

# **Knowledge Organisers**

## **1<sup>st</sup> Spring Term – Cycle B**

**Art / DT**

**French**

**Computing**

**Geography**

**History**

**PE**

**PSHE**

**RE**

**Science**

# **Oak Class**

## Knowledge Organiser - Portraits and Self Portraits - Visual Arts - Year 1/2 - Cycle B

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Portrait	A piece of art work showing a person
self-portrait	A portrait that an artist creates of themselves
facial features	Eyes, nose, mouth, ears
skin tone	The shades of a person's skin
represent	How an artist shows what a person is like in a portrait
cubism	A way of painting and drawing where artists show more than one view of something in the same Picture, like looking at many sides of a cube at once.

### Key Knowledge

I understand what portraits and self-portrait are.



I understand how an artist can plan a portrait.

I can explore the use of colour in self-portraits.

I understand how artists represent themselves through self-portraits.

I can explore how an artist can represent themselves or others in different ways.

Self-Portraits	Artist
	Vincent Van Gogh, Self- portrait 1889
	Rembrandt van Rijn, Self-portrait, 1659
	Pablo Picasso, Self- portrait, 1907

Portraits	Artist
	Leonardo da Vinci, Mona Lisa, 1503-06
	Hans Holbein the Younger, Edward VI as a Child, 1538

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Action	Types of commands, which are run on an object. They could be used to move an object or change a property.
Algorithm	A precise step by step set of instructions used to solve a problem or achieve an objective.
Bug	A problem in a computer program that stops it working the way it was designed.
Character	A type of object that can be programmed to change actions or properties.
Code Block	A group of commands that are joined together and are run when a specific condition is met or when an event occurs.
Code Design	Design what your program will look like and what it will do.
Command	A single instruction in a computer program.
Debug/Debugging	Looking for any problems in the code, fixing and testing them.
Design Mode	Used to create the look of a computer program when it is run.
Input	Information going into the computer. Can include moving or clicking the mouse, using the keyboard, swiping and tilting the device.
Object	An element in a computer program that can be changed using actions or properties.
Properties	All objects have properties that can be changed in design or by writing code e.g. image, colour and scale properties.
Repeat	This command can be used to make a block of commands run a set number of times or forever.
Scale	The size of an object.

#### Key Learning

- I understand what an algorithm is and can design and code them.
- I can use features such as comparing different object types, repeat command, timer command.
- I know what debugging is and how to debug programs.



## Knowledge Organiser Year 5/6 Cycle B French Unit 9: Ma journée

Key Language	English
je me lève	<i>I get up</i>
je prends mon petit déjeuner	<i>I have breakfast</i>
je vais à l'école	<i>I go to school</i>
je prends mon déjeuner	<i>I have lunch</i>
je quitte l'école	<i>I leave school</i>
je prends mon dîner	<i>I have my eve.meal</i>
je me couche	<i>I go to bed</i>
à six heures cinq/dix,	<i>at 6.05/6.10</i>
à six heures vingt/vingt-cinq,	<i>6.20/6.25</i>
et quart /et demi(e)	<i>quarter/half past</i>
à sept heures moins vingt-cinq	<i>at 6.35</i>
à sept heures moins vingt/dix/cinq	<i>at 6.40/6.50/6.55</i>
moins le quart	<i>quarter to</i>
un chocolat chaud	<i>a hot chocolate</i>
un café	<i>a coffee</i>
un jus de pomme	<i>an apple juice</i>
un croissant	<i>a croissant</i>
un pain au chocolat	<i>a pain au chocolat</i>
des céréales	<i>some cereal</i>
une tartine	<i>bread and butter</i>
Qu'est-ce que tu prends	<i>What do you have?</i>
je prends.....	<i>I have ...</i>
normalement	<i>normally</i>
d'abord/ensuite/enfin	<i>first/next/finally</i>
après l'école	<i>after school</i>



D'abord, je me lève  
à sept heures et demie.



Ensuite, je prends mon petit  
déjeuner à huit heures moins vingt.



Enfin, je vais à l'école  
à huit heures vingt.



Je quitte l'école  
à trois heures et quart.

### Key Questions

Tu te lèves à quelle heure?

*What time do you get up?*

Qu'est-ce que tu prends au  
petit déjeuner?

*What do you have for  
breakfast?*

## Knowledge Organiser - British Isles - Geography - Year 1/2 - Cycle B

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>The United Kingdom</b>	The union of the following countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
<b>The British Isles</b>	The group of islands, located in north-western Europe, that include Britain and Ireland and over six thousand smaller islands
<b>island</b>	A piece of land entirely surrounded by water
<b>loch</b>	The Scottish word for a large lake
<b>valley</b>	Sloping land in between two mountains or hills, often has a river running through it
<b>coastline</b>	The edge of the land, where the land meets the sea
<b>Munro</b>	The Scottish name for a mountain
<b>inhabited</b>	People live there
<b>uninhabited</b>	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

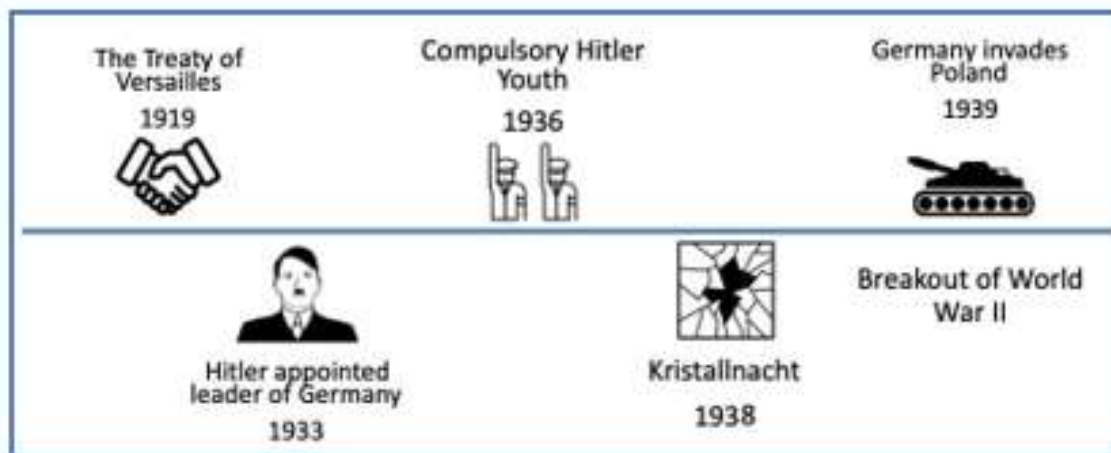
England	Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
				



## Knowledge Organiser: The Rise of Hitler and WWII – History - Year 5/6 – Cycle B

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Armistice</b>	An agreement made between opposing sides in a war to stop fighting.
<b>Treaty of Versailles</b>	A document signed in 1919 to officially end the war between Germany and the Allied Powers and to outline punishments enforced upon Germany.
<b>Nationalism</b>	Support for a nation and its interests, often putting that nation above others.
<b>Adolf Hitler</b>	A German Politician and leader of the Nazi party, his decisions led to the deaths of thousands of people.
<b>Aryan Race</b>	A group of people the Nazis viewed to be superior than others. Aryan features included blue eyes and blonde hair.
<b>Assassinate</b>	The murder of a person for political or religious reasons.
<b>Concentration Camp</b>	A place where people are imprisoned in harsh conditions, without usual legal processes such as a trial.
<b>Refugee</b>	A person who has been forced to leave their country, seeking refuge in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
<b>Blitzkrieg</b>	A German word meaning 'Lightning War', intensive or sudden military attacks.
<b>Coalition</b>	A unity government formed with members of different political parties.

Key Knowledge
I understand that after WWI, many German people were unhappy with the armistice and the Treaty of Versailles.
I know that after World War 1, Adolf Hitler became leader of the Nazi Party in Germany.
I understand how the Nazi party controlled many aspects of life in Germany.
I understand what Kristallnacht means and what happened on this night.
I know that World War II began when Germany invaded Poland in 1939.



Winston Churchill – Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1940 to 1945






**Knowledge Organiser – PE – Games - Year One/Two  
Cycle B**

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Space	An area that has no players in it.
Dribble	Travelling with a ball by bouncing it or tapping it with your foot.
Receive a pass	To catch a ball or stop it with your foot when it is passed to you by another player.



Skill development	
Pass and move	To pass a ball and move into a new space in order to receive a pass.
Dribble with hands and feet	To be able to dribble a ball with the hands or feet into space.
Overarm throw	The be able to pass a ball accurately over longer distances to a team-mate.
Decision making	To make simple decisions about when/where to move in a game to receive a ball.



Skills	
Pass	 
Dribble	 
Overarm throw	

## Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Dreams and Goals - Year One/Two – Cycle B

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.



### 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?





**R.E. Year 1/2 - Spring 1 Knowledge Organiser – Cycle B**  
**Enquiry: Does praying at regular intervals help a Muslim in his/her everyday life?**

Key vocabulary	Definition
Commitment	A strong belief in an idea
Salah	Islamic prayer and worship of Allah. Carried out five times a day at set times.
Allah	The name for God in the Arabic language.
Qur'an	The Holy book of Islam revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.
Makkah/Makkah	City where the Prophet Muhammad was born and where the Ka'bah is located.
Ka'bah	A cube-shaped structure in the center of the Grand Mosque in Makkah.

Key Knowledge
I know what a commitment is.
I know that the Qur'an teaches Muslims to pray 5 times a day.
I know what a Muslim does when they pray.
I can explain the different stages of Muslim prayer.
I can explain how I would show commitment to achieving one of my goals.



Ka'bah



## Knowledge Organiser - The Human Body – Science - Year 1/2 - Cycle B

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Bone	Hard part of the body that protects or supports
Skeleton	The collective name for all the bones in the body
Muscle	A part of the body that helps us to move
Contract	When a muscle shortens or is tense (bent)
Relax	When a muscle is lengthened (straight)
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
Nerves	A bundle of fibres that carry important messages to the brain
Medicine	A drug that can be taken to help with illness
Germs	A tiny living thing that causes illness
Hygiene	Keeping clean and healthy

Key knowledge
I know and name the bones of the human skeleton.
I know that muscles help us move.
I understand how the body digests food.
I know that the heart pumps our blood around our body.
I understand we need to take care of our bodies.

