


Knowledge organiser: English

Term 2 - Information, explanation and persuasion hybrid text



 Pathways to Write keys		
Gateway keys (non-negotiables/basic skills)	Mastery keys (year group national curriculum expectations)	Feature keys (vocabulary, manipulating sentences and tense, structure)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely Apply persuasive language Use passive verbs Link ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices Use clear organisational features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance meaning through selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary Use modal verbs and adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use concise word choices Select language to appeal to the reader Clarify technical vocabulary Adapt formality to suit purpose and audience Provide well-developed factual information for the reader Manipulate style for specific purpose and audience (hybrid text) Include a summarising statement

NC Word List – Years 5 and 6		Developing Vocabulary	
according	frequently	originally	Panthera tigris
bargain	government	especially	breeding
category	hindrance	including	grassland
committee	interfere	affected	swampy
communicate	parliament	definitely	appetite
controversy	persuade	exactly	disease
develop	signature	fewer	rancher
disastrous	sincerely	particular	prairies
exaggerate		accidentally	captive/captivity
		probably	predator
		managed	conservation(ists)
		unfortunately	population

Year 6 - Online safety

Digital footprint	The content someone shares about themselves online.
Digital personality	The person that companies, organisations and other people see based on their digital footprint.
Online reputation	The judgement of a person from information shared by themselves and others online.
Personality	The qualities and characteristics that make you who you are.
Selfie	A self-portrait that a person takes of themselves using a camera on a digital device or smartphone.
Sharing online	The way people communicate (share and receive information) with each other over a computer network, such as the internet.

Before you share online think:

Who do I want to see this?

Is this something I should be sharing?



Do I need to ask someone's permission?

Am I sharing something I know is true?

Key facts

Our digital footprint can affect our online reputation in a positive or negative way.



Using avatars, usernames and not sharing personal information are good ways to reduce both your digital footprint and digital personality.



Mr Fox



Alien man



Scrappy



Lollipop

Sometimes things online can make us feel sad, worried, uncomfortable or frightened.



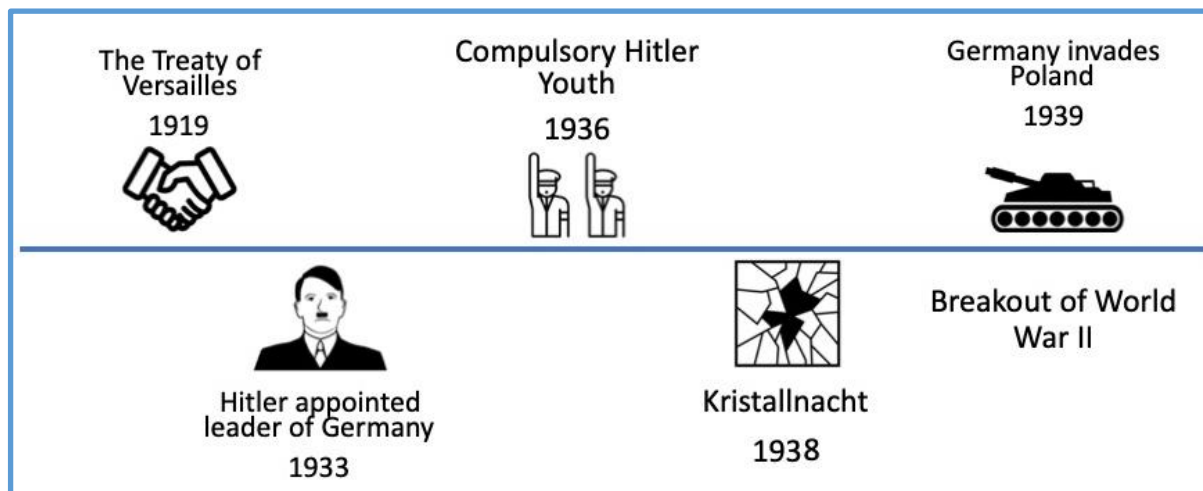
Telling a trusted adult, using privacy settings and blocking/reporting/screengrabbing are some of the ways to get help and make sure any problems online are dealt with in a proper and safe manner.

Knowledge Organiser: History- The rise of the Nazi party and World War Two

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



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



Knowledge Organiser: RE- Gospel and Christmas

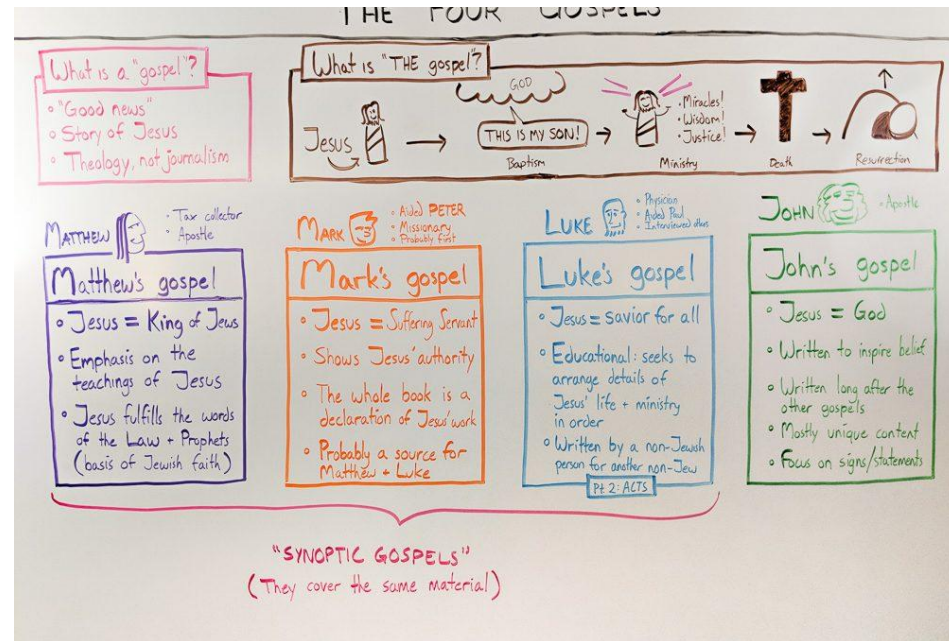
What are the Gospels?



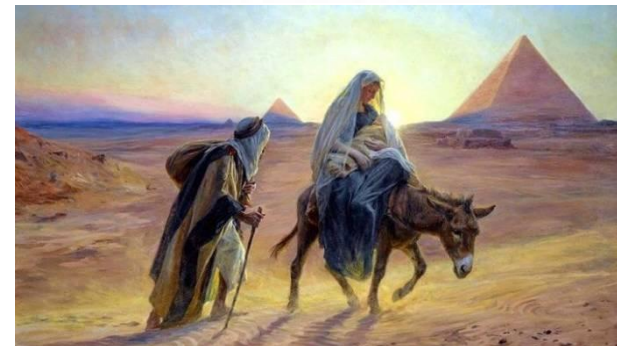
The Gospels are the heart of the Scriptures. The four Gospels are Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. The Gospels bring the Good News of the Incarnation of Jesus Christ and they also herald that Jesus came to fulfil the promises God made to our ancestors, and to overcome the slavery of sin and death.

The Gospels are the main source of information about the life and teachings of Jesus. The Gospels are God's revelation. When we encounter Jesus in the Gospels, we encounter God's most definitive and perfect revelation. Each Gospel presents a unique perspective on Jesus.

Matthew, Mark, and Luke are called synoptic Gospels, which means 'seeing the whole together'. These Gospels are similar in style and share much of the same content.



Agape	The Greek word for 'unconditional love', and the basis for the Golden Rule for Christians, and of Jesus' sacrificial crucifixion.
Allegory/ Allegorical	A means of reading the Bible in a non-literal way, or in other words that the Bible is not to be taken as absolutely factual, but rather that Christians should read the Bible for the deeper meaning hidden within its texts and stories.
Gospel	An account of the life of Jesus Christ, meaning 'good news'. In the (canonical) Bible, there are four gospels, three of which are similar and known as the synoptic Gospels (Matthew, Mark, and Luke). The fourth Gospel, John, is written in a more poetic style and is believed by most biblical critics to have been written later than the other three gospels.



Knowledge Organiser: Science- Evolution and Inheritance

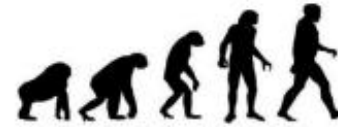
Key idea: **Evolution and inheritance**

Tier 3 vocabulary	
evolution	the process by which different kinds of living organisms are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth
inherit	derive (a quality, characteristic, or predisposition) genetically from one's parents or ancestors
adaptation	the process of change by which an organism or species becomes better suited to its environment
fossil	the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form
organism	an individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form
naturalist	an expert in or student of natural history
geology	the science which deals with the physical structure and substance of the earth, their history, and the processes which act on them
geologist	an expert in or student of geology
biology	the study of living organisms
biologist	an expert in or student of biology
palaeontology	the branch of science concerned with fossil animals and plants
palaeontologist	an expert in or student of palaeontology
Tier 2 vocabulary	
contribution	the part played by a person or thing in bringing about a result or helping something to advance
marine	relating to or found in the sea
theory	a system of ideas intended to explain something
population	the inhabitants of a particular place e.g. a community of animals, plants, or humans
successive	following one another or following others
generation	a set of members of a family regarded as a single step or stage in descent
formulate	express an idea in a concise or systematic way (or create or prepare methodically)

Knowledge Items

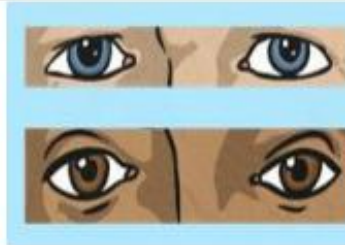
KI1: What was Darwin's theory of evolution?

The theory of evolution by natural selection (first formulated in Darwin's book "*On the Origin of Species*" in 1859) is the process by which organisms change over time as a result of changes in inheritable physical or behavioural traits.



KI2: What is inheritance?

Inheritance refers to the characteristic traits that are genetically passed to offspring from their parents e.g. hair colour, eye colour, height etc. Darwin refers to this as natural selection when the strongest traits survive over generations.



KI3: Fossils provide information about living things from the past

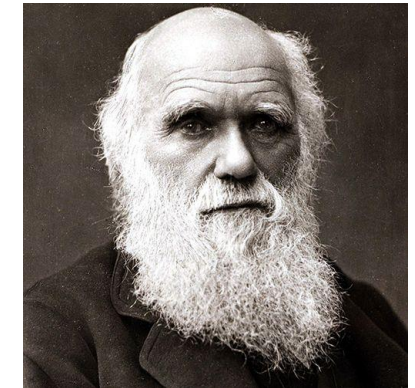
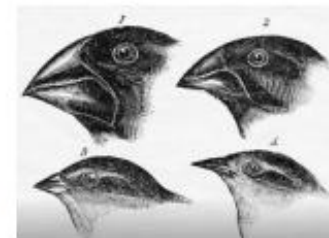
How are fossils formed and what do they tell us about animals and plants that used to inhabit the earth?



Fossils are the impressions of the remains of prehistoric animals or plants embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form.

KI4: Living things have changed over time (adaptation)

Animals change over time and adapt to the surroundings in which they live. Darwin observed that there were many forms of finches that had different beak sizes and shapes. Once he considered the food sources of each finch, he noted the reason for these adaptations.



Important scientists

Charles Darwin

Charles Robert Darwin (12 February 1809 – 19 April 1882) was an English born evolutionary biologist, naturalist and geologist who was best known for his contributions to the science of evolution. He first formulated his theory in his book "*On the Origin of Species*" in 1859.

Mary Anning

Mary Anning (21 May 1799 – 9 March 1847) was an English fossil collector, dealer, and palaeontologist who became known around the world for important finds she made in Jurassic marine fossil beds in the cliffs along the English Channel at Lyme Regis in the county of Dorset in Southwest England.



Quiero - I want

No quiero - I don't want



cocinar

to cook



hacer la cama

to make the bed



lavar los platos

to wash the dishes



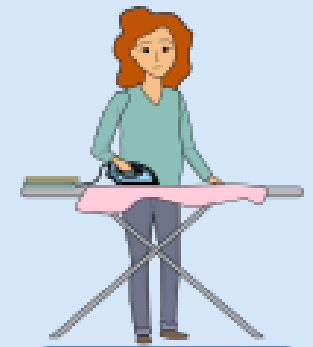
limpiar

to clean



pasar la aspiradora

to do the hoovering



planchar la ropa

to do the ironing

porque es... - because it's...

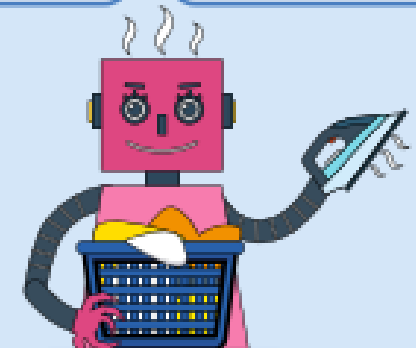
porque no es... - because it's not...

Adverbs of intensity

bastante	quite
muy	very
demasiado	too
completamente	completely

Adjectives

aburrido / interesante	boring / interesting
desagradable / divertido	unpleasant / fun
difícil / fácil	difficult / easy
inútil / útil	useless / useful
peligroso	dangerous



¡Es muy útil!

It's very useful!

¿No quieres lavar los platos? - Don't want to wash the dishes?

¡El Robotamigo está aquí para ayudarte! - Robotamigo is here to help!

¡Es muy práctico! - It's very practical!

Using verbs for purpose

The word **para** means 'for' or 'in order to'. It is used to express the purpose of something. It is followed by the **infinitive verb** form.

El robot tiene manos **para lavar**.
The robot has hands **in order to wash**.

Creating adverbs

1. Find the adjective in Spanish.
2. Change it to the feminine form. If there is no feminine form, use the original adjective.
3. Add the suffix **-mente**.

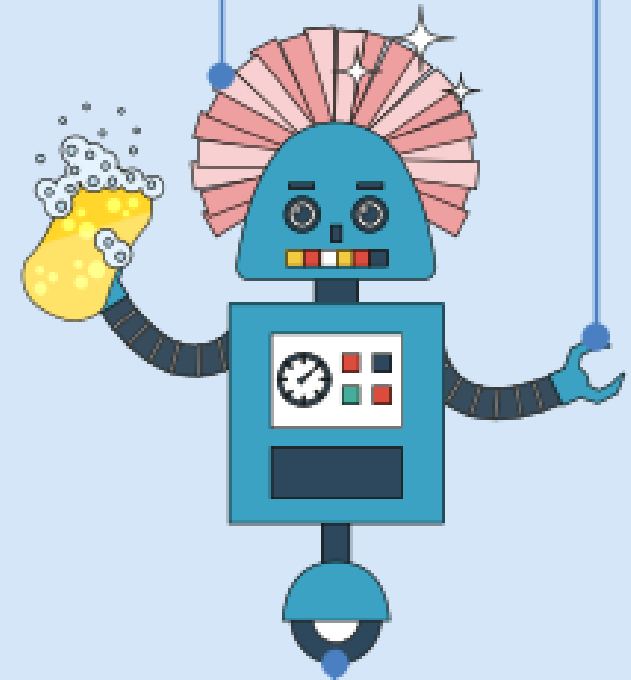
English adjective	Spanish adjective	Spanish adjective (feminine form)	Spanish adverb (add -mente suffix)
quick	rápido	rápida	rápidamente

pelo para limpiar eficazmente

hair in order to clean efficiently

manos para lavar cuidadosamente

hands in order to wash carefully



ruedas para moverse rápidamente

wheels in order to move quickly