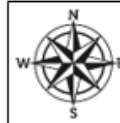


Continents and Oceans



Knowledge organiser - comparing London with the Amazon Rainforest

Amazon Rainforest	London
Equatorial climate - hot and wet	Seasonal (temperate) climate
Trees, vegetation, tracks	Buildings (houses/schools/shops etc) parks, lakes, bridges, roads
Dwellings - communal Shabono	Houses and flats, not communal
Amazon River	River Thames
Indigenous people	Multicultural
Hunter/gatherers	Many different jobs
Mainly plant based diet with some meat and fish.	Varied diet with influences from many cultures.



A compass can help you explain where a place is located.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Continent	One of the earth's seven major areas of land. The continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America.
Ocean	The vast body of saltwater covering about three quarters of the earth's surface. The major divisions of this body of water are the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Southern and Arctic Oceans.
Physical Feature	A physical feature is one of an area's natural physical features, like mountains, lakes, and rivers.
Human Feature	A human feature is one of an area's man-made features such as settlements, buildings, canals, roads, ports, factories.
Climate	The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time is known as the climate. An area's climate determines what kinds of plants can grow and what kinds of animals can survive there.
Capital City	A capital city is a city or town, which serves as the location of the government's central meeting place and offices. Most of the country's leaders and officials work in the capital city.
Rainforest	Tropical rainforests are forests with tall trees, warm climates, and lots of rain.
Yanomami	An indigenous tribe living in the Amazon Rainforest.
Shabono	A Yanomami dwelling.
Equator	The Equator is an imaginary line going around the middle of Earth.



Map of **South America** showing location of the **Yanomami Tribe**.



Map of the **United Kingdom** showing capital cities including **London**.

South and Central American Art

Diego Rivera



Frida Kahlo



Leonora Carrington



fresco



tropical



Joaquin Torres Garcia



Carlos Paez Vilaro

Brazil

Beatriz Milhazes



Uruguay



candombe carnival



www.twinkl.co.uk

Textiles - Puppets

Decorate	To add details to a design to improve its appearance.
Design	To make, draw or write plans for something.
Fabric	A natural or man-made woven or knitted material that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material.
Glue	A sticky liquid that can join two things together.
Model	A practise version, often on a smaller scale, that lets you test out your idea and see how it will look and work.
Hand puppet	A toy that you can make move by putting your hand inside it
Safety pin	A 'U' shaped pin with a cap where the needle slots in securely after fastening.
Stencil	A shape that you can draw around.
Technique	A way of doing something to complete a task.
Template	A stencil which you use to help you draw a shape more easily on to different materials.

Did you know?

Puppets were first invented over 3,000 years ago in Egypt.

They were made out of clay.



Key facts

Kapow
Primary

You will use a variety of techniques to create your puppet including cutting, gluing, stapling and pinning.



What colour fabric will you choose for your puppet?
What colour hair will your puppet have?
What kind of eyes, nose and ears will your puppet have?



Music - Call and response (Animals)



call and response:

One person sings or plays something and others sing or play something back, in reply.



my turn

What sound does
a lion make?



your turn

Roar!

dynamics:

The volume of a piece of music.



sound pattern:

When long and short sounds repeat in a certain way.



clap



clap



clap



clap

I

am

growling



I

am

growling



I

am

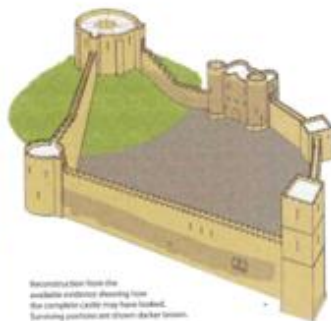
growling



Knowledge Organiser- Year 2 Tonbridge – Local History





Vocabulary	
Word	Definition
Battle of Hastings	A battle between the King of England – Harold Godwinson and the Norman King William fought 1066
Bayeux Tapestry	A tapestry telling the story of the Battle of Hastings created in Bayeux in France.
Magna Carta	An agreement between King John and the Barons signed 15 th June 1215
Doomsday book	A record of who land belonged to written in 1088
Civil War	A war between King Charles 1 and Parliament between 1642-1651
Parliament	A group of people who govern and create laws
Motte and Bailey Castle	A fortification with a keep built on a hill (mound) with a courtyard (Bailey) surrounded by a ditch (motte) and wooden wall.
Barons	A nobleman who owns land
Normans	People who came from Northern France

Tonbridge Motte and Bailey Castle



Key People-What did they do?



William the Conqueror		A Norman King who defeated Harold Godwinson and conquered England in 1066 in the Battle of Hastings
Richard Fitzgilbert		A kinsman of William the Conqueror. <u>He built</u> Tonbridge Castle.
King John I		The king who signed the Magna Carta. He burnt down Tonbridge Castle.
King Charles I		The king who fought against parliament and was beheaded.

RSE & PSHE: Economic wellbeing



bank account card



diversity



government



income



need



quality



secure



skill



want



workplace

Adults might have different income sources.



A need is a must have and a want is something people would like to have.

When people have paid for the things they need, they might have enough money left over for the things they want.

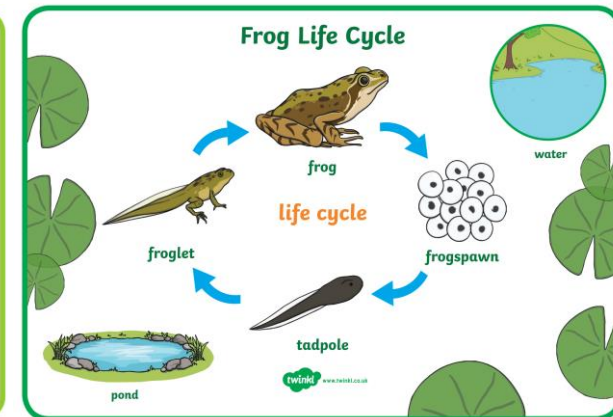
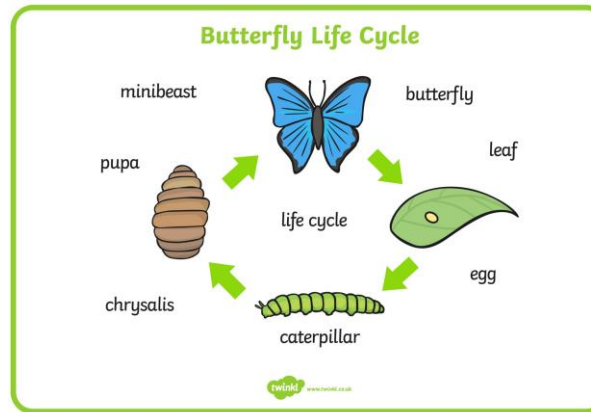
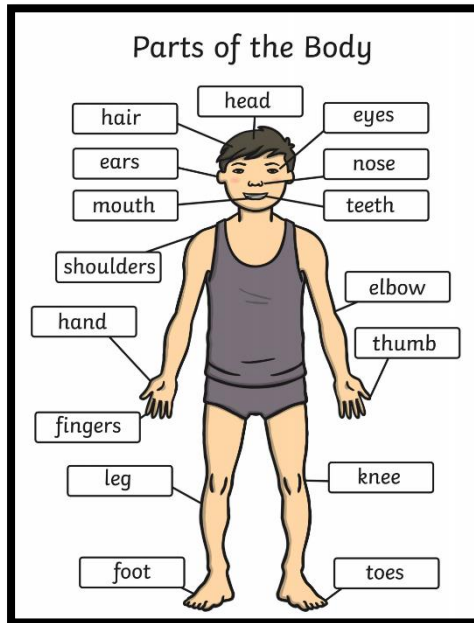
Everyone has different skills and we are all unique.



Equal opportunities mean that everyone has a fair chance at doing things they want and are treated with respect and kindness.



Term 4 Science Knowledge Organiser



The Seven Characteristics of Living Things

- Move**: Animals have different ways of moving. Plants turn towards the sun and some open and close their petals at different times of the day.
- Reproduce**: Animals lay eggs or have live bobbies. Plants make seeds that can grow into new plants or grow new plants called plantlets.
- Respond to Stimuli**: Animals can escape from danger or find shelter. Plants can repair themselves when they are damaged.
- Take on Nutrients**: Animals eat and digest foods. Plants make their own food using the sun's light, carbon dioxide gas and water from the ground.
- Excrete Waste**: Plants and animals both get rid of excess gas and water.
- Respire**: Plants and animals use oxygen in the air which goes into their tissues and cells.
- Grow**: Animals grow from babies into adults. Seeds and plantlets grow into plants.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Classification	The scientific way of sorting and grouping living things.
Lifecycle	The stages of growth of a living thing.
Egg	The first stage of many animal lifecycles, including invertebrates, amphibians, birds and reptiles.
Larva	Immature, active form of an insect that forms the stage between egg and pupa. Usually it differs greatly from the adult. E.g caterpillar/grub
Pupa	Insect in its inactive immature form between larva and adult, e.g. a butterfly chrysalis.
Adult	Mature form of an animal.
Invertebrates	Animals without backbones including all insects, spiders, molluscs and annelids.
Vertebrates	Animals with backbones including amphibians, reptiles, mammals and birds.
Diet	The variety of foods an animal needs to stay healthy. Different animals have different diets (herbivores eat only plants, carnivores eat only meat and omnivores eat both).
Hygiene	The things that we do to keep us health and prevent us from catching diseases, particularly through cleanliness.

RE Term 4 Knowledge Organiser



Key Vocabulary	
Christians	People who follow the religion Christianity.
Salvation	Salvation means to 'save' or 'rescue'
Easter	A Christian festival where Christians remember when Jesus died on the cross and came back to live again.
Crucifixion	A way that Roman soldiers killed people.
Tomb	A place where bodies were put when someone had died.
Resurrection	A word used to describe how Jesus came back to life after dying on the cross.
Forgiveness	When someone chooses to forgive another person for something they have done wrong against them.

The Easter Story

