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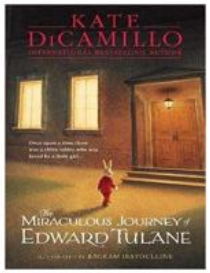
Genre: Losing and Finding Tale

Text: The Miraculous Journey of Edward Tulane.



Talk 4 Writing
Imitate Learn the key vocabulary Draw a story map and box up together Explore toolkits for writing
Innovate Box up the innovated text and make changes. Learn the toolkit features.
Invent Write own losing and finding tale.

Talk 4 Reading
Phase 1 Be "hooked" into the text to activate prior knowledge and contextual reading
Phase 2 Investigation/deepen understanding - access and read the text/s with fluency and expression, show understanding at a deeper level.
Phase 3 Independently complete a reading activity/answer questions in relation to comprehension focus, vocabulary, literal retrieval and inference.

Writing Knowledge Organiser	
Speech to move action on.	"Come on we're going to get caught!"
Complex sentences. A complex sentence consists of a **main clause** with one or more **subordinate clauses.** A **conjunction** connects the clauses. The **conjunction** can appear at various points in the sentence.	There are many mishaps, **because** wizards are careless with potions. **Although** it was cold, **we played on the beach.** **We played on the beach although** it was cold.
Relative clause - used to give additional information about a noun. They are introduced by a relative pronoun like **that, which, who, whose, where, when.**	The house **with** the red door and four chimneys. The rabbit **who** owned a pocket watch. The ship, **which** sailed across the ocean
Short sentences to move events on quickly.	It was midnight. It's great fun.
Sentence of 3 for action.	Edward fell from the ship, hit the water and sank to the bottom of the ocean.
Boastful vocabulary.	**Magnificent, exciting, unbelievable**
Idioms - a common phrase that has an alternative or figurative meaning different to the literal words being used.	**At the drop of a hat** - to do something suddenly or immediately… **It's the best thing since sliced bread** – it's really, really good. **Piece of cake** – very easy to do.

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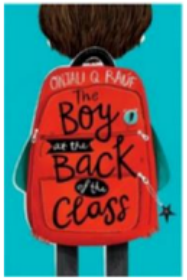
Genre: Recount – Newspaper Report

Text: The Boy at the Back of the Class.



Talk 4 Writing
Imitate Learn the key vocabulary Draw a story map and box up together Explore toolkits for writing
Innovate Box up the innovated text and make changes. Learn the toolkit features.
Invent Write own newspaper report.

Talk 4 Reading
Phase 1 Be "hooked" into the text to activate prior knowledge and contextual reading
Phase 2 Investigation/deepen understanding - access and read the text/s with fluency and expression, show understanding at a deeper level.
Phase 3 Independently complete a reading activity/answer questions in relation to comprehension focus, vocabulary, literal retrieval and inference.

Writing Knowledge Organiser	
Speech to move action on.	"Come on we're going to get caught!"
Connective phrases to guide the reader through the text.	It is known that Meanwhile Fortunately However
Pronouns to avoid repetition	He was disappointed when he heard the news. They are all working together to rebuild the houses. She promised to be home early.
Reported speech	Master Ham **told the** Globe how his cottage at Baycon End had been blown down.
Direct speech	**"**I was just listening to my brother's tale and blow me down; an almighty gust took my roof off**!"**
Adjectives to describe events/people. Help the reader picture what is being reported.	Destroyed by freak weather conditions. An almighty gust Shady characters

Multiplication and Division

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- multiply
- groups of
- lots of
- times
- divide
- share
- remainder
- factor
- multiple
- product

Multiplication and Division Facts

×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Multiply and Divide by 0, 1, 10 and 100

0 × 15 = 0

H	T	O
	●● ●●	●●● ●●

× 10

H	T	O
●● ●●	●●● ●●	

45 × 10 = 450

Th	H	T	O
		●●● ●●●	●●●

× 100

Th	H	T	O
●●● ●●●	●●●		

63 × 100 = 6300

1 × 15 = 15

H	T	O
●● ●●	●●● ●●	

÷ 10

H	T	O
	●● ●●	●●● ●●

450 ÷ 10 = 45

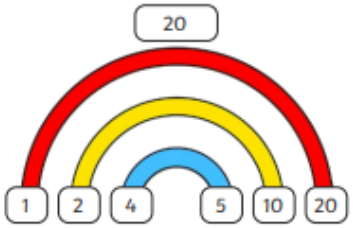
Th	H	T	O
●●● ●●●	●●●		

÷ 100

Th	H	T	O
		●●● ●●●	●●●

6300 ÷ 100 = 63

Factor pairs and Commutativity



The factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20.

The factor pairs are:

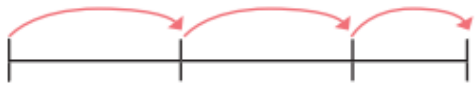
1 and 20 | 2 and 10 | 4 and 5

5 × 4 = 20

4 × 5 = 20

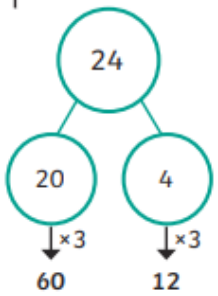
Multiply Using Informal and Formal Methods

10 × 3 = 30 | 10 × 3 = 30 | 4 × 3 = 12



Tens	Ones
●●●	●●●
●●●	●●●
●●●	●●●

24 × 3 = 60 + 12 = 72



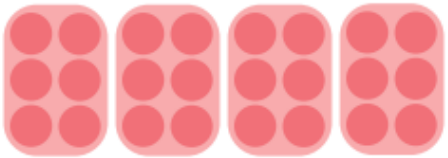
Th	H	T	O
	5	4	3
×			4
2	1	7	2
	1	1	

Multiplication and Division

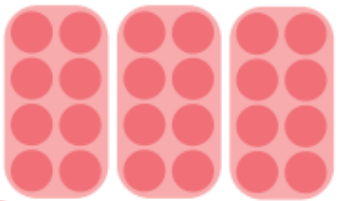
Knowledge Organiser

Mental Calculations for Solving Problems

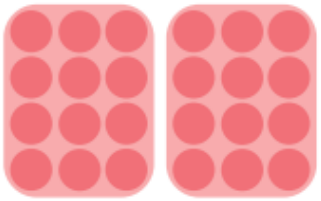
$(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 24$

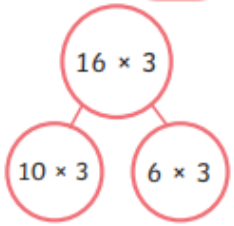


$(2 \times 4) \times 3 = 24$



$(3 \times 4) \times 2 = 24$



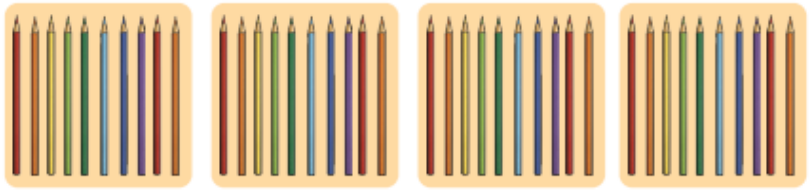


30 + 18 = 48

Integer Scaling

10 pencils

10 x 4 = 40 pencils



75g

75g × 2 = 150g

5 × 7 = 35

350 ÷ 5 = 70

5 × 70 = 350

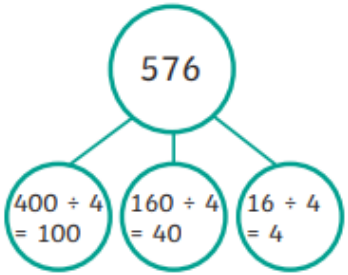
3500 ÷ 5 = 700

Short Division with Exact Answers

576 ÷ 4 = 144

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
100	10 10 10 10	1 1 1 1
100	10 10 10 10	1 1 1 1
100	10 10 10 10	1 1 1 1
100	10 10 10 10	1 1 1 1

There are 69 tennis balls packed in tubes of 3.



$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 3\overline{)\,69} \end{array}$$

69 ÷ 3 = 23

69		
23	23	23

Correspondence Problems

Hat	Scarf	Gloves
2	4	3

Number of different combinations is:

2 × 4 × 3 = 24

Knowledge Organiser- Henry VIII

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Protestant	A division of Christianity. Protestantism has simpler churches without much decoration, and the pope is not in charge.
Catholic	Another division of Christianity. In Catholicism, the bible is in Latin, the Pope is head of the church, and churches are beautifully decorated with lots of gold and paintings.
Break with Rome/Reformation	When England became a Protestant country and King Henry VIII became head of the Church of England.
Dissolution of the Monasteries	King Henry VIII closed the monasteries and abbeys of England and seized their land and wealth.
Divine Right of Kings	The belief that Kings are chosen by God and are therefore must only obey God.

Young Henry VIII

Henry VIII as king

Reasons for the Reformation	
Money	With the **Dissolution of the Monasteries**, King Henry seized a lot of land from the Catholic church. This amounted at the time to £150,000 added income to the crown.
Power	King Henry VIII became increasingly driven by power through his reign. He believed in the **Divine Right of Kings** and because of this did not believe he should have to answer to the Pope, who is the head of the Catholic Church.
Marriage	King Henry VIII was married to Catherine of Aragon. He believed he should not have been married to her as she was previously his brother's wife. She also failed to give him the son he needed to become his heir. However, the **Pope refused to grant them a divorce.**

The Wives of King Henry VIII

Catherine of Aragon
Married: 1509-1533
Divorced

Anne Boleyn
Married: 1533-1536
Beheaded

Jane Seymour
Married: 1536-1537
Died

Anne of Cleves
Married: 1540-1540
Divorced

Kathryn Howard
Married: 1540-1542
Beheaded

Katherine Parr
Married: 1543-1547
Survived

Knowledge Organiser- Mediterranean Europe - Geography

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Mediterranean	From the Latin meaning 'middle of the land'.
Equator	An imaginary line around the 'middle' of the Earth. The sun's rays hit the equator directly, making the places located near to it very warm.
Latitude	Latitude is a measurement that gives the location of a place on Earth north or south of the equator. Maps sometimes show imaginary lines of latitude to help us locate places.
Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals found in a particular area.
The Gulf Stream	A current of warm water that flows from the Gulf of Mexico in Central America, all the way across the Atlantic Ocean to Europe.
Colosseum	An ancient, giant, oval shaped amphitheatre located in the centre of Rome. It was built during Ancient Roman times and gladiators fought there.
Volcanoes	A crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments and gases erupt from the Earth's crust.
Inhabit	To live or dwell in a place, as people or animals.

Key Knowledge
I know where the main countries are in Mediterranean Europe
I know the climate in Mediterranean Europe is warm and dry
I know that the climate is warm and so oranges, olives, limes and grapes
I know there are mountains in the region and that there are volcanoes in Italy
I know that there are cities on the coast but that they are different in character

Country	Capital	Language	Flag
Italy	Rome	Italian	
Spain	Madrid	Spanish	
Portugal	Lisbon	Portuguese	
Greece	Athens	Greek	
Turkey	Ankara	Turkish	
France (Southern)	Paris	French	
Malta	Valletta	Maltese	

A map of Mediterranean Europe

Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 8: Clean and healthy

Key Vocabulary	
Latin	**English**
hilariter	cheerfully
lūdunt	playing
apodytērium	changing room
tepidarium	warm room
caldārium	hot room
frīgidārium	cold room
recumbunt	lying down
ancillae	slave girls
prūdenter	skilfully
breviter	for a short time
summergunt	plunge
cum amīcīs	with friends
garriunt	chatting
laetae	happy (pl)
pūrae	clean (pl)
discumbe!	lie down!
oculōs aperī!	open your eyes!

Grammar
Words we use to talk about actions are called verbs, e.g. Lepidina **is playing**.
Words we use to add more information to a verb are called 'adverbs'. For example: Scrībo hilari**ter** - I write cheerfully. Adverbs in English usually (but not always) end in -ly. Adverbs in Latin often (but not always) end in -**ter**.

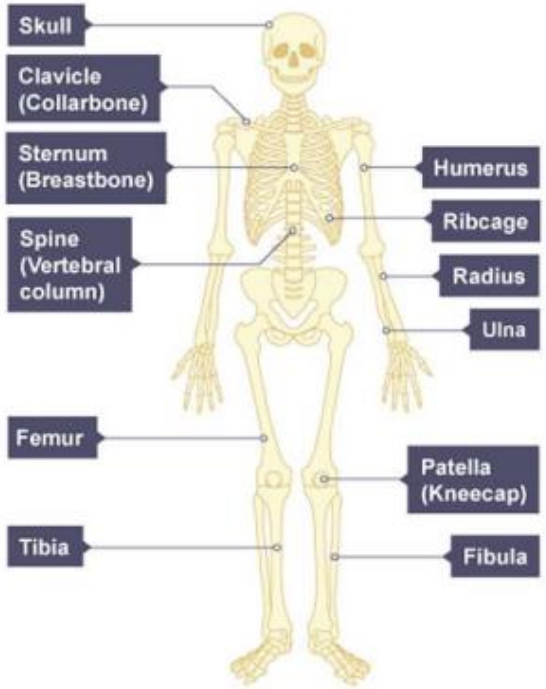
Key Knowledge
To translate a story containing adverbs
To encounter and recognise Latin adverbs
To know that adverbs end in -ter
To learn about Roman baths
To explore the tools that might have been used by Roman doctors
To explore and translate ancient mythology (Odysseus and the Cyclops)

Unit Motto

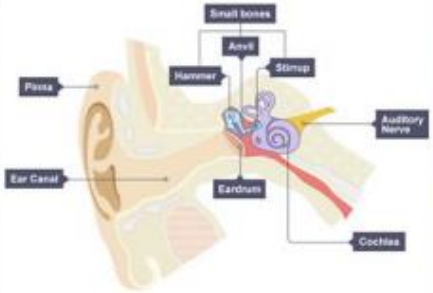
Mens Sana In Corpore Sano = A Healthy Mind in a Healthy Body

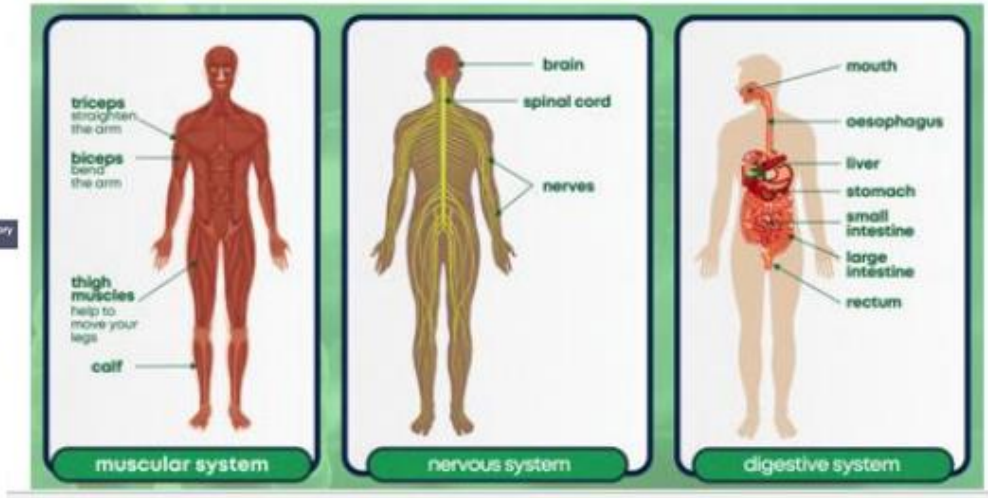
Knowledge Organiser – The Human Body – Science

Key Vocabulary:	
skeleton	*The bony system that gives us shape and protects out internal organs*
cranium	*The hard bone that protects our brain (skull)*
vertebrae	*The bones that make up our backbone*
ligaments	*Join bones to bones*
tendons	*Join muscles to bones*
cartilage	*Protects the ends of bones from damage and wearing out*
joints	*Where two bones meet to produce movement*
marrow	*The spongy substance inside bones*
muscles	*The system that helps us to operate our bones and also involuntarily operates our organs*
voluntary	*In our control*
involuntary	*Out of our control*
nervous system	*The network of nerve cells and fibres which transmit nerve impulse between parts of the body*
digestive system	*The organs that take in food and liquids and break them down into substances that the body can use for energy, growth, and tissue repair.*



Key Knowledge:
I know what the role of the skeleton is.
I can identify some of the bones.
I can identify some muscles and explain how they work
I understand the role of the nervous system
I understand the role of the digestive system
I know how our ears work to help us hear





Knowledge Organiser- Creating Media – Photo editing

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Composition	the way in which a picture is made up.
Digital image	An image (picture shown on an electronic device)
Edit	To change something
Retouch	a technique that allows to obtain another modified image, either to achieve a better quality or more realism, or to obtain a completely different composition that distort the reality.
Font	The style of writing in a document
Publication	Published media e.g. magazine, website etc
Elements	Parts of an image

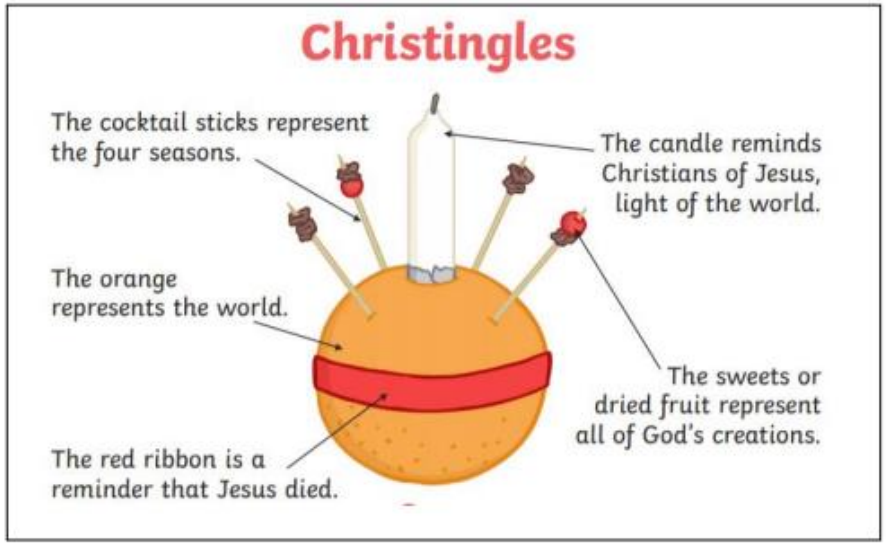
Key Knowledge
To explain that digital images can be changed
To explain why images might be changed
To edit and improve an image
To evaluate edited images
To know how and why some images are fake

R.E. Autumn 2 Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry: Christianity - What is the most significant part of the Nativity story for Christians?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Symbol	**A picture that stands for something else**
Incarnation	**A human form of God**
Frankincense	**Precious perfume used in Churches - representing Jesus' priestly role**
Myrrh	**An embalming ointment – symbolising death**
Christingle	**An orange, tied with a red ribbon, with a candle and 4 cocktail sticks containing sweets. A representation of Jesus being the light of the world.**
Manger	**Feeding box for animals that Mary used as a crib for Jesus**

Key Knowledge
I know that symbols are pictures that represent something.
I can explain the symbols in the Nativity story
I visited a Church to learn more about Christmas symbols.
I can explain what an advent wreath represents
I know what a Christingle represents.
I can say what Christmas or the Christmas holidays means to me.



Knowledge Organiser- Space - Visual Arts

Key Vocabulary	Definition
space	The distance within, around and between things in art.
dimension	A measurement.
height	The measurement of something from top to bottom. This is one of the dimensions.
width	The measurement of something from side to side. This is one of the dimensions.
depth	The measurement of something from front to back. This is one of the dimensions.
3d	Something 3d (3 dimensional) has height, width *and* depth – the three dimensions. You can touch it all the way around.
2d	Something 2d (2 dimensional) has only height and width – 2 dimensions. It is flat. In a drawing the object that is drawn has only height and width.
foreground	The part of a view that is closest to us in a picture.
background	The part of a view that is furthest away from us in a picture.
middle ground	Between the foreground and the background.
detail	A small part in a work of art which is clearly shown e.g. a blade of grass.

Key Knowledge
I understand that artists can create the illusion of three dimensions.
I understand that an artist uses foreground, middle ground and background to create depth
I can find foreground, middle ground and background in paintings that I look at.
I can create an image that has foreground, middle ground and back ground.

Paintings

The Gleaners – Millet (1857)

The Peasant Wedding – Bruegal the Elder

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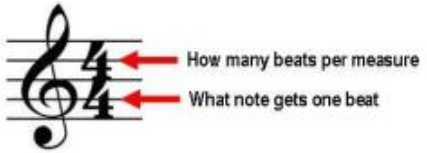
KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER MUSIC EXPLORING FEELINGS WHEN YOU PLAY.

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.
Minim	
Crotchet	
Dotted crotchet	
Quaver	
Pop	A popular genre of music
Folk	Music that originates from traditional cultures
Accent	A special effect in the music on a particular lyric to make it stand out
Texture	Thick or thin musical layers
Legato	Flowing and gentle

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

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



Key Signature: C minor — there are three flats in the key signature

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

Songs covered

- Looking in the mirror
- Take time in life
- Scarborough fair

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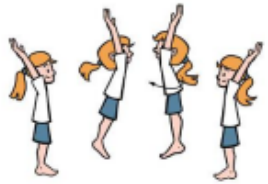
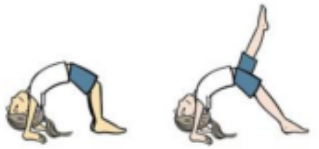
Knowledge Organiser – PE – Gymnastics

Get Set 4 P.E.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Balance	Hold your balances with good extension and clear chapes for 3-5 seconds.
Pathway	Change the path that is used e.g. straight, L shaped, diagonal etc.
Shapes	E.g. tuck, straddle, dish, arch, star, front support, back support.
Inverted balance	An action where your hips go above your head.

Skill Development
To develop individual and partner balances. To develop control in performing and landing rotation jumps. To develop the straight, barrel, forward and straddle roll. To develop strength in inverted movements. To be able to create a partner sequence to include apparatus.

Skills	
Rotation jump	
Straddle roll	
Inverted balance	

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Knowledge Organiser – PSHCE – Celebrating Difference

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Assumption	A thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof.
Judgement	The ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions.
Protected Characteristic	Characteristics that are legally protected from discrimination and harassment such as age and gender.
Courtesy	Treating others with respect, kindness and consideration.
Bullying	Behaviour that is repeated, intended to hurt someone either physically or emotionally.
Cyber bullying	The use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature.
Deliberate	Done consciously and intentionally.
Witness	A person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place.
Bystander	A person who is present at an event or incident but does not take part.

Key Knowledge
I understand that, sometimes, we make assumptions based on what people look like.
I understand what influences me to make assumptions based on how people look and can tell a time when my first impression of someone changed when I got to know them.
I know sometimes bullying is hard to spot and I know what to do if I think it is going on but I'm not sure.
I can tell you why witnesses sometimes join in with bullying and sometimes don't tell.
I can identify what is special about me and value the ways in which I am unique.

Reflective questions Ask me this…
What assumptions have you made before based on how someone looks?
Thinking about an assumption you have made before, what in experiences caused you to have this assumption?
How do we know if it is bullying or not?
What might cause witnesses to join in with the bullying sometimes?
What makes you special and unique?