

Knowledge Organisers

1st Autumn Term

Art/DT

Computing

French

Geography

History

PE

PSHE

RE

Science

Birch Class

Knowledge Organiser – William Morris (Visual Arts - Year Six)

Key Vocabulary:

designer	A person who plans the look of something before it is made.
decorative arts	The arts concerned with the production of objects which are both useful and beautiful. This is different to the "fine arts" which are usually viewed as painting, drawing, sculpture and photography.
Arts and Crafts movement	A trend in the decorative and fine arts which began in Britain in about 1880 where designers, craftsmen, artists and architects placed value on how things were made, using traditional craftsmanship, in small workshops. This was a reaction against mass industrialization in factories of the Victorian period.
stylized	To design something according to a particular style, rather than in accordance with nature or reality.
medieval	The period in European history from about 600 C.E. to 1500 C.E. Also known as the middle ages or dark ages. William Morris, the Pre-Raphaelites and the Arts and Crafts movement were interested in the designs and art from this time.
textiles	A cloth or fabric produced by, for example weaving or knitting.
woodblock printing	A print made from a design cut in a block of wood, and then printed onto paper or fabric.
block printing	To print from a hand-cut wooden block. Multiple separate blocks can be used to print onto the same design. This is how Morris' wallpaper designs were printed.
reduction printing	A multicoloured print where the separate colours are printed from the same block, which is reduced each time the block is used to print.
printing press	A machine that can print books, newspapers or magazines. Morris started his own press company in Hammersmith, called the Kelmscott Press.

Key Knowledge:

I understand William Morris was a Victorian designer.
I understand how William Morris' wallpapers were printed.
I can create my own wallpaper design inspired by William Morris.
I can create my own printing tile and use it to print my design in different layers.
I understand that William Morris was a writer and created his own printing press and that he was a key figure in the Arts and Crafts movement.



Photographs:

'Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful.'
William Morris



The Morris Room at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.



Designs:



Honeysuckle furnishing fabric 1876



Pink and Rose Wallpaper 1890



Strawberry Thief wallpaper 1883

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Average	The average ('mean') adds up all the numbers, then divides by how many numbers there are.
Copy and Paste	A way to copy information from the screen into the computer's memory and paste it elsewhere without re-typing.
Columns	The range of cells that goes down (vertically) in a spreadsheet.
Cells	An individual box of a spreadsheet grid. It contains data or calculations and is found where a row and column intersect.
Charts	Use this button to create a variety of graph types for the data in the spreadsheet, eg pie chart, bar charts, line graph.
Count (how many) tool	Use this button to create a variety of graph types for the data in the spreadsheet
Equals tool	This tests whether the entered calculation in the cells to the left of the tool has the correct answer in the cell to the right of the tool.
Formula	Use the formula wizard or type into the formula bar to create a formula in a cell, this will calculate the value for the cells based upon the value of other cells in the spreadsheet.
Rows	The range of cells that goes across (horizontally) in a spreadsheet.
Spreadsheet	A computer program that represents information in a grid of rows and columns. Any cell in the grid may contain either data or a formula that describes the value to be inserted based on the values in other cells.

Key Learning

- To create graphs showing the data collected.
- To type in a formula for a cell to automatically make a calculation in that cell.
- Use a spreadsheet to create computational models and answer questions.

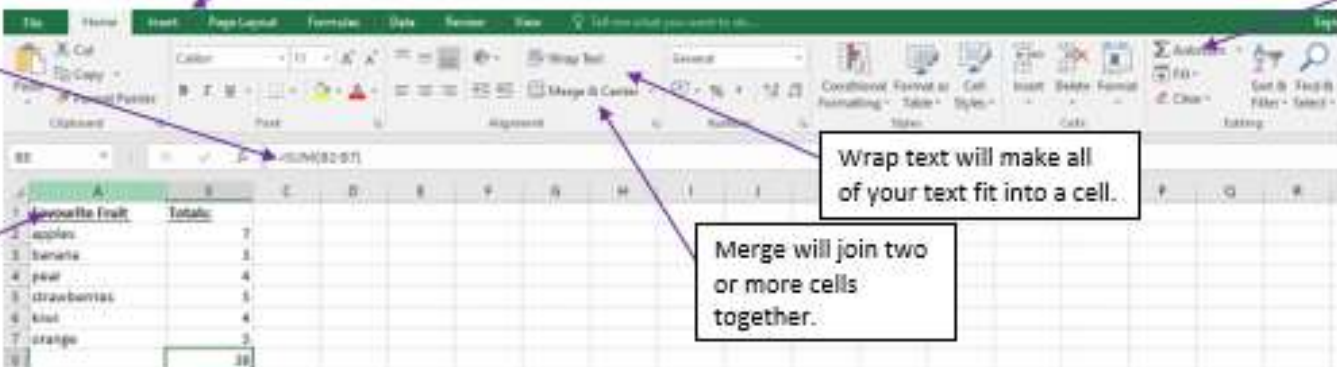
How would you add a formula so that the cell shows the total of a column of cells?

Country	Population	
China	1,389,618,778	
India	1,311,559,204	
USA	331,883,986	
Indonesia	264,935,824	
Pakistan	210,797,836	
	Empty	Counts all values
Brazil	210,301,591	
Nigeria	208,679,114	
		ONLY skips empty cells
Bangladesh	161,062,905	
Russia	141,944,643	
Mexico	127,518,112	
COUNTA	=COUNT(B1:B11)	Output = 11

There are a number of symbols used in formulas or calculations. These are the most common ones:

- '+' add
- '-' subtract
- '*' multiply
- '/' divide

Copying	Cutting	Pasting
 + 	 + 	 + 



Use the insert tab to insert a chart.

Instruction for cell B8 which is currently clicked on.

Cell A1

Wrap text will make all of your text fit into a cell.

Merge will join two or more cells together.

To add cells, highlight the cells you want to add up and click Autosum.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Digital Footprint	The information about a person that exists on the Internet as a result of their online activity. It is often a lot more than people realise.
Password	A string of characters that allow access to a computer system or service. It is important to not use the same password for every service to help keep your information safe.
PEGI Rating	A rating that shows what age a game is suitable for.
Phishing	The practice of sending email pretending to be from reputable companies in order to persuade individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords and credit card numbers.
Screen time	Time spend using a device such as a computer, television, or games console.
Spoof Website	A website that uses dishonest design to trick users into thinking that it represents the truth.

Key Learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know how to tell whether a site is secure by looking for privacy seals or approval. I know what a digital footprint is and what that means for my online activity. I know the importance of balancing game and screen time with other parts of my life.

How can you tell if a site is secure?	
	Look for https:// in the URL search bar. The "s" stands for secure – some websites may only be http:// instead.
	Look for a small lock image in the URL bar. Most, if not all websites will show this lock to let you know your connection is secure.
	With some sites and browsers, they may show a certificate alongside the lock icon. You can then click this to find out more information about the security of the website.

Your Digital Footprint

A digital footprint is the trail of information that people leave online or using other communication devices.

- favorite apps
- websites visited
- messages sent
- videos downloaded
- pictures uploaded
- music downloaded
- games played
- comments posted

What will your digital footprint look like?



ESRB Rating	PEGI Rating	UK PEGI Rating	ESRB Rating	UK PEGI Rating

Knowledge Organiser Year 5/6 French Unit 7: Le week-end Cycle B

Key Language	English
Qu'est-ce que tu fais?	<i>What do you do?</i>
le samedi	<i>on Saturday</i>
J'écoute de la musique	<i>I listen to music</i>
je joue au basket	<i>I play basketball</i>
je mange du gâteau	<i>I eat cake</i>
je regarde la télé	<i>I watch TV</i>
je bois du chocolat chaud	<i>I drink hot chocolate</i>
je fais du vélo	<i>I go cycling</i>
Je fais du roller	<i>I go roller skating</i>
Tu fais....?	<i>Do you do...?</i>
Tu joues ...?	<i>Do you play ...?</i>
Tu regardes ...?	<i>Do you watch?</i>
Je n'écoute pas	<i>I don't listen to ...</i>
Je ne regarde pas ...	<i>I don't watch ...</i>
Je ne joue pas	<i>I don't play ...</i>
Je ne bois pas de	<i>I don't drink ...</i>
Je ne mange pas de	<i>I don't eat ...</i>
Je ne fais pas de	<i>I don't do ...</i>
Il / Elle fait/écoute/mange/boit/ regarde /joue	<i>He/She does/ listens to/ eats/drinks/watches/plays</i>
le matin	<i>in the morning</i>
l'après-midi	<i>in the afternoon</i>
le soir	<i>in the evening</i>
J'aime / Je n'aime pas	<i>I like/I don't like</i>
J'adore / Je déteste	<i>I love/I hate</i>



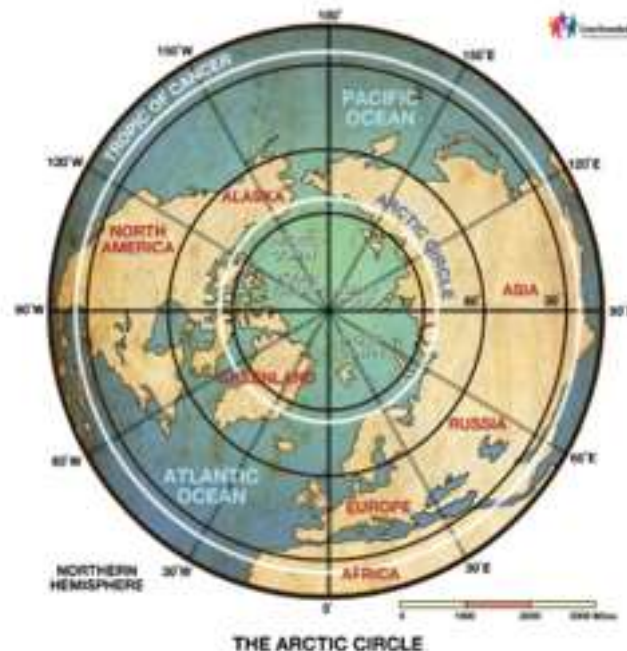
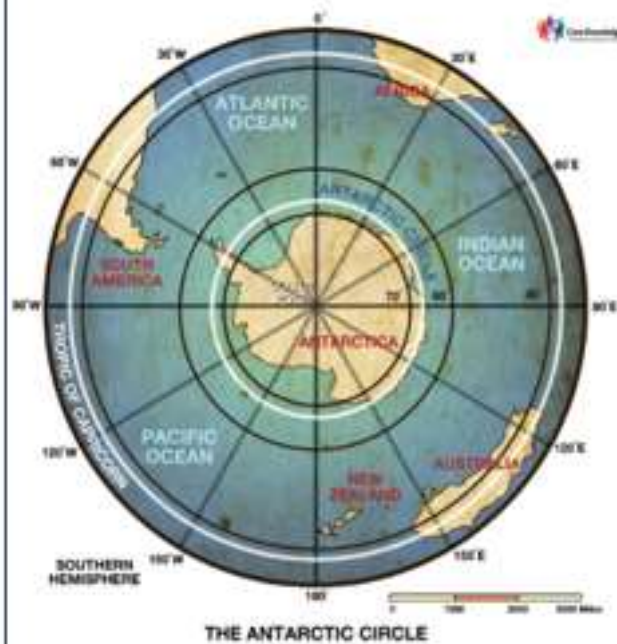
KEY QUESTIONS

Qu'est-ce que tu fais le samedi ?	<i>what do you do on Saturday?</i>
Tu joues au football le dimanche?	<i>Do you play football on Sunday?</i>
Qu'est-ce qu'il/elle fait le week-end?	<i>What does he/she do at the week-end?</i>
Tu aimes jouer au tennis?	<i>Do you like playing tennis</i>

Knowledge Organiser- Spatial Sense – Geography - Year 5/6 – Cycle B

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Longitude	Imaginary lines parallel to the prime meridian line that help map makers locate places with accuracy. (Vertical lines)
Latitude	Imaginary lines parallel to the equator that help map makers to locate places with accuracy. (Horizontal lines)
Axis	An imaginary line around which the Earth rotates.
The Poles	The two locations on the surface of the Earth that are at the Northern and Southern ends of the axis of rotation.
Tropic of Cancer	The line of latitude 23° north of the equator.
Tropic of Capricorn	The line of latitude 23° south of the equator.
Prime Meridian	The line of longitude at 0°.
Time Zone	A range of longitude that shares a common time.
Map Projection	A method that represents the Earth on a flat surface.

Key Knowledge
I understand that the lines of longitude and latitude divide the world into sections.
I understand that lines of latitude tell us about the climate as further from the equator the colder a region is.
I understand that the world is divided into 24 time zones.
I understand that map projection is a method that involves representing our spherical Earth on a flat piece of paper.
I know that maps can help us to understand data and information about places, people and the environment.



Knowledge Organiser- World War One – History - Year 5/6 – Cycle B

Key vocabulary	Definition
Imperialism	When a country increases its power and influence by colonising (taking over) another country.
Alliance	A union or relationship formed between countries/ organisations, to benefit them both
Mechanised warfare	The use of armoured fighting vehicles in modern warfare. Sometimes referred to as 'armoured' or 'tank' warfare.
Chemical warfare	The use of the toxic chemicals to kill or injure enemies. In WWI, Chlorine, Phosgene and Mustard Gas were used.
Trench warfare	Where opposite sides of the war fight from trenches dug into the ground, facing each other
No Man's Land	The land between the trenches of opposing armies
Home Front	The Home Front refers to life in Britain during WWI
Conscription	A law that says that if you are able to fight in the war, you have to. During WWI, by 1916, all men aged 18-41 had to go to war and fight for their country.
Armistice	An agreement made to stop fighting a war, also referred to as a 'truce'
The war was fought between:	
The Triple Alliance	Germany, Austria-Hungary and their allies
The Triple Entente	France, Britain and Russia

28th June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated

8th August 1914, the Defence of the Realm Act is passed


1916, British Summer Time is introduced

28th June 1919, Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles

4th August 1914, Britain declares war on Germany


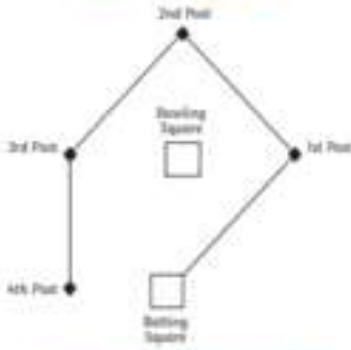


1st July– 18th November 1916, the Battle of the Somme took place

11th November 1918, Germany signed an armistice and the war ended

Key Knowledge	
I understand the causes of World War One.	
I understand that World War One was fought on land, in the air and at sea.	
I know what life was like for soldiers on the Western Front in the trenches.	
I understand what life was like on the Home Front, I know it was a 'total' war and that everyone was involved in the war effort.	
I understand the consequences of World War One and that the peace treaty was the Treaty of Versailles.	
Key People:	
<p>Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary who was assassinated)</p> 	<p>David Lloyd George (PM 1916-1922)</p> 
<p>Kaiser Wilhelm II (The last German Emperor)</p> 	<p>Herbert Henry Asquith (PM 1908-1916)</p> 
Zeppelins	Submarine
	

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Rounder	The unit of scoring.
Backstop	The player on the fielding side who stands behind the live batter (the batter who is batting).
Retrieve	To go and get the ball back into the field of play.
Course	The route that the runners have to follow in a cross-country race.
Fartlek	A method used to complete a distance that uses a variety of paces, such as sprinting, jogging and walking.

Skill development	
ROUNDERS	CROSS-COUNTRY
Be able to strike a ball with increasing consistency.	Be able to choose the best pace for a running event.
Be able to work collaboratively with other players to get batters out.	Understand and apply the long term health benefits of physical activity.
Understand and apply some tactics in the game as a batter, bowler and fielder.	Identify my own and others' strengths and areas for development and suggest ways to improve.
Use the rules of the game consistently to play fairly.	Take on the role of coach, official and timer when working in a group.

Skills	
Backstop	
Rounders rules	
Improving health	
Officiating	

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Being Me in My World - Year Five/Six – Cycle B

Vocabulary	
Maslow's hierarchy of human needs	The most fundamental needs at the bottom and the need for self-actualization and self-transcendence at the top.
Empathy	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.
Collaboration	The action of working with someone to produce something.
Legal	Relating to the law. 'A legal requirement'.
Illegal	Contrary to or forbidden by law, especially criminal law.
Lawful	Conforming to, permitted by, or recognised by law or rules.
Democracy	Rule by the people.



Key Knowledge
I know that there are universal rights for all children but for many children these rights are not met.
I can make choices about my own behaviour because I understand how rewards and consequences feel and I understand how these relate to my rights and responsibilities.
I can understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community.

Reflective Questions
Ask me this...
What is your ambition for when you leave school?
How do you feel about some of your needs being met and some of them not yet being met? Do you have a choice in how you respond to this?
Which are the six most important rights you would like us to all share at our school?



R.E. Year 5/6 Autumn 1 Knowledge Organiser – Cycle B
Enquiry: What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Islam	Religious faith of Muslims- founded by the prophet Muhammad
Muslim	A follower of Islam
Allah	God
5 pillars of Islam	The framework of the Muslim life. They are the testimony of faith, prayer, giving zakat (support of the needy), fasting during the month of Ramadan, and the pilgrimage to Makkah once in a lifetime for those who are able. The framework of the Muslim life.
Shahadah	Islamic profession of faith, "There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger": the first of the Pillars of Islam.
Salat	Prayers, said five times a day: the second of the Pillars of Islam.
Zakat	Giving charity to the needy
Sawm	Fasting (giving up food) during Ramadan
Commitment	Doing something on a regular basis and by demonstrating loyalty, hard work and belief. Making a promise or pledge to someone or something



Key Knowledge
I know what "commitment" means.
The 5 Pillars of Islamic faith are: Prayer, Fasting, Almsgiving, Pilgrimage and Faith.
I know the third Pillar is about giving money to Charity and this shows commitment.
I know that fasting and going on a pilgrimage shows commitment
I can explain how I will show commitment to important people and things in my life.

THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM
These are the duties of Islam, the religion of Muslims.

شهادة
Shahadah
 (Faith)

To believe in no God but Allah and that Muhammad is his prophet and the messenger of Allah.

الصلاة
Salah
 (Prayer)

To pray five times each day:
 Fajr - Before Sunrise
 Dhuhr - Early Afternoon
 Asr - Late Afternoon
 Maghrib - After Sunset
 Isha - Night.

الصوم
Sawm
 (Fasting)

To give up food and drink during daylight hours in the month of Ramadan.

الزكاة
Zakah
 (Almsgiving)

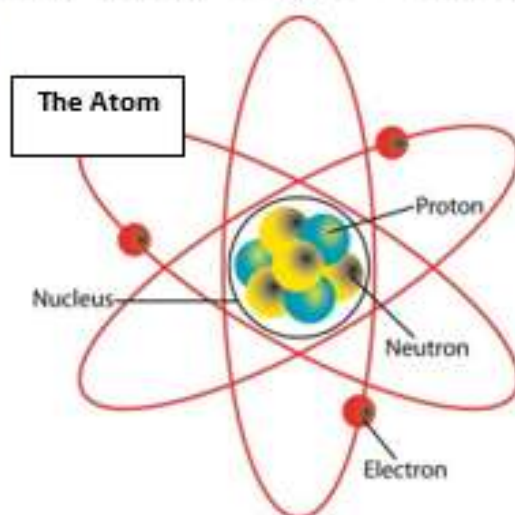
To give a share of personal wealth to help people in need and support the Muslim community.

الحج
Hajj
 (Pilgrimage)

To perform a pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in a lifetime.

Knowledge Organiser – Science – Year 5/6 – Cycle B - Chemistry

Key Vocabulary	Definition
atom	a basic unit of matter and the smallest unit of an element
molecule	molecule is formed when two or more atoms are joined by a chemical bond
proton	particle within the nucleus of an atom that holds a positive charge
neutron	particle in the nucleus of an atom that has no electric charge
electron	particle of an atom that orbits the atom's nucleus and carries a negative charge
nucleus	central core of an atom containing the protons and neutrons.
Periodic Table	table of the chemical elements arranged by atomic number.
elements	pure chemical substance that is made up of one type of atom
neutral	not a positive or a negative charge
compound	compound is a pure substance made up of two or more elements
reversible	Reversible changes, like melting and dissolving, can be changed back again.
irreversible	Irreversible changes, like burning, cannot be undone

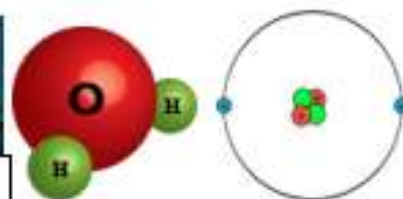


Key Knowledge
I understand how small an atom is and what it is.
I understand what the numbers on the Periodic Table mean.
I know who Dmitri Mendeleev is and how he organised the Periodic Table.
I understand how atoms and molecules move around.
I know the difference between physical and chemical reactions.

**Dmitri Mendeleev
(1834 - 1907)**



John Dalton (1766 – 1844)



Periodic Table of Elements

Atomic Number		Chemical Symbol		Relative Atomic Mass		Chemical Name	
1	1.008	H	Hydrogen	1	1.008	H	Hydrogen
7	14.007	N	Nitrogen	7	14.007	N	Nitrogen

alkali metals	alkaline metals	transition metals	other metals	metalloids	nonmetals	halogens	noble gases	lanthanoids	actinoids
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La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr