

Knowledge Organisers

1st Autumn Term – Cycle B

Art

Computing

French

Geography

History

PE

PSHE

RE

Science

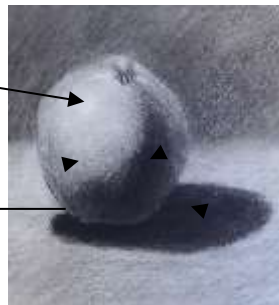
Ash Class

Knowledge Organiser - Light - Visual Arts - Year 3/4 - Cycle B

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Form	Form means the 3d shapes in art. In a drawing or painting an artist can create the illusion that an object is 3d rather than flat.
Tone	How dark or light something is. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3d object.
Shade/Shadow	The parts of an object which are darker.
Highlights	The parts of an object where the light is strongest or lightest.
Mid-tone	Tones between the highlights and shadows.
Cast shadow	Where an object makes a shadow on something else e.g. a table underneath it.
Tints/shades	A tint is a mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is the mixture of a colour with black, which reduces lightness.
Chiaroscuro	An Italian word which means 'light-dark'. A technique which shows very clear tonal contrasts.
Ground	The background colour which is painted onto a surface before starting a painting.
Underpainting	A layer of paint showing the different tones of an object in a painting and painted on top of the ground layer. Underpainting will be painted over with other colours once it is dry.
Burnt Sienna	A deep reddish-brown colour.
Yellow Ochre	A yellowish-brown colour.



Highlight



Shade/Shadow

Mid-tone

Cast shadow

Key Knowledge
I know that artists use tone to show form and drama
I know that Caravaggio used strong contrast of tone to show drama
I know that Vermeer used strong contrast to make paintings realistic
I understand that the great masters used underpainting to add their paint in layers
I understand that form is shown by the way light falls on an object
I know that artists use tints and shade to show form

Caravaggio, Supper at Emmaus, 1601



Johannes Vermeer, The Milkmaid, c. 1658



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Animation	A process by which still pictures appear to move.
Flipbook	A book with pictures drawn in a way that makes them appear to move when the pages are flicked.
Frame	A single image in an animation.
Onion Skinning	A process where the shadow image of the previous frame is present to help you line up the objects of the animation correctly.
Background	A non-moving image that appears behind the animated images.
Play	Press this button to make the animation start.
Sound	Music or oral effects that can be added to the animation.
Stop Motion	A technique whereby the camera is repeatedly stopped and started, for example to give animated figures the impression of movement.
Video Clip	A short piece of film or animation.

Key Learning

- I know how to create animations by hand.
- I know what makes a good animated film or cartoon.
- I know how to add backgrounds and sounds to animations.
- I know how to share animations on the class display board.

2 Animate Animation



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Computer virus	A piece of code which can copy itself and typically has a damaging effect on the device, such as corrupting the system or destroying data.
Cookies	A small amount of data generated by a website and saved by a web browser. Its purpose is to remember information about the user.
Copyright	When the rights to something belong to a specific person.
Digital footprint	The information about a person that exists on the Internet as a result of their online activity.
Email	Messages sent by electronic means from one device to one or more people.
Identity theft	When a person pretends to be someone else.
Malware	Software that is specifically designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorized access to a computer system.
Phishing	Practice of sending email pretending to be from reputable companies in order to persuade individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords and credit cards numbers.
Plagiarism	When you use someone else's words or ideas and pass them off as your own.
Spam	Messages sent over the Internet, typically to many users, for the purposes of advertising, phishing or spreading malware.

Key Learning

- I know how to protect myself from online identity theft.
- I know that information put online leaves a digital footprint or trail and that this can aid identity theft.
- I know how to identify the risks and benefits of installing software including apps.



Knowledge Organiser Year 3/4 French

Unit 7: Encore ! Cycle B

Key Language	English
Il a	<i>He has</i>
Elle a	<i>she has</i>
les cheveux longs, courts, blonds, roux, marron, noirs	<i>long, short, blond, ginger, brown, black hair</i>
les yeux bleus, marron, verts, gris	<i>blue, brown, green, grey eyes</i>
un chien	<i>a dog</i>
un frère	<i>a brother</i>
une soeur	<i>a sister</i>
Il / Elle a (sept) ans.	<i>He/She is 7 years old.</i>
Il/Elle est....	<i>He/She is....</i>
français(e)	<i>French</i>
britannique	<i>British</i>
canadien(ne)	<i>Canadian</i>
intelligent(e)	<i>intelligent</i>
sportif/sportive	<i>sparty</i>
sévère	<i>strict</i>
timide	<i>shy</i>

KEY QUESTIONS

Il/Elle est comment?

What is he/she like?

Qu'est-ce qu'il/elle a?

What has he/she got?

Quel âge a-t'il/elle?

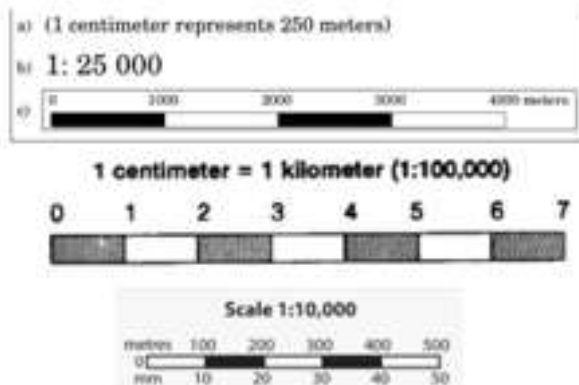
How old is he/she?

Il/Elle est de quelle nationalité?

What nationality is he/she?

Knowledge Organiser - Spatial Sense - Geography - Year 3/4 – Cycle B

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Lines of Latitude	Imaginary lines that help us identify how far north or south of the equator a location is.
Lines of Longitude	Imaginary lines that help us identify how far east or west of the Prime Meridian a location is.
Equator	An imaginary line that shows us the locations that are half way between the north and south pole. The Equator divides the earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.
Prime Meridian	The line of longitude that measures 0° and runs through Greenwich in London.
Tropic of Cancer	The most northern line of latitude where the sun can be directly overhead. Named after the constellation of Cancer.
Tropic of Capricorn	The most southern line of latitude where the sun can be directly overhead. Named after the constellation of Capricorn.
Scale	The representation of distance on a map.



Key Knowledge
I know the difference between latitude and longitude
I understand that a scale allows me to measure between two points on a map
I can use eastings and northings to find places on a map
I know that I can find key places using a map in my area
I understand that changes to the local area have happened over time and that I can see these on a map

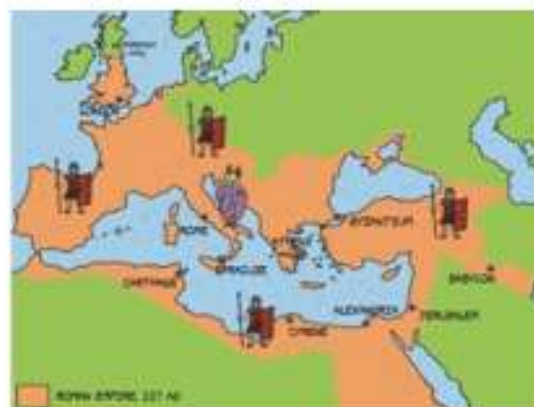
Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn



Knowledge Organiser – Life in Ancient Rome – History – Year 3/4 - Cycle B

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Roman Empire	A huge empire controlled by Rome, lasting between 509 BCE and 476 CE.
Republic	A government where the people are in charge, rather than a king.
Mediterranean	The countries that surround the Mediterranean sea. These were once dominated by Rome.
Latin	The language of Rome, spoken across the Roman Empire.
Pompeii	A small town in Southern Italy that was totally destroyed by a volcano in 79 CE.
Aqueduct	A stone trough to carry water across the country into Roman towns.




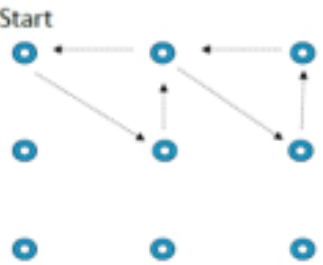
Key Knowledge
I know where Ancient Rome originated from
I understand that Rome started as an absolute monarchy and became a republic
I know that Pompeii, a wealthy town on the Italian coast, was destroyed by a volcano. Archeologists used the remains to find out about life in Ancient Rome.
I know about some of the leisure activities that took place in Ancient Rome including baths, the forum, chariot races and gladiator fights
I know that the Romans spoke in Latin and that this language has influenced many other languages that we speak today



Roman history: a timeline

- 753 BCE Founding of Rome by Romulus
- 509 BCE Beginning of the Roman Republic
- 55 BCE Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain
- 44 BCE Death of Julius Caesar and end of Roman Republic
- 27 BCE Augustus becomes emperor, beginning of Roman Empire
- 54 CE Nero becomes emperor
- 64 CE Much Rome is destroyed by fire
- 79 CE Mount Vesuvius erupts and destroys Pompeii

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Putting	A stroke used with a club called a putter, when you are on or just off the green.
Chipping	A shot used to carry the ball onto, or as close to, the green as possible.
Orientate	To find your location in relation to a map.
Control	In OAA a control is what you look for and are referenced on a map.
Course	The route chosen for the controls which need to be visited in order.

Skills	
Putting	
Chipping	
Symbols	
Course	

Skill development	
TRI-GOLF	OAA
Show how to aim using a putting club.	Be able to accurately follow and give instructions.
Strike a ball with increasing consistency.	Confidently communicate ideas and listen to others.
Use different actions for different shots.	Be able to identify key symbols on a map and use a key to help navigate around a grid.
Provide feedback using key terminology and understand how to improve.	Be able to plan and apply strategies to solve problems.

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Being Me in My World - Year Three/Four - Cycle B

Vocabulary	
Included	To have or contain as a part.
Excluded	To prevent someone or something from entering a place or taking part in an activity.
Democracy	Rule by the people.
Democratic	Relating to or supporting democracy or its principles
Authority	The power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.
Contribution	Something that you contribute or do to help produce or achieve something together with other people, or to help make something successful.
United Nations Convention on Rights of Child	UNCRC is the basis of all of UNICEF's work. It applies to all children and young people under 18. Its aim is to recognise the rights of children and young people and ensure that they grow up in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity.



Something to think about

Key Knowledge
I can understand who is in my school community, the roles they play and how I fit in.
I can understand that my actions affect myself and others; I care about other people's feelings and try to empathise with them.
I can understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community.

Reflective Questions
Ask me this...
How can we make sure everyone feels valued and included in our class?
Is one member of the school community more important than another?
How do you feel about democracy in this school?



R.E. Year 3/4 Autumn 1 Knowledge Organiser – Cycle B

Enquiry: Buddhism - Is it possible for everyone to be happy?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Buddhism	A religion about the need to get rid of suffering
Buddhist	A person who follows Buddhism
Prince Siddhattha Gautama	The prince who founded Buddhism. The first Buddha.
Enlightenment	The understanding of how to be happy and free from suffering.
8 fold path	Buddhists rules to help them live good lives

Key Knowledge
I can say the sort of things that make me happy.
I can explain whether being rich would make me happy.
I know some key facts about the first Buddha, Prince Siddhattha.
I know that Prince Siddhattha was rich but he was not happy - then he found Enlightenment.
I can explain how living by the rules of the 8 Fold Path may help a Buddhist to be happy.
I can give examples of how helping other people can make me happy.



Siddhartha Gautama is known as the Buddha.
He was born in 580 BCE in the village of Lumbini in Nepal.
He discovered true happiness called “Enlightenment” through meditation.
An important rule for Buddhists is to lead a good life which helps others and does not hurt people or animals.
Buddhists believe they will be happy if they help others.



Buddhism started in Nepal near India in about 4 or 5 BC

Knowledge Organiser – Classification of Animals – Science – Y3/4 – Cycle B

Vocabulary	Definition
Organism	A living thing
Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
Spinal-column	The spine or backbone
Exoskeleton	A hard, external shell instead of an internal skeleton.
Endoskeleton	A living thing with a skeleton on the inside.
Cold-blooded	An animal who cannot regulate their own body temperature.
Warm-blooded	An animal that can regulate its own body temperature.
Food Chain	A diagram that shows how plants and animals get their energy
Producer	The start of a food chain. An organism that makes its own food
Predator	An animal that eats other animals
Prey	An animal that is eaten by other animals

Key Knowledge

I can identify and explain the difference between cold and warm-blooded animals.

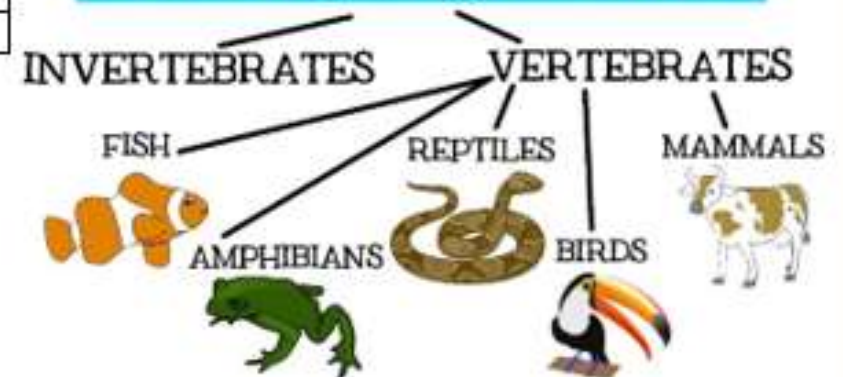
I can explain the five animal classification groups

I understand the differences between each group

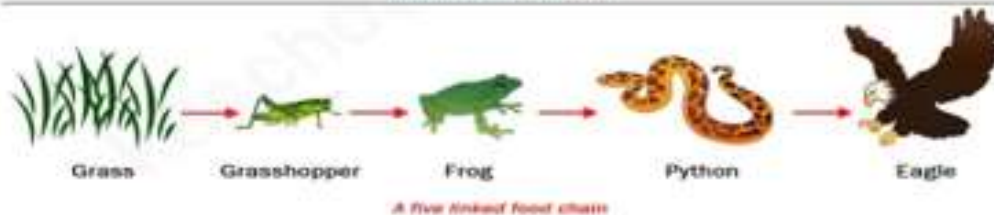
I understand the features of each group in classification

I understand the difference between a vertebrate and an invertebrate

ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION



Food Chains



What is a vertebrate?

Vertebrates are animals that have a spinal column and a skeleton formed from bones. The skeleton holds up and protects the body.

