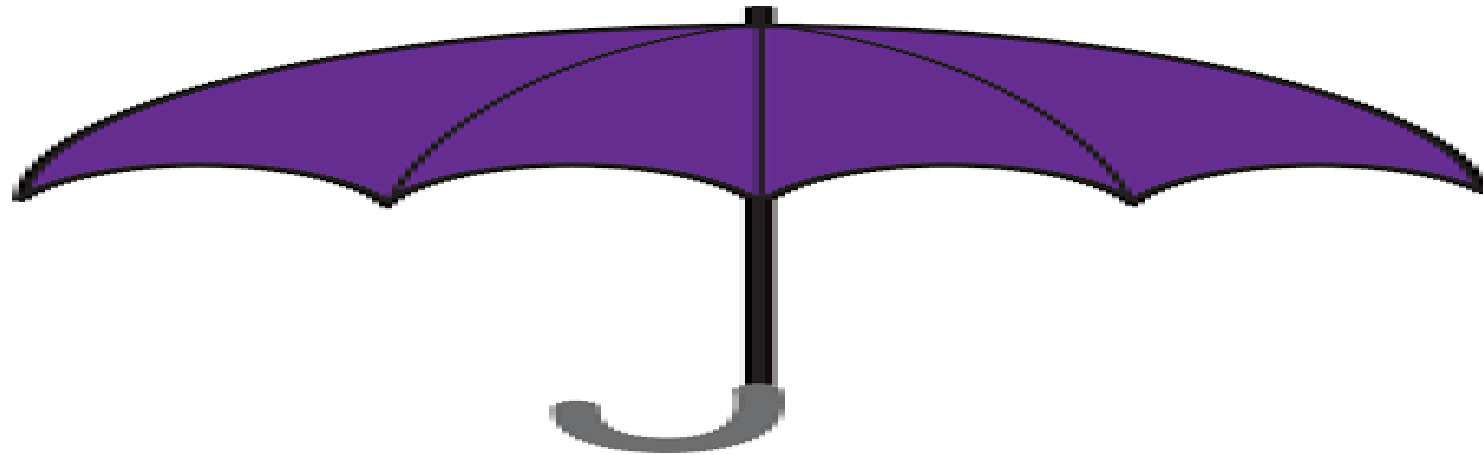




Throughout our school we look at Big Questions

Each term there is an over arching whole school concept question.



Under this sits a year group question linked to the Big Question Concept

WE USE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

A knowledge organiser is a document, usually no more than two sides of A4, that contains key facts and information that children need to have a basic knowledge and understanding of a topic. Most knowledge organisers will include: essential knowledge about a topic or concept, usually laid out in easily digestible chunks.

Subject Knowledge Organiser Year 2

Year 2 Science

Animals Including Humans

What?

Growth in animals: animals become older and change as time passes.

3 examples of animal growth: *egg > caterpillar > pupa > butterfly, *spawn > tadpole > frog.

The Life Cycle of a Chicken

eggs > chick > chicken > egg > chick > chicken > egg > chick > chicken

Key Vocabulary and Phrases

offspring: a person or animal's child or children.

growth: The process of getting bigger.

larva: a baby or young insect.

pupa or chrysalis: an insect that is about to turn into an adult.

female: gri.

male: boy.

hen: gri chicken.

rooster: boy chicken.

life cycle: a life cycle is the different stages.

Subject Knowledge Organiser Year 4, 5 and 6

French - Unit E - My Home

This unit is all about where you live. By the end of this unit you will be able to give details about a variety of rooms and furniture in your house. You will also be able to explain some of your daily routine.

Key Vocabulary Week 1 and 2

Une maison = a house
Un appartement = a flat
Un village = a village
Une ville = a town
Une grande ville = a city
Une chaumière = a cottage
Une ferme = a farm
Les bois = the woods
Une chambre = a bedroom
Une salle de bains = a bathroom
Un salon = a living room
Une salle à manger = a dining room
Une cuisine = a kitchen
Un jardin = a garden

Key Vocabulary Week 3 and 4

Un lit = a bed
Une chaise = a chair
Une table = a table
Une commode = a chest of drawers
Une armoire = a wardrobe
Une lampe = a light
Une télévision = a television
Des rideaux = a curtain
Une moquette = a carpet

Une porte = a bowl
Une poubelle = a glass
Un four = a cup
Une bouilloire = a kettle
Un grille-pain = a toaster
Un évier = a sink
Un lave-vaisselle = a dishwasher

Computing Knowledge Organiser KS2

Computing Vocabulary

Algorithm: A set of instructions for a computer, split into little steps.

Coding: Coding is writing the instructions to give computers.

Sequence: A set of instructions to make a computer do a task.

E-Safety Vocabulary

E-safety: Doing things to make sure you are safe when using the internet.

Cyberbullying: Unkind words and things done on the internet to hurt someone.

Hacking: The illegal access of computer systems by unauthorised users.

Subject Knowledge Organiser - Georgia O'Keeffe / Watercolours Year 5

Georgia O'Keeffe (1887-1986) was an American painter. She was a pioneer of an art movement called 'modernism'.

She painted nature in a new way. She is best known for her large, close up paintings of flowers but painted many other things too like desert landscapes and buildings.

She used vibrant colours to create images and mostly used oil paint. Some of her paintings were abstract.

She was the first female painter to gain respect in New York's art world in the 1920's.

Watercolours

Pigments are coloured materials that dissolve in water. They are made in the form of tablets. When water is added, the powdered pigment becomes liquid again. The pigment is applied to white paper or white card by brush and allowed to dry. Colours can be mixed on a palette and made more vibrant by adding more of the pigment and less water.

Key Vocabulary

Modernism - An art movement where artists found new ways of doing old things. It started in the early 1900s.

Composition - The placement of items in art work to create a certain mood or message.

Still life - A piece of art showing a non living or moving thing such as fruit or flowers.

Vibrant colours - Colours that are bright, bold and strong.

Pigment - A substance that gives colour to another material.

Nature - Nature refers to all the animals, plants, and other things in the world that are not made by people.

Abstract art - A form of art with no recognisable subject, it doesn't represent images of our everyday lives.

Skills

Explain how a piece of artwork makes them feel, explaining views by reference to effects (e.g. colour and pattern).

Use some artistic / visual vocabulary to discuss art.

Develop fine brush strokes.

Experiment with paint application, colour and scale.

Mix colours to express mood.

Begin to use paint application techniques to create mood and atmosphere in a painting.

Use the work of artists to replicate ideas or inspire own work.

Subject Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Ukulele

Questions

Où habites-tu? = Where do you live?
que c'est? = What is it?
qu'il y a dans ta chambre? = there in your bedroom?
qu'il y a is there

Key vocabulary week 5

Je me lève = I get up
Je me douche. = I shower
Je prends le petit déjeuner = I have breakfast
Je vais à l'école = I go to school
Je prends le déjeuner = I have lunch

Subject Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Ukulele

Essential Facts

Body: Head, Neck, Back, Tail, Hoof, Hooves, Feet, Legs, Stomach, Intestines, Liver, Pancreas, Spleen, Gallbladder, Kidneys, Bladder, Uterus, Vagina, Penis, Testes, Prostate, Scrotum, Penis, Testes, Prostate, Scrotum.

Green Caterpillars Eat Apples

Notation

Note Name	Note Length	Rhythmic	Musical Symbol	Character
Whole	2 beats	"W"		Fly the Singer
Half	1 beat	"H"		Bob the Bob
Two Quarters	To beat each	"Q-Q"		Spider the Drummer
Four	Quarter	"Q-Q-Q-Q"		The Hungry Caterpillar

Key Vocabulary

Chorus - Part of a song that is repeated.

Verse - Repeated section of a song with new lyrics.

Melody - A series of notes that are played together.

Chord - 2 or more different notes that are played together.

TAB - A form of musical notation.

Pitch - High or low sounds.

Duration - Long or short sounds.

Rhythm - Pattern of sounds of different lengths.

Beat - The steady pulse of music.

Tempo - The speed of music (Fast / Slow).

Dynamics - Loud / quiet sounds.

Ornata - A phrase which is repeated consistently.

Accompaniment - Provides support for the main melody.

Call and Response - A series of 2 parts where the 1st part is 'answered' by the 2nd part.

Rap - A type of music where words are spoken.

Subject Knowledge Organiser - Romans Year 4

Key vocabulary

Celts - People living in Britain.

Emperor - The ruler of an empire.

Iceni - A tribe of Celts who lived in the East of Britain.

Legion - A large section of the Roman army, made up of 5000 soldiers.

Picts - Tribes from Caledonia.

Roman Empire - The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa.

Boudica - British queen of Iceni tribe.

Trade - Imports included: olive oils, salt, fish, wines, olives and glass. Exports included metal, salt and agricultural products.

Settlements - Romans established a number of important settlements, many of which still survive. They introduced the idea of a town as a centre of power and administration.

The Romans

Roman legacy continues on in Britain today. They introduced a central heating system. They taught Britain to read and write in Latin. The calendar was started by Julius Caesar.

Roman baths

The Romans built elaborately designed Roman baths where people would go to relax and socialise. Some of these impressive buildings still remain today.

Gods and Goddesses

Early in Roman times, the Roman people believed in many different gods and goddesses whom they believed controlled different aspects of their lives, such as time, love and the seas.

Map showing the Roman Empire in 44 BC

Map showing the Roman Empire in AD 305