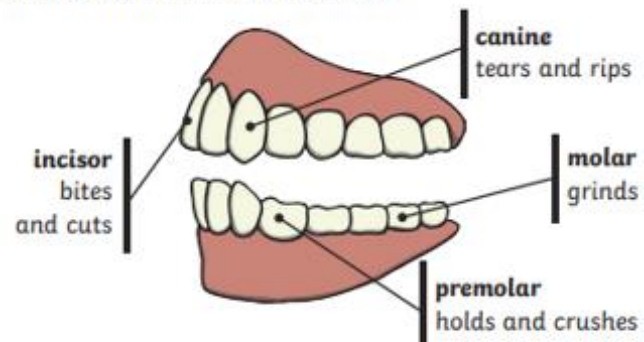


Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

digest	Break down food so it can be used by the body.
oesophagus	A muscular tube which moves food from the mouth to the stomach.
stomach	An organ in the digestive system where food is broken down with stomach acid and by being churned around.
small intestine	Part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body.
large intestine	Part of the intestine where water is absorbed from remaining waste food. Stools are formed in the large intestine.
rectum	Part of the digestive system where stools are stored before leaving the body through the anus.

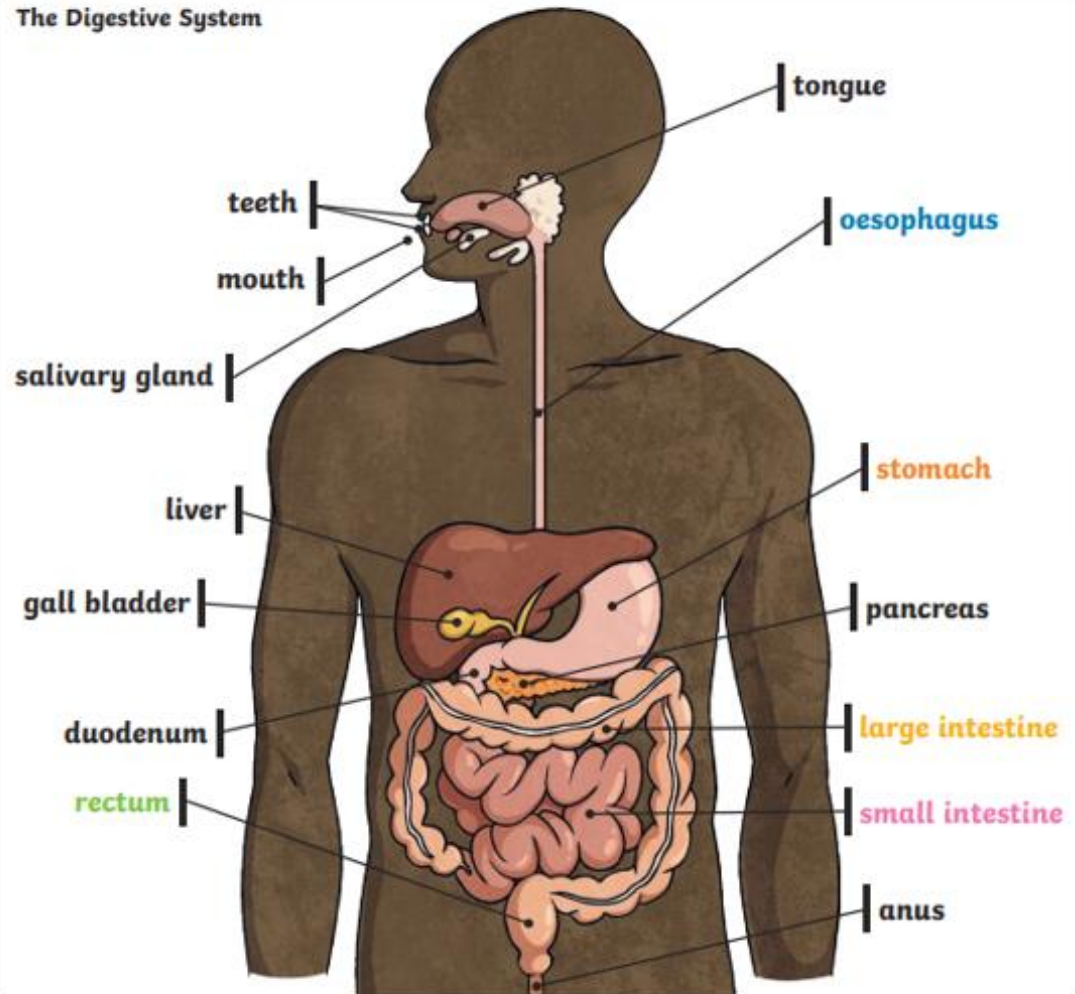
Human Teeth and Their Functions



Some people have wisdom teeth but they have no function now.

Key Knowledge

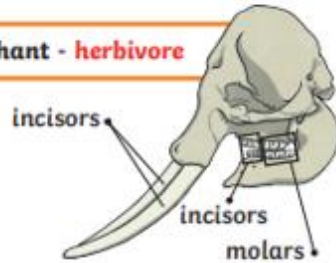
The Digestive System



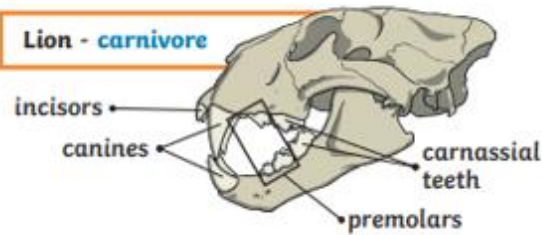
Key Knowledge

The teeth of an animal are designed to eat different foods depending on the diet of the animal. Examples of a **herbivore**, a **carnivore** and an **omnivore** skull:

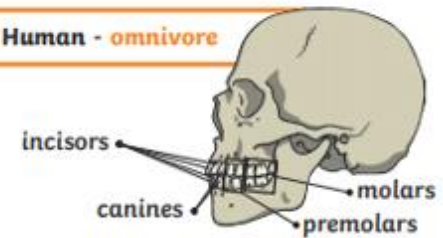
Elephant - herbivore



Lion - carnivore

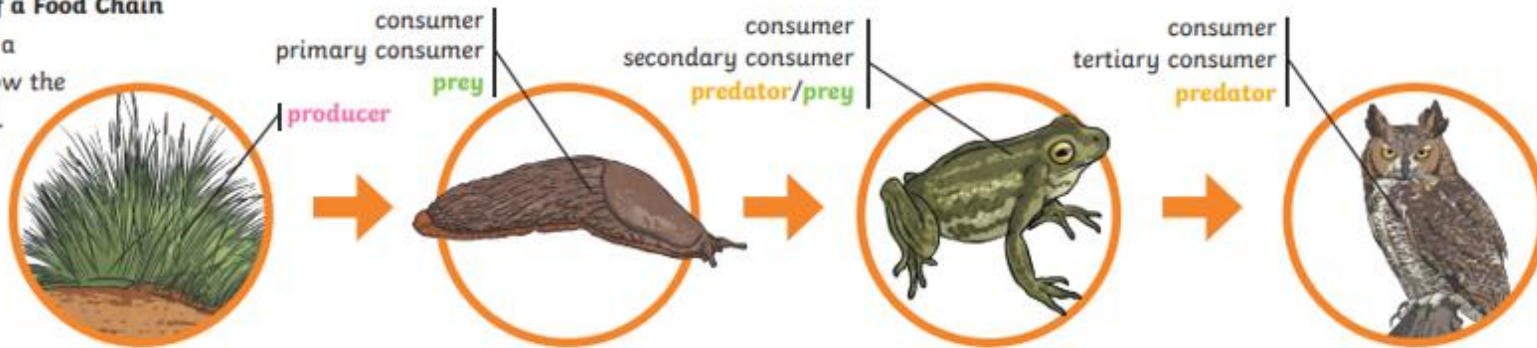


Human - omnivore



An Example of a Food Chain

The arrows in a food chain show the flow of energy.



Key Vocabulary

herbivore	An animal that eats plants.
carnivore	An animal that feeds on other animals.
omnivore	An animal that eats plants and animals.
producer	A plant that produces its own food.
predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals.
prey	An animal that gets hunted and eaten by another animal.

To help prevent tooth decay:

- limit sugary food and drink;
- brush teeth twice daily using a fluoride toothpaste;
- visit your dentist regularly.



Knowledge Organiser-RE- Hinduism-What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today?

Vocabulary

Hinduism	Hinduism is the world's oldest major religion. Some traditions of Hinduism date back more than 3,000 years. Over the centuries, however, its followers—called Hindus—have accepted many new ideas and combined them with the old ones. More than 900 million people practice Hinduism worldwide. Most of them live in India, where Hinduism began.
Vegetarian	Hinduism does not require a vegetarian diet (a vegetarian does not eat meat), but many Hindus avoid eating meat because they believe that it minimises hurting other life forms.
Karma	Hindus believe life is a cycle of birth, death and rebirth, with our actions in this life, our "karma", effecting our future incarnations. Kindness leads to good karma, whilst selfishness leads to bad karma.
Puja	Hindu worship.
Deities	The word in English often used for Hindu gods and goddesses. Deity means god.
Murtis	The statues or images of the Hindu deities. Hindus believe that during worship, the spirit or presence of God comes into the murti.
Dharma	In Hinduism, 'dharma' means duty, religion, virtue and morality; it is a central part of a Hindu's daily life.
Moksha	The ultimate aim of Hinduism is to leave the cycle of rebirth and become one with the god Brahma. This is called Moksha.

Puja Tray

Each shrine contains a puja tray which holds important items:

- Bell – The worshippers ring the bell to let God know that they are ready for puja;
- Incense and holder – The incense burns and gives off a pleasant smell;
- Diva lamp – The lamp is lit to remind everyone that God is with them;
- Water containers and spoon – To show respect, water is offered to the gods on a spoon;
- Kum kum powder – Hindu worshippers use it to mark their foreheads as a sign of respect to the gods. They also mark the foreheads of the gods on their shrine.



Brahman



Hindus believe in one supreme God, Brahman, the creator of everything. The gods of the Hindu faith represent different expressions of Brahman.



The Aum symbol is the most important of the Hindu symbols.



Knowledge Organiser- Local History-The Tudors in Kent! History (year 4)

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.
Reformation	When England became a Protestant country and King Henry VIII became head of the Church of England.
monarch	A sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor.
primogeniture	A rule that the first born son of the ruling King or Queen would become the King upon the monarch's death.
accession	The act or process by which someone rises to a position of honour or power.
treason	The crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government.

The Wives of King Henry VIII



Catherine of Aragon
Married: 1509-1533
Divorced.



Anne of Cleves
Married: 1540-1540
Divorced.



Anne Boleyn
Married: 1533-1536
Beheaded



Kathryn Howard
Married: 1540-1542
Beheaded



Jane Seymour
Married: 1536-1537
Died



Katherine Parr
Married: 1543-1547
Survived.

Hever Castle

Hever Castle is most famous for being the childhood home of Henry VIII's second wife, Anne Boleyn.



Chiddingstone

Chiddingstone is one of Kent's oldest villages and one of the best examples of Tudor living today.

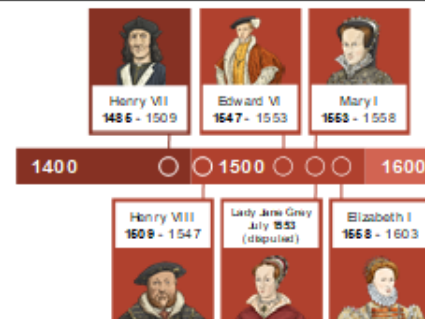


Penshurst Place

Henry VIII used Penshurst Place as a hunting lodge whilst he was courting Anne Boleyn. There is a room in Penshurst Place named after Queen Elizabeth I as this is where she would hold audience when she visited.



Tudor Timeline



Knowledge Organiser – Art from Western Africa

Key Vocabulary	Definition
peoples	Members of a particular nation or community.
ceremony	A social or religious occasion often celebrating a particular event.
Bamana peoples	A group of peoples living mainly in Mali, Western Africa.
headdress	A covering for the head, especially worn in ceremonies.
Edo peoples	A group of peoples living mainly in southern Nigeria.
Benin City	A city in southern Nigeria, West Africa. Benin City flourished from the 14 th -17 th centuries as the centre of the Benin Kingdom.
plaque	A flat, decorated slab, often square or rectangle that is fixed, to a wall or other surface and remembers an event or a person.
relief	Where sculptures stick out from a flat surface, rather than being made all the way around
cast	The process of making an object by shaping liquid metal in a mould.
brass	A metal made by mixing two other metals, copper and zinc.
ivory	A hard, white substance, made from the tusks of elephants, which can be carved.

Countries in Western Africa



Art



Antelope Headdress, Mali (Bamana peoples) 19th century/early 20th century (Metropolitan Museum of Art, U.S.)



Benin Plaque, Nigeria (Edo peoples) 16th century (British Museum)



Benin Ivory Mask of Queen Mother, Nigeria (Edo peoples) 16th century (British Museum)



Benin Ivory Salt Cellar, Nigeria (Edo peoples) 17th century (British Museum)

Computational thinking

Abstraction	Identifying the important detail and ignoring irrelevant information.
Algorithm design	Creating a formula or set of instructions to solve the problem.
Code (computer)	A set of instructions written in programming language, to tell a computer what to do.
Code blocks	A visual representation for a section of code that performs a certain job. They can be snapped together to build a program.
Computational thinking	A method of tackling a complex problem, to devise a solution which both computers and humans can understand.
Computer	Electronic machines that accept and process information to produce an output, and then store the results.
Decompose	To break something down into smaller chunks.
Pattern recognition	Identifying similarities and recurrences in data.
Problem	A matter or situation that needs to be resolved.
Sequence	A set order or pattern for something to follow.

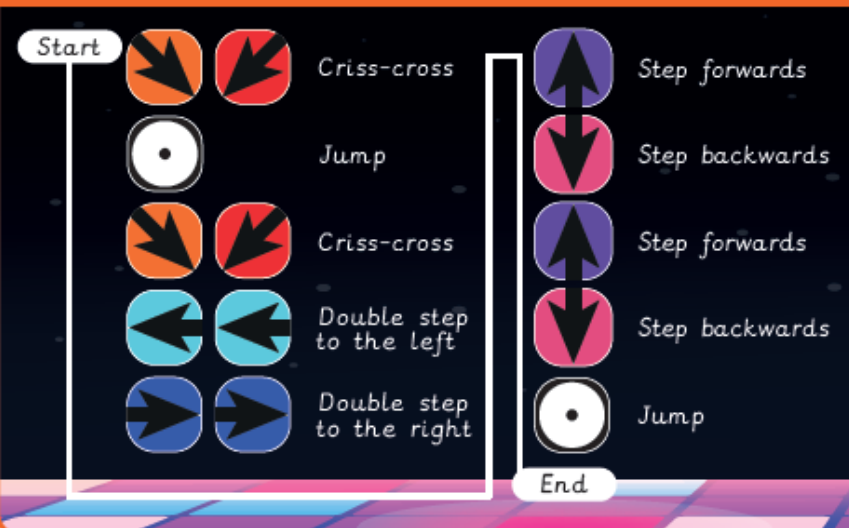
Key facts



Data without any identification, order or sequence.



Sequence of dance moves:



Decomposition:



Pattern recognition:

