the Hebrew slaves out of Egypt. He also helped them form a special relationship with God. Moses is important to Christianity and Islam too because of his role in communicating God's laws.

Key Knowledge
I know what a rule is and what respect means.
I know what the Jewish Kashrut rules are.
I know why Jewish people celebrate Passover and that Passover festival commemorates the escape from slavery in Egypt.
I know how a Jewish person celebrates Passover and understand how they follow God's requests (rules).
I know that all children have rights (rules) and relate this to why Jewish people follow God's requests (rules).



Seder plate



Egypt



Kosher foods



Moses



Passover celebration

**Year 2/3 - Knowledge
Organiser- History**



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- River of Hope – Art

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Key Vocabulary

River of Hope	River of Hope is an arts-based learning project linking schools around the world through the study of rivers and environmental issues.
River	A natural flowing stream of water.
Hope	A feeling of expectation – something positive going to happen.
Natural Environment	The air, water, land in (or on) which people, animals or plants live.
Translucent	An object, or substance, allowing some light to travel through.
Print	A print is an impression made by any method involving transfer from one surface to another
Mixed media	Artworks that are made using a range of materials
Collage	A technique in which pieces of paper, photographs, fabric and other mixed media are arranged and stuck down onto a supporting surface resulting in a piece of art work.
Installation Art	Describe large-scale, mixed-media constructions, often designed for a specific place or for a temporary period of time – also known as 'environments'

Knowledge Goals

- To be able to comment thoughts and ideas about the River of Hope.
- To know how pieces of artwork are connected, including paintings, stories, poems and music.
- To explore shape, colour and lines used by artists, for use in a collaborative artwork.
- To choose appropriate ideas and media when installing an artistic piece.



'Impression Sunrise' by Claude Monet, 1872



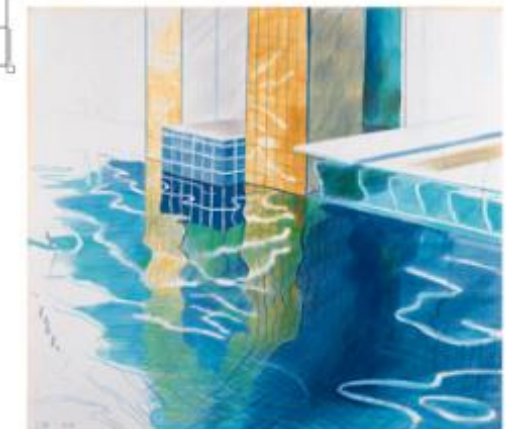
'Lincoln Sea, Greenland' by Zaria Forman, 2019



'The Great Wave' by Hokusai, 1831



'Terrenaquea Series' by Zaria Forman, 2012



'Study of Water, Phoenix' by David Hockney, 1976

Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 3: Work, Work, Work

Key Vocabulary	
Latin	English
facis	You are doing
scrībō	I am writing
scrībit	He/she/it is writing
spectat	He/she/it is watching
pūrgō	I am cleaning
pūrgat	He/she/it is cleaning
legō	I am reading
legit	He/she/it is reading
verrō	I am sweeping
subitō	suddenly
ancilla	slave girl
intrat	He/she/it enters
nova/novus	new
labōrant	They are working
rīdent	They are smiling
quod	because
minimē!	No!
legis	You read
coquis	You cook
valida/validus	strong
semper	always

Grammar

Words we use to talk about actions are called verbs, e.g. Corinthus **is writing**.

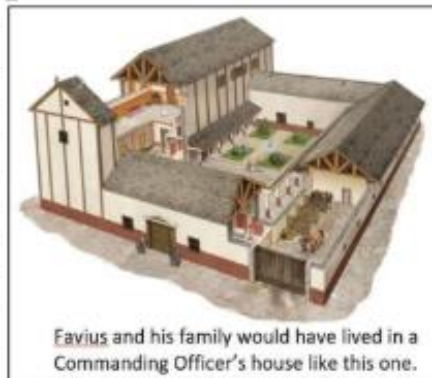
In Latin you don't need to use a separate word for "I" or "he" or "they". The ending of the verb tells us who is doing the action.



I want you to remember that if a verb ends in -t, then *he* or *she* is doing that action.



Pandora's Box



Favius and his family would have lived in a Commanding Officer's house like this one.



Key Knowledge

- To identify verbs in English and Latin.
- To identify Latin verbs and begin to understand their endings.
- To explore regular verb endings.
- To write simple sentences with verbs and 'quod' (because).
- To explore creation myths (Pandora's Box).

Unit Motto
veni, vidi, vici = I came, I saw, I conquered



Knowledge Organiser - British Isles - Geography - Year 2/3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
The United Kingdom	The union of the following countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
The British Isles	The group of islands, located in north-western Europe, that include Britain and Ireland and over six thousand smaller islands
island	A piece of land entirely surrounded by water
loch	The Scottish word for a large lake
valley	Sloping land in between two mountains or hills, often has a river running through it
coastline	The edge of the land, where the land meets the sea
Munro	The Scottish name for a mountain
inhabited	People live there
uninhabited	No one lives there

Key Knowledge
I know that the British Isles are a group of islands that include Britain and Ireland.
I can recognise Scotland as a country of the British Isles.
I can recognise Wales as one of the countries in the British Isles.
I can recognise Ireland as the one of the countries in the British Isles.
I can recognise England as a country within the British Isles.

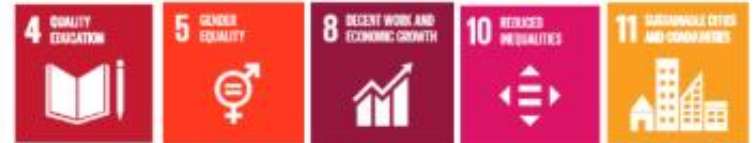


Flags

England	Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
				
Capital city - London	Capital city - Dublin	Capital city – Edinburgh	Capital city – Cardiff	Capital city – Belfast

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Dreams and Goals

Vocabulary	
Realistic	Having a sensible idea of what can be achieved.
Proud	A feeling of satisfaction as a result of an achievement.
Success	The achievement of an aim or purpose.
Challenge	Something that needs great effort in order to be successfully.
Goal	An aim or purpose.
Persevere	To try to do something in a determined way, despite having problems.



Key Knowledge
I can choose a realistic goal and think about how to achieve it.
I can persevere even when I find things difficult.
I can explain some of the ways I worked cooperatively in my group to create the end product.



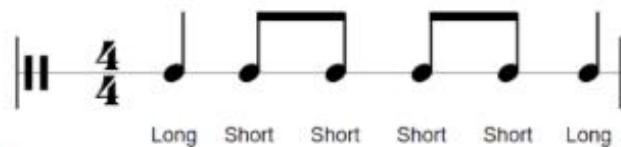
The **Jigsaw!** Charter

- We take turns to speak
- We use kind and positive words
- We listen to each other
- We have the right to pass
- We only use names when giving compliments or when being positive
- We respect each other's privacy (confidentiality)

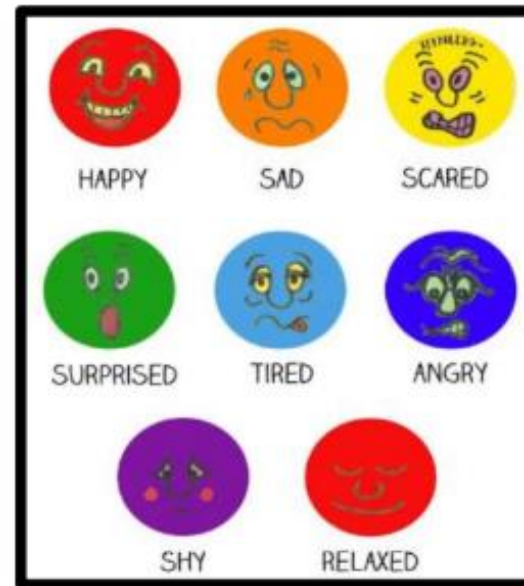
Reflective questions
Ask me this...
How does it feel to achieve a task together?
How does it feel to set a goal and to achieve it?









Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pulse/Beat	A musical pulse
Rhythm	Music as it unfolds in time
Pitch	Highness or lowness of a sound
Tempo	The speed of the music
Dynamics	Loudness or quietness of a sound
Forte	Loud sound
Piano	Quiet sound
Articulation	Legato or staccato
Composer	Someone who writes a piece of music
Lyrics	The words of a song



- Songs covered
- Rainbows
 - Hands, Feet, Heart
 - All Around The World






TEMPO

 <p>Largo very slow (40-60)</p>	 <p>Moderato medium (106-120)</p>
 <p>Adagio slow (66-76)</p>	 <p>Allegro quickly and bright (112-124)</p>
 <p>Andante at a walking pace (76-106)</p>	 <p>Presto very fast (166-200)</p>

Key Vocabulary	Definition
possession	Making sure your team keep the ball and doesn't let the other team get it.
attacking	Trying to score a goal.
defending	Trying to stop a goal.
marking	Staying near an opponent so it is hard for them to get the ball.
tactics	Different strategies to try to beat the opponent.

Skill Development

- To understand what being in possession means.
- To understand that scoring goals in an attacking skill.
- To understand that stopping goals is a defending skill.
- To explore how to gain possession.
- To mark an opponent as a form of defending.
- To apply simple tactics for attacking and defending.

Skills	
Passing	
Marking	
Intercepting	

Year 2/3 - Knowledge Organiser- Computing – creating digital music

Key Vocabulary	Definition
chrome music labs	Chrome Music Lab is a website that allows us to explore music composition and the science of sound on a computer or <u>device</u> .
computer	A computer is an <u>electronic device that manipulates information, or data including music</u>
digital audio	Digital audio is a <u>representation of sound recorded in, or converted into, digital form using technology</u>
musical pattern	A repeated musical pattern which can be created on an instrument or computer
rhythm	Rhythm is <u>the pattern of sound, silence, and emphasis in a song</u>
tempo	Tempo is <u>the speed of a given piece of music.</u>
song maker tool	Song maker is part of music lab and helps you make and share music on the computer
wav music file	A wav file is <u>one of the more popular digital audio formats</u>

Key Knowledge:
To identify that computers can be used to play sounds of different instruments
To experiment with musical patterns on a computer
To experiment with different sounds on a computer
To use a computer to compose a rhythm and a melody on a given theme
To evaluate and improve a musical composition created on a computer

