

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Spring Term

Science

Geography

History

Art/DT

Latin

PSHE

Music

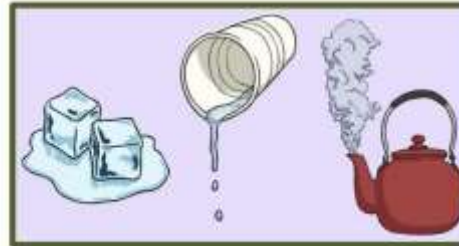
RE

PE

Class 2

Knowledge Organiser - Matter and Materials – Science - Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Solid	A substance or object that is firm and stable in shape
Liquid	A substance that flows freely but is of constant volume
Gas	An air-like fluid, which expands freely to fill any space available
States of Matter	The different form in which matter can exist and matter can change states. Include additional vocabulary; Ice, freeze, heat, melt, steam, condensation, change,
Material	The specific matter something is made from
Properties	How a material feels, behaves and can be changed
Suitable	Why a material is right for one purpose or object
Purpose	What something is used for
Materials;	Wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, stone, paper and cardboard, ice, fabric, leather, water
Properties;	Hard, soft, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, magnetic, transparent, bendy, waterproof, strong, stiff, squashy, stretchy, elastic



Freeze → Warm → Heat
 Ice → Water → Steam
 Solid → Liquid → Gas

Key knowledge
To understand that matter can exist in 3 different states, solids, liquids and gases.
To understand that some solids can change when they are heated.
To identify the properties of materials.
To explain why materials are chosen for certain objects.
To understand that some materials can change shape.

Metal



Plastic









States of Matter	Atoms and Molecules
Solid- A substance or object that is firm and stable in shape.	
Liquid- A substance that flows freely but has constant volume.	
Gas- An air-like fluid, which expands freely to fill any space available, irrespective of its quantity.	

Knowledge Organiser- Rivers - Geography - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
source	The start of the river, usually on high ground.
stream	A narrow river
tributaries	A stream or lots of streams that merge into a river.
estuary	The area where a river meets the sea.
mouth of a river	The end of a river, where the sea begins.
river basin/drainage basin	The area of land from which water has drained into a river.
watershed	The edge of a river basin.
waterway	A route within a river that is used for travel.

Key Knowledge
I know the different stages of a river in the water cycle and how they are helpful to people.
I know information about the River Great Ouse and the River Danube.
I know the source and mouth of the River Nile and River Niger in Africa
I know key information about the River Yangtze, the Yellow River, the Ob, the Indus and the Ganges.
I know the names of important rivers in North America, South America and Australia.






River Thames	River Danube	River Nile	The Ganges	The Amazon	The Murray
Europe	Europe	Africa	Asia	South America	Australia
					

Knowledge Organiser- Law and Power- History- Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
jury	A group of people that make a decision on someone's guilt based on evidence given
Rule of law	A SET of rules that MUST be followed
Trial by ordeal	To decide someone's guilt by USE of a cruel test
CRUSADE	Series of INVASIONS of Muslim controlled territory in the Holy Land by Christian armies
Holy Land	Modern day Israel and Palestine
knight	The King's soldier who wore armour
tyrant	A cruel ruler
Baron	A very powerful and wealthy landowner
burgh	A medieval area of land
parliament	The highest legislature, consisting of the Sovereign, HOUSE of Lords and the HOUSE of Commons
Magna Carta	A document of rules sealed by King John in 1215.

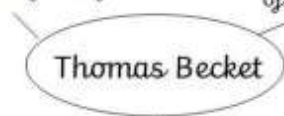
Key Knowledge
I know the difference between 'trial by ordeal' and 'trial by jury' and explain what they are.
I understand that the Church restricted the King's power. I know how and why Thomas Becket died
I know that the Christian Europeans invaded the Holy Land during the Crusades.
I understand that King John treated his people badly and as a result of this had to sign the Magna Carta.
I know that Simon de Montfort set up the first English parliament after defeating Henry III

<p><u>Archbishop of Canterbury</u></p> <p>The head of the English church. Thomas Beckett was the Archbishop of Canterbury from 1162-1170.</p>	
<p><u>King John</u></p> <p>King of England from 1199-1216. He signed the Magna Carta in 1215.</p>	
<p><u>Pope</u></p> <p>The head of the Catholic church. Pope Innocent III was the Pope between 1198-1216.</p>	

Key information:

Friends with King Henry II.

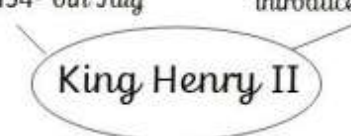
Became the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162.



Killed by four of King Henry II's knights in Canterbury Cathedral in 1170.

Reigned from 25th October 1154- 6th July 1189.

Great reformer- introduced trial by jury.



Introduced rule of law.

Son of King Henry II.

Known as 'Richard the Lionheart'.



He was England's most famous crusader king, who fought the Muslim Emperor Saladin for control of Jerusalem during the Third Crusade.

Knowledge Organiser - Mythological Paintings - Visual Arts - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Myth	A traditional story made up in the past, often to explain an event, belief or custom
Mythological paintings	Paintings relating to or based on myths
Classical	Something that is from ancient Greek or Roman culture
Narrative	A piece of art that tells a story with colour and lines, instead of words
Character	A person or an animal in a piece of narrative art
Characteristic	An important thing about thing or a person which makes them what they are
setting	The place where a story takes place
Minotaur	A monster which is half bull and half man

Key Knowledge

I know that artists have shown myths like 'Theseus and the Minotaur' in art throughout history.
I understand that art can tell part or the whole of a narrative.
I know that Picasso painted many pictures of the Minotaur, showing different characteristics in each one.
I know that artist can show different characteristics of a person by the way they draw.
I know that many artist have shown classical myths in their paintings like 'The Medusa' and 'Apollo and Daphne'.

Art	Artist/Title
	Pablo Picasso, Minotaur and his Wife, 1937
	Pablo Picasso, Minotaur, 1933
	Antonio del Pollaiuolo, Apollo and Daphne, (c.1432-1498)

Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 4: The Best Days of Your Life

Key Vocabulary

Latin	English
<u>laetus/laeta</u>	happy
<u>irātus/irāta</u>	angry
<u>fatigātus/fatigāta</u>	bored
<u>fessi</u>	tired (pl)
<u>nōlī tangere!</u>	Don't touch!
<u>cūr?</u>	why?
<u>dormiō</u>	I sleep/I am sleeping
<u>lacrimō</u>	I cry/I am crying
<u>laboro</u>	I work/I am working
<u>scribō</u>	I write/I am writing
<u>lego</u>	I read/I am reading
<u>sēdeo</u>	I sit/I am sitting
<u>rīdēo</u>	I smile/I am smiling
<u>intro</u>	I enter/I am entering

Grammar

Words we use to talk about actions are called verbs. For example, Rufus is sleeping

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.



Unit Motto

docendo discimus =
by teaching we learn

Key Knowledge

To translate simple verbs.

To apply knowledge of present tense verbs.

To explore ancient mythology (Echo and Narcissus).

To explore and translate ancient mythology (Echo and Narcissus).

To learn about Roman writing.



Echo and Narcissus

If the Latin word ends in:	Then the person doing it is:
o	I
s	you (singular)
t	he/ she or it
<u>mus</u>	we
tis	you all (plural)
<u>nt</u>	they



Gaming board and counters



To write, Romans scratched on wax-covered tablets using a special stick called a stylus.

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Healthy Me - Year Three

Key Vocabulary	
Oxygen	Oxygen is a gas that exists in large quantities in the air. All plants and animals need oxygen in order to live.
Fitness	The condition of being physically strong and healthy.
Medicines	A substance used to treat illness or diseases and maintain good health.
Hazards	A danger or risk.
Safe	Protected from danger or risk.
Harmful	Likely to cause harm.

Key Knowledge
I understand how exercise affects my body and know why my heart and lungs are such important organs.
I understand that, like medicines, some household substances can be harmful if not used correctly.
I can identify things, people and places that I need to keep safe from, and can tell you some strategies for keeping myself safe including who to go to for help.

Reflective questions
Ask me this...
What types of exercise will help your heart and lungs to get fitter?
Why is it important to take care of our bodies?
Can medicines be harmful as well as helpful?

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)






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.
Dynamics	Levels of sound in music (soft to loud)
Pop	A popular genre of music
Ballad	A song that tells a story
Musical	A stage, television or film production to tell a story through music
tonality	Major key, minor key
articulation	Legato or staccato

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

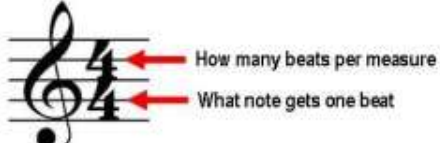


C D E F G A B

Key Signature: G major — there is one sharp in the key signature




G A B C D E F#



How many beats per measure

What note gets one beat

Key Signature: E major — there are four sharps in the key signature



E F# G# A B C# D#

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar



Songs covered

- Your imagination
- You're a shining star
- Music makes the world go round

R.E. Year 3 Spring 2 Knowledge Organiser

What is 'good' about Good Friday?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Rescue	Making a bad situation get better
Disciple	A follower of Jesus.
Last Supper	The last meal Jesus shared with his Aspostles, the night before he died. Christians believe this was the first Mass.
crucifixion	To be put to death by hanging on a wooden cross
forgiveness	To let go of bad feelings when someone says sorry and start again.
gratitude	To appreciate what others do for us and not take things for granted.

Key Knowledge
I know how to rescue a situation and put things right.
I know the main events in the Easter story
I can explain why some Christians believe Jesus' death is important.
To know that Christians believe that Jesus' death means they are forgiven and they will be able to enter Heaven when they die.
I can show others how much I love and care for them.






The Last Supper



"Father, forgive them"



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Interception	When a player takes possession of the ball away from the opposition as the ball is passed.
Possession	When a team has the ball they are in possession.
Marking	When a player defends an opponent.
Try	The unit of scoring in tag rugby.
Tag	When a player pulls the tag of the opposition who is in possession of the ball.
Try line	The line behind which a player must place the ball in order to score a try.

Skills	
Possession	
Try line	
Tag	

Skill Development

- To develop throwing, catching and running with the ball.
- To develop an understanding of how to defend using tagging rules.
- To begin to use the 'forward pass' and 'offside' rule.
- To develop movement skills to dodge a defender.
- To track an opponent and begin to defend as a team.
- To apply the rules and skills you have learnt and play in a tag rugby tournament.