

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Autumn Term

Science

DT

History

Music

Latin

P.E.

PSHE

R.E.

Class 2

Knowledge Organiser – The Water Cycle – Science -Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
evaporation	When a liquid becomes a gas, with help from a heat source such as the sun.
water vapour	The water that has evaporated that is now in the air.
cirrus clouds	They are high level clouds that are thin and wispy.
cumulus clouds	Clouds that are puffy like cotton wool and they are very high up.
stratus clouds	Low clouds that are like a thin blanket.
condensation	Water that collects as droplets on a cold surface.
droplets	A very small drop of a liquid.
precipitation	A form of water that falls from the sky: rain, hail, sleet or snow.
groundwater	Water that soaks into the ground instead of evaporating.
humidity	When the air contains a lot or a small amount of water vapour.
particles	A tiny amount of what we call matter, what all things are made up of.
infiltration	Water filtering down into the ground to form groundwater.
solid	A substance that is firm and stable in shape e.g. ice or a pencil.
liquid	A substance that can move freely e.g. water or orange juice.
gas	A substance that is moving in the air e.g. water vapour or oxygen.

Key Knowledge
I know that evaporation is caused when water is heated and turns water from a liquid into a gas.
I know that water sometimes travels into the ground, forming groundwater which provides water for wells.
I understand that rain is formed when water vapour condenses into clouds and the water droplets become too heavy for the cloud to support.
I know the three main types of cloud: cirrus, stratus and cumulus.
I understand how the water cycle works and that it is a continuous cycle with no clear beginning or end.



COMMON CLOUD NAMES

CIRRUS CLOUDS
look like floating horse tails



CUMULUS CLOUDS
look like puffy cotton balls



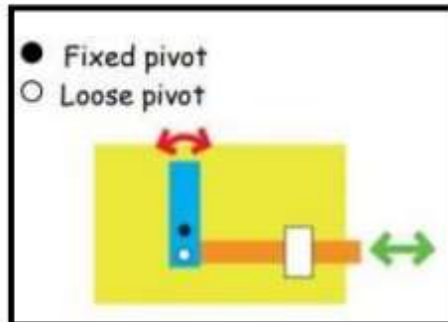
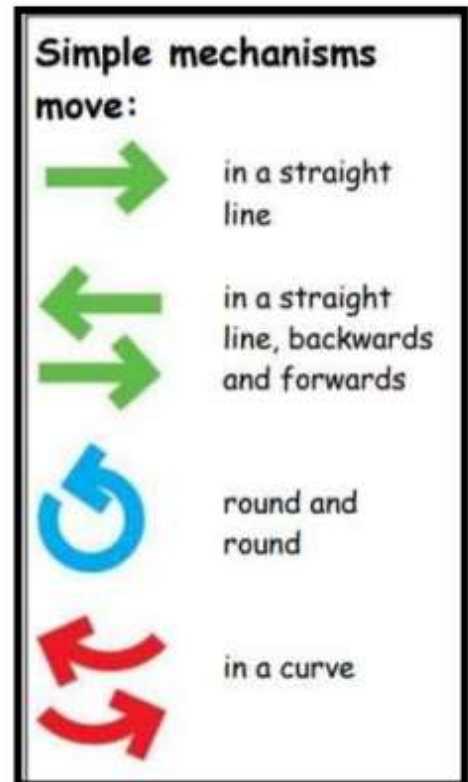
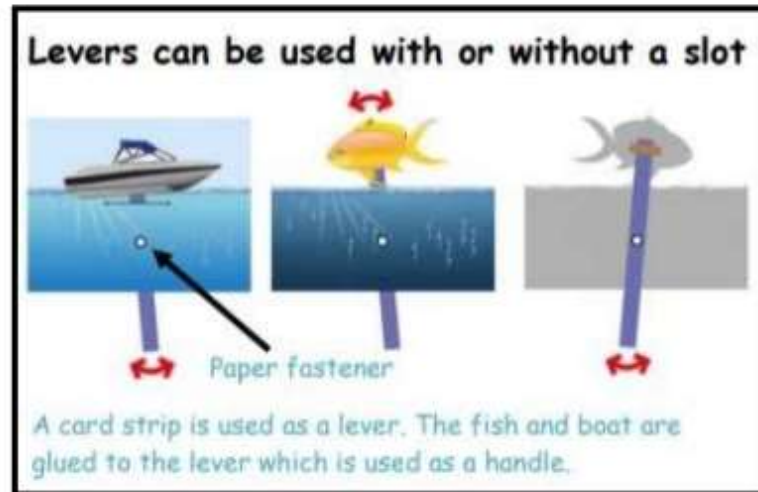
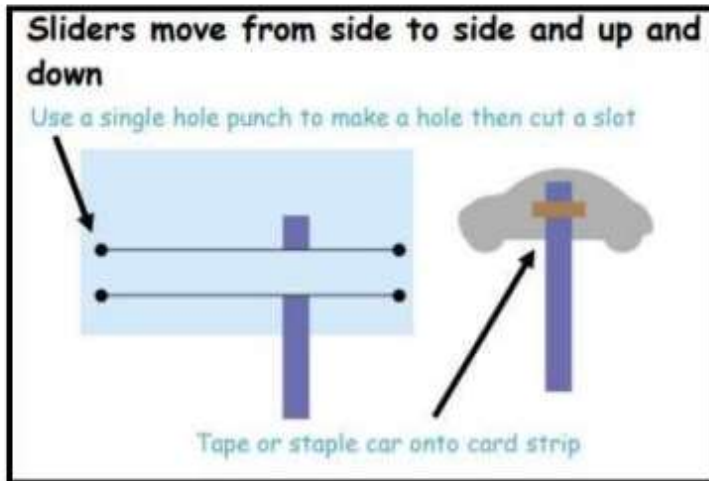
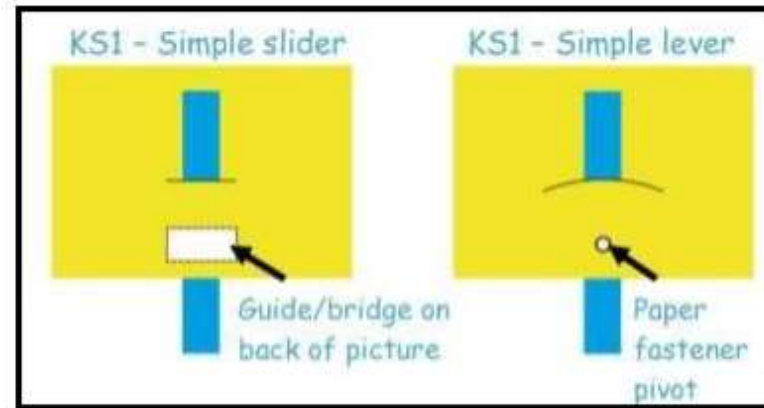
STRATUS CLOUDS
look like a gray blanket covering the sky



Homemade
water cycle.

Knowledge Organiser - Sliders and Levers - Design Technology – Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
slider	a rigid bar which moves backwards and forwards along a straight line.
lever	a rigid bar which moves around a pivot.
pivot	The central point on which a mechanism turns
slot	the hole through which a lever or slider is placed to enable part of a picture to move
bridge/guide	a short card strip used to keep sliders in place and control movement
mechanism	a devise used to create movement



Key Knowledge
I know levers and sliders can create movement.
I know a lever moves around a pivot.
I know how to design and make a moving picture.

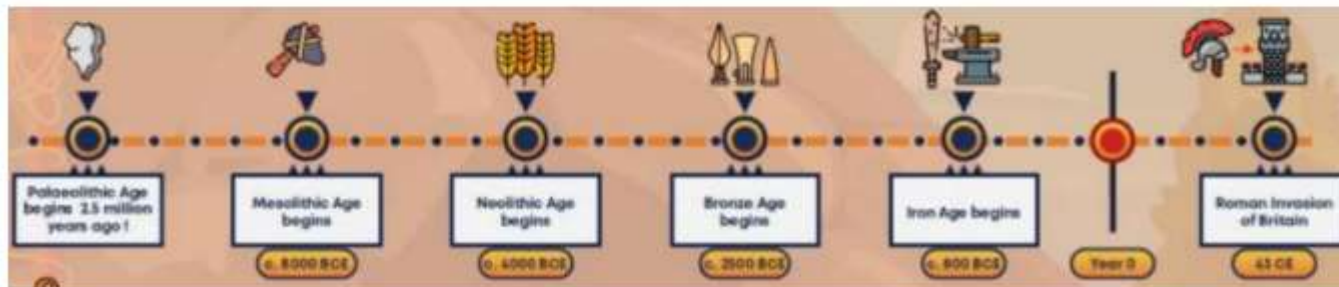
Year 2 Knowledge Organiser – Stone Age to Iron Age- History – Year 2




Key Vocabulary	Definition
Archaeologist	Scientists who study the history of humans by looking at what has been left behind (e.g. objects buried underground or graves)
Artefact	An object that can tell us about the past
Prehistory	The time before written records
Hunter-gatherer	People who live by hunting and collecting wild food
Nomad	People who travel from place to place in search of food.
Druid	An ancient Celtic priest
Wattle and Daub	A building method to build houses using sticks and mud or clay.
Long Barrow	A Neolithic burial site
Quern Stone	A tool for grinding grain
Hill fort	Small towns built on top of hills, with walls and ditches.
Henge	A circular monument, usually containing a circle of stones or wooden posts.

Key Knowledge
I know how people lived in Britain during the Old Stone Age and Middle Stone Age.
I know farming began in the Neolithic Age.
I know that the Bronze Age began when people learned how to make things from Bronze.
I know that Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument built over 5000 years ago.
I know that the Iron Age began around 800 BCE when people learned how to make objects from Iron.



Important discoveries/artefacts that helped us learn more about life in Britain at this time:

Palaeolithic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artwork at Cresswell • Crags 	
Mesolithic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Howick House • Cheddar Man • Star Carr 	
Neolithic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skara Brae • Stonehenge (last changes during the Bronze Age) 	
Bronze Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must Farm • Amesbury Archer 	
Iron Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hill Forts • Lindou Man 	



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Time signature	The rhythm following a clef
Key signature	The key of a piece of music depends on the flats and sharps in the music.
Minim	
Crotchet	
Quaver	
Tempo	The speed at which music is played
Dynamics	Levels of sound in music (soft to loud)
Ballad	A song that tells a story
Country	A mixture of Ballard and dance music
Improvise	Create spontaneous music
Pop	'Popular' music

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

How many beats per measure

What note gets one beat



Recorder NOTES Chart 1



Songs covered

- Home is where the heart is
- Let's work it out together
- Please be kind



Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 2: Food, Glorious Food!

Key Vocabulary	
Latin	English
ēheu!	Oh dear!
vīlla	house
hortus	garden
cubiculum	bedroom
tunica	dress
pulchra	pretty
sordida/sordidus	dirty
squāliba/squālidus	messy
fessi/fessus	tired
euge!	hurrah!
mīles	soldier
vēspera	wasp
bālaena	whale
equus	horse
cuniculus	rabbit
porcus	pig
est	is
nōlī tangere	don't touch
nōlī lacrimāre	don't cry
omnēs silent	everyone is silent

		
a vēspera parva est.	b bālaena maxima est.	c cuniculus improbus est.
		
d delphinus benignus est.	e equus māgnus est.	f porcus sordidus est.

Grammar
Nouns (naming words) have a gender in Latin. This means they can be masculine (male), feminine (female) or neuter (no gender).
Adjectives (to describe) must have an ending. Feminine adjectives need a feminine ending. Masculine adjectives need a masculine ending.
Feminine nouns often end in the letter <i>a</i> . villa (house) tunica (dress) vespa (wasp)
Masculine nouns often end in the letters <i>us</i> . hortus (garden) porcus (pig) equus (horse)



Daedalus and Icarus

Key Knowledge
To translate simple sentences with adjectives and est.
To identify masculine and feminine words.
To understand that the gender of nouns and adjectives must agree.
To translate simple sentences using my existing knowledge of Latin.

<p>Unit Motto</p> <p>sapere aude = dare to know</p>

<p>Breakfast – ientaculum</p> <p>Lunch – prandium</p> <p>Dinner - cena</p>






Typical Roman Foods



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Aim	Using an underarm, overarm throws to accurately aim at target
Hand eye co-ordination	Hand eye co-ordination, the ability to do activities that require the use of our hands and eyes working together.
Perseverance	Continue in doing something despite difficulty
Tactics	An action or strategy carefully planned.
Co-operation	To work together towards the same goal.
Control	To control a ball while kicking, rolling, throwing and catching.

Skill development	
Ball Skills	Target Games
Begin to provide feedback using key words.	Be able to select appropriate throw for the target.
Be able to dribble a ball with hands and feet with some control.	Be able to use an overarm throw to hit a target.
Be able to send and receive a ball using kicking, throwing and catching skills.	Be able to use an underarm throw to hit a target.
Be able to begin to understand and use simple tactics.	Be able to work co-operatively with partner or small group.

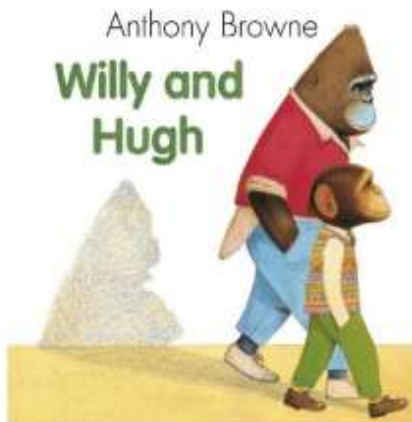
Skills	
Aim	
Co-operation	
Control	

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Celebrating Difference - Year Two



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Similarities	Having similar features – looks alike.
Differences	A way in which people or things not alike.
Stereotypes	To have a set idea about what a particular type of person is like.
Assumptions	Something that you accept as true without question or proof.
Qualities	A characteristic or feature of someone.
Unique	Being the only one of its type or special in some way.
Included	To feel accepted – part of something.
Bully	Someone who hurts or frightens someone else, often over a period of time.

Key Knowledge
I am starting to understand that sometimes people make assumptions about boys and girls (stereotypes).
I understand that bullying is sometimes about difference.
I can recognise what is right and wrong and know how to look after myself.

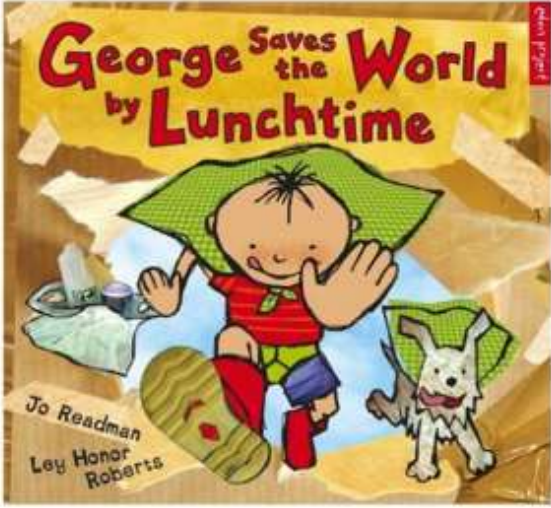


Reflective questions
Ask me this...
Why is it important that we are not all the same?
How do you know if someone is a good friend?

R.E. Year 2 - Autumn 2 Knowledge Organiser
Enquiry: Why do Christians believe God gave Jesus to the world?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Inspire	To look up to someone or something
Hero	A person who is brave and good and looked up to by others. A hero can inspire people.
Advent	The period beginning on the 4 th Sunday before Christmas. Literal translation is "coming" so this is a time of preparation, waiting for Jesus' birth.
Saviour	God or Jesus Christ as the redeemer of sin and saver of souls.
Jesus	The Son of God who lived on Earth.



Key Knowledge
I can explain what a "hero" is and explain why I think someone is a hero.
I know that some problems are caused by people being unkind.
I can re tell the Christmas Story
I can give some reasons why God gave Jesus to the world.
I know that Jesus wanted to help the world by teaching others to love each other and be kind.
I can give examples of when I have been kind to others.



George Saves the World by Lunchtime
 Jo Readman
 Ley Honor Roberts

Who is your hero?

Advent helps Christians prepare for the birth of Jesus.

Love Thy Neighbour