
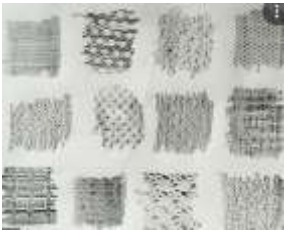













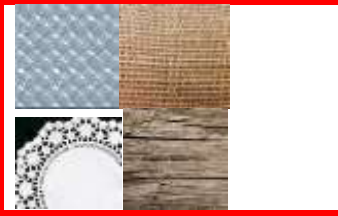



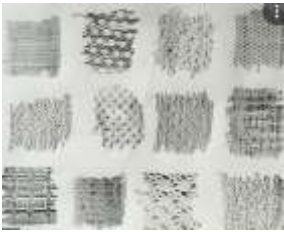
























# Knowledge Organiser – Art ‘Far and Wide’ Year 1

Article 31 I have the right to play and relax by doing things like sports, music and drama.

Key Knowledge and Skills	Key vocabulary		Cultural Heritage
<p><u>What you will need to know</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* How to hold the scissors correctly.</li> <li>* How to cut along longer straight lines, curves and shapes.</li> <li>* How to stick different layers of materials on a background.</li> <li>* How to cut and stick string on a background.</li> </ul>  <p><u>How to make a rubbing.</u> Make sure the piece of paper is flat on the shape you are</p>  <p>rubbing. Hold it still with an open hand. Use a flat crayon or charcoal to gently pull across the page.</p>  <p><u>How to assemble different textures in a shape to make a rubbing.</u> Look at the collection of rubbings you have explored. Which ones would look best for the boat and the sails? Cut these materials out and put them in your boat outline.</p>  <p><u>How to use a sponge to print the sea</u> Dip the sponge in paint. Make sure its not too wet. Print across your paper, changing the position of the sponge and dipping into different colour blues, greens and whites. Overprint in different shades.</p> 	<p><b>straight</b> <b>curved</b></p> 	<p><b>charcoal</b></p> 	<p><u>Coastline of Pakistan</u></p>   <p>Momim Waseem Khan</p> <p><u>Coastline of Romania</u></p>   <p><u>Coastline of Africa</u></p>  
	<p><b>texture</b></p>  <p>How something feels</p>	<p><b>A rubbing</b></p>  <p>an impression of a design on brass or stone, made by rubbing on paper laid over it with coloured wax, pencil, chalk</p>	
	<p><b>Materials</b> <b>Bubble wrap</b> <b>Fabric</b> <b>Doily</b> <b>wood</b></p> 		


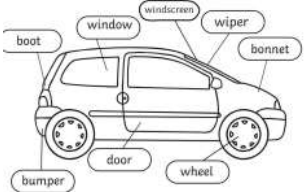

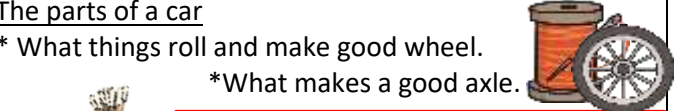










# Knowledge Organiser – Art ‘Far and Wide’ Year 1

Article 31 I have the right to play and relax by doing things like sports, music and drama.

Key Knowledge and Skills	Key vocabulary	Cultural Heritage										
<p><u>What you will need to know</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* How to hold the scissors correctly.</li> <li>* How to cut along longer straight lines, curves and shapes.</li> <li>* How to stick different layers of materials on a background.</li> <li>* How to cut and stick string on a background.</li> </ul>  <p><u>How to make a rubbing.</u> Make sure the piece of paper is flat on the shape you are</p>  <p>rubbing. Hold it still with an open hand. Use a flat crayon or charcoal to gently pull across the page.</p>  <p><u>How to assemble different textures in a shape to make a rubbing.</u> Look at the collection of rubbings you have explored. Which ones would look best for the boat and the sails? Cut these materials out and put them in your boat outline.</p>  <p><u>How to use a sponge to print the sea</u> Dip the sponge in paint. Make sure its not too wet. Print across your paper, changing the position of the sponge and dipping into different colour blues, greens and whites. Overprint in different shades.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="943 368 1211 491"><b>straight curved</b></td> <td data-bbox="1211 368 1585 491"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="943 491 1211 651"><b>charcoal</b></td> <td data-bbox="1211 491 1585 651"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="943 651 1211 874"><b>texture</b></td> <td data-bbox="1211 651 1585 874"> <p>How something feels</p>  <p>Smooth/rough/scaly</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="943 874 1211 1054"><b>A rubbing</b></td> <td data-bbox="1211 874 1585 1054"> <p>an impression of a design on brass or stone, made by rubbing on paper laid over it with coloured wax, pencil, chalk</p>  </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="943 1054 1211 1267"><b>Materials</b> Bubble wrap Fabric Doily wood</td> <td data-bbox="1211 1054 1585 1267">  </td> </tr> </table> 	<b>straight curved</b>		<b>charcoal</b>		<b>texture</b>	<p>How something feels</p>  <p>Smooth/rough/scaly</p>	<b>A rubbing</b>	<p>an impression of a design on brass or stone, made by rubbing on paper laid over it with coloured wax, pencil, chalk</p> 	<b>Materials</b> Bubble wrap Fabric Doily wood		<p><u>Coastline of Pakistan</u></p>   <p>Momim Waseem Khan</p> <p><u>Coastline of Romania</u></p>   <p><u>Coastline of Africa</u></p>  
<b>straight curved</b>												
<b>charcoal</b>												
<b>texture</b>	<p>How something feels</p>  <p>Smooth/rough/scaly</p>											
<b>A rubbing</b>	<p>an impression of a design on brass or stone, made by rubbing on paper laid over it with coloured wax, pencil, chalk</p> 											
<b>Materials</b> Bubble wrap Fabric Doily wood												

# Knowledge Organiser – D and T ‘Far and Wide’ Year 1

Article 29 You have the right to an education which developed your personality and abilities.

Key Knowledge and Skills	Key vocabulary		Cultural Heritage
<p><u>What you need to know</u> * <b>What a vehicle is.</b></p>  <p><u>How a car moves</u></p>  <p><u>Wheels and axles</u></p>  <p><u>The parts of a car</u> * What things roll and make good wheel. * What makes a good axle.</p>  <div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px;"> <p><u>What you are designing and making:</u> A moving vehicle</p> <p><u>What your vehicle must include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It must have wheels and an axle</li> <li>• It must move</li> </ul> </div> <p>* Know what my vehicle will look like and to draw a labelled a picture * <u>With support:</u> how to use a saw to cut doweling safely. * Know what boxes make a good vehicle body. * How to make windows and doors. * How to attach my wheels.</p>  	<p><b>vehicle</b></p>	<p>A thing for transporting people or things around</p>	<p><u>Pakistani painted bus</u></p>  <p>1923 Persu Streamliner designed by Romanian engineer Aurel Persu</p>  <p>Lux Afrique – luxury African car manufacturer</p> 
	<p><b>axle</b></p>	<p>A rod that passes through the centre of a wheel</p>	
	<p><b>design</b></p>	<p>A drawing of something that is going to be made.</p>	
	<p><b>dowel</b></p>		
	<p><b>G clamp and bench hook</b></p>		
	<p><b>attach</b></p>	<p>Fix to</p>	
	<p><b>saw</b></p>		
	 		


# Knowledge Organiser – Geography: Far and Wide Y1

Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	Cultural Heritage																																																								
<div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>The Four Seasons</b> </div> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>autumn</b> September October November                 </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>winter</b> December January February                 </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>spring</b> March April May                 </td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>summer</b> June July August                 </td> </tr> </table> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>autumn</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>winter</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>spring</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>summer</p> </div> </div> <p><b>Daylight</b> hours each month:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Sept</th> <th>Oct</th> <th>Nov</th> <th>Dec</th> <th>Jan</th> <th>Feb</th> <th>Mar</th> <th>Apr</th> <th>May</th> <th>June</th> <th>July</th> <th>Aug</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hours of <b>Daylight</b></td> <td>13</td> <td>11</td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>12</td> <td>14</td> <td>15</td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> <td>14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"><b>What are weather symbols?</b></td> <td>Weather symbols are pictures or signs to help us understand a type of weather eg: sunny, windy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Why are weather symbols used?</b></td> <td>Weather symbols are used as a quick and easy way to show the weather that is happening in a particular place on a weather forecast.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Who uses weather symbols?</b></td> <td>A weather forecaster uses symbols to help explain the weather.</td> </tr> </table> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Sun</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is warm and hot in summer.</li> <li>It is hot in the sun.</li> <li>The sun is orange in the summer.</li> <li>It is hot in the sun.</li> <li>It is hot in the sun.</li> </ul> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Rain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is cold and wet in winter.</li> <li>It is cold and wet in winter.</li> <li>It is cold and wet in winter.</li> <li>It is cold and wet in winter.</li> <li>It is cold and wet in winter.</li> </ul> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Snow</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is cold and wet in winter.</li> <li>It is cold and wet in winter.</li> <li>It is cold and wet in winter.</li> <li>It is cold and wet in winter.</li> <li>It is cold and wet in winter.</li> </ul> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Thunder Storms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thunder storms are very dangerous.</li> <li>Thunder storms are very dangerous.</li> <li>Thunder storms are very dangerous.</li> <li>Thunder storms are very dangerous.</li> </ul> </div> </div>	<b>autumn</b> September October November	<b>winter</b> December January February	<b>spring</b> March April May	<b>summer</b> June July August	Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Hours of <b>Daylight</b>	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14	<b>What are weather symbols?</b>	Weather symbols are pictures or signs to help us understand a type of weather eg: sunny, windy.	<b>Why are weather symbols used?</b>	Weather symbols are used as a quick and easy way to show the weather that is happening in a particular place on a weather forecast.	<b>Who uses weather symbols?</b>	A weather forecaster uses symbols to help explain the weather.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"><b>Seasons</b></td> <td>There are four seasons each year, Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Autumn</b></td> <td>In Autumn, the weather begins to get colder. The leaves start to fall from the trees. The amount of daylight becomes less. This means the daytimes are shorter and the night times are longer</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Winter</b></td> <td>In Winter, the weather is much colder. Sometimes it is cold enough to freeze, leaving frost and ice on the ground. It sometimes snows. Many trees have bare branches as all their leaves have fallen off. The daytimes are the shortest in the year and the night times are the longest.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Spring</b></td> <td>In Spring, the weather starts to get warmer. The leaves begin to grow on the trees and some trees may blossom (have flowers). Plants begin to <u>grow</u> and you may see baby animals like lambs being born. The daytimes start to get longer.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Summer</b></td> <td>In Summer, the weather gets hotter. The daytime is <u>long</u> and the nights are short. Summer has the longest days. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of insects and animals around.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>daylight</b></td> <td>Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Seasons</b>	There are four seasons each year, Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer	<b>Autumn</b>	In Autumn, the weather begins to get colder. The leaves start to fall from the trees. The amount of daylight becomes less. This means the daytimes are shorter and the night times are longer	<b>Winter</b>	In Winter, the weather is much colder. Sometimes it is cold enough to freeze, leaving frost and ice on the ground. It sometimes snows. Many trees have bare branches as all their leaves have fallen off. The daytimes are the shortest in the year and the night times are the longest.	<b>Spring</b>	In Spring, the weather starts to get warmer. The leaves begin to grow on the trees and some trees may blossom (have flowers). Plants begin to <u>grow</u> and you may see baby animals like lambs being born. The daytimes start to get longer.	<b>Summer</b>	In Summer, the weather gets hotter. The daytime is <u>long</u> and the nights are short. Summer has the longest days. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of insects and animals around.	<b>daylight</b>	Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>Des Coleman</b> presents the weather on ITV Central News.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <table style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td> weather</td> <td> sunshine</td> </tr> <tr> <td> rain</td> <td> cloud</td> </tr> <tr> <td> wind</td> <td> snow</td> </tr> <tr> <td> thunder</td> <td> lightning</td> </tr> </table> </div>	weather	sunshine	rain	cloud	wind	snow	thunder	lightning
<b>autumn</b> September October November	<b>winter</b> December January February																																																									
<b>spring</b> March April May	<b>summer</b> June July August																																																									
Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug																																														
Hours of <b>Daylight</b>	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14																																														
<b>What are weather symbols?</b>	Weather symbols are pictures or signs to help us understand a type of weather eg: sunny, windy.																																																									
<b>Why are weather symbols used?</b>	Weather symbols are used as a quick and easy way to show the weather that is happening in a particular place on a weather forecast.																																																									
<b>Who uses weather symbols?</b>	A weather forecaster uses symbols to help explain the weather.																																																									
<b>Seasons</b>	There are four seasons each year, Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer																																																									
<b>Autumn</b>	In Autumn, the weather begins to get colder. The leaves start to fall from the trees. The amount of daylight becomes less. This means the daytimes are shorter and the night times are longer																																																									
<b>Winter</b>	In Winter, the weather is much colder. Sometimes it is cold enough to freeze, leaving frost and ice on the ground. It sometimes snows. Many trees have bare branches as all their leaves have fallen off. The daytimes are the shortest in the year and the night times are the longest.																																																									
<b>Spring</b>	In Spring, the weather starts to get warmer. The leaves begin to grow on the trees and some trees may blossom (have flowers). Plants begin to <u>grow</u> and you may see baby animals like lambs being born. The daytimes start to get longer.																																																									
<b>Summer</b>	In Summer, the weather gets hotter. The daytime is <u>long</u> and the nights are short. Summer has the longest days. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of insects and animals around.																																																									
<b>daylight</b>	Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season.																																																									
weather	sunshine																																																									
rain	cloud																																																									
wind	snow																																																									
thunder	lightning																																																									

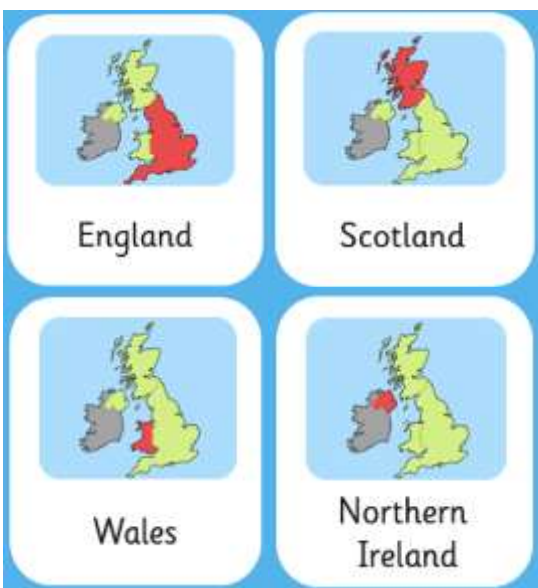
# Knowledge Organiser – Geography: Far and Wide UK Y1

Article 28 You have the right to an education.

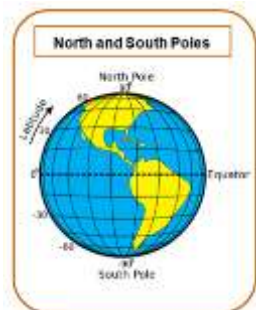
## Key Knowledge



The UK (United Kingdom) is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.




continent      country      capital city      equator



North and South Poles

North Pole  
Equator  
South Pole

## Key Vocabulary

<b>UK</b>	The United Kingdom is made up of Northern Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales
<b>town</b>	A built up area with a name, with defined boundaries and a local government.
<b>city</b>	A larger town that has been given a charter to make it a city. Normally a city has a cathedral.
<b>capital city</b>	A city that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country.
<b>North / South Pole</b>	Location on the surface of the earth

## Cultural Heritage

<b>What countries make up the UK?</b>	The United Kingdom is made up of Northern Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales
<b>How many capital cities does the UK have?</b>	The UK is made up of 4 countries. Each country as it's own capital city. England = London Wales = Cardiff Scotland = Edinburgh Northern Ireland = Belfast
<b>What are some of the major cities in the UK?</b>	Some of the major cities in the UK are: England: Norwich, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham. Wales: Swansea, Bangor. Scotland: Glasgow, Inverness, Aberdeen. Northern Ireland: Derry, Belfast
<b>Which city is the smallest city in the UK?</b>	St David's in Wales is the smallest city in the UK
<b>Which city is the largest city in the UK?</b>	London in England is the largest city in the UK.
<b>What city is Bordesley Green Primary School in?</b>	Bordesley Green Primary school is in the city of Birmingham.



United Kingdom

**UK Cities**

# Knowledge Organiser – History: Far and Wide Y1

Article 29 You have the right to an education which tries to develop your personality and abilities as much as possible.

## Key Knowledge



### Grace Darling

On 7<sup>th</sup> September 1838 there was a huge storm. The paddle steamer SS Forfarshire crashed onto the rocks. Grace Darling and her father rowed out in a tiny wooden rowing boat to the wreck and rescued 9 people. Queen Victoria sent a personal letter to Grace along with a £50 reward. She also received a medal for bravery.



### Christopher Columbus

In 1492 Christopher Columbus set sail to try and find China. Instead he was credited in finding the New World of America. Recently historians have disputed this fact.

What was a longboat?	Longboats were used by the Vikings to <b>travel</b> to other countries.
What were sedan chairs?	Sedan chairs were mainly used by wealthy people. The person would sit on a chair inside a cabin and would be carried by servants using poles.
What was a horse and cart used for?	Horses and carts were used by people to travel and transport goods to other places.
What was a Penny Farthing?	The Penny Farthing was a bicycle that had one large wheel at the front and one smaller wheel at the back.
How did the steam locomotive change lives?	The steam train changed the way people moved goods and travelled. Many city people, even the poorer workers, were able to travel to the seaside for the first time.
Who invented the petrol car?	Karl Benz invented the first <b>petrol engine</b> car.
Who flew the first plane?	The Wright Brothers were the first people to successfully fly in a plane.
What is Neil Armstrong remembered for?	Neil Armstrong became the first human to step onto the moon.

## Key Vocabulary

travel	Moving from one place to another
transport	Carrying people or goods from one place to another
steam engine	A steam engine uses steam from boiling water to make it move. The steam pushes the moving parts.
petrol / combustion engine	Combustion means burning. A petrol engine burns petrol to make it move.
electric cars	Electric cars use electricity to make the motor turn.

rescued	Save someone from a dangerous or difficult situation
wreck	A ship destroyed at sea
survivor	A person remaining alive after an event in which others have died.
heroine	A woman admired for her courage, outstanding achievements or her qualities.
lighthouse	A tower or other structure containing a beacon light to warn or guide ships at sea.

explorer	A person who travels to a new or unfamiliar area
navigate	Travel on a desired course after planning a route
tide	The rise and fall of the sea
sponsorship	A person who pledges to donate a certain amount of money to another person.
Native American	A member of any of the indigenous (natural) people of North, Central and South America

### George Stephenson



George Stephenson developed "The Rocket" an early locomotive and built the first passenger railway. He was often thought of as "The Father of the Railways"

In 1825 the Stockton to Darlington line was the world's first passenger railway.

## Cultural Heritage



### Traditional Transport

Not all countries have the same kind of transport. In Pakistan or Bangladesh you might go around the city in a rickshaw. When visiting Venice tourists like to view the city from a gondola. In Alaska people get around in the snow using a skidoo. Traditional transport in Somalia is a camel while in Romania a horse and cart was used.



rickshaw



skidoo



gondola



camel



horse and cart

### Why do people travel?



People travel to different places and countries for many different reasons eg going on holiday, visiting relatives, trade, exploring new lands, going on pilgrimage, migration to find a better job, escape from war.

## Knowledge Organiser – Year 1 R Be Yourself – 2.2

### Key Knowledge

#### 1. Marvellous Me

- We are all special, we are all different and we are all unique! Unique means being unlike anything or anyone else.
- There can be times when we can feel different to our friends. This does not mean we need to change. Being happy to be ourselves is a way of being kind to ourselves. Not trying to be like anyone else can help us to feel happy inside.



#### 2. Feelings

- There are lots of different feelings. How we are feeling on the inside can affect how we look on the outside. *If we are feeling happy, we might be smiling and skipping and if we are worried, we might be frowning and looking down the floor.*
- It is OK to feel all these feelings.
- If you are feeling very sad or lonely, angry or worried, you can get help to feel better by talking to a grown-up that you trust.



#### 3. Things I Like

- Different things can make people feel different ways. We might feel the same as our friends or we might feel differently.
- We feel happy when we are pleased. It is often when we are doing things we like or when we are with people we like. *What makes you happy?*

*What good feelings do we have that are different to feeling happy?*



#### 4. Uncomfortable Feelings

There are lots of ways we can help ourselves cope with uncomfortable feelings like taking deep breaths or listening to music. It is also important to help our friends if they are feeling unhappy or cross.



#### 5. Changes

- Life changes for us all. These can be happy changes. They might also be changes which make us feel a bit worried or sad. *What changes have you gone through in your life so far?*

*For example:*



- When we are going through any change, it is important to talk to people around us about our feelings and to give ourselves time to cope with the change.
- Remember to be kind to yourself and let yourself feel the different feelings you have.
- 6. Speak Up!**
- What we think and feel will be different from how another person does. This is exciting!

*What would happen if we felt like we couldn't say what we were thinking and feeling?*

- We might feel cross, frustrated or like we didn't matter if we couldn't say what we were thinking and feeling. Sharing our thoughts and feelings can help us feel happy and valued.
- If other people feel uncomfortable or unhappy when we are sharing our thoughts and feelings because we shouted or spoke rudely, they might not listen to us because of how they are being made to feel.



- We must always speak kindly and respectfully to others.

### Key Vocabulary

Word:	Meaning:
change	to become different
comfortable	feeling at ease
confidence	feeling sure of yourself and your ability to do something
consequence	something that happens after you have behaved in a certain way
emotional health	looking after your mind, being aware of your feelings, thoughts and behaviour
feelings	being happy, sad, excited, mad, angry
loss	feeling sad, when you lose someone or something
physical health	looking after your body, taking part in exercise and eating healthy
unique	being the only one of its kind, being special

### Cultural Heritage

**What makes you special and unique?**

Eye colour



Hair colour/type












Favourite thing to do






Article 12 You have the right to an opinion and to be listened to and taken seriously



# Knowledge Organiser – R.E Year 1 – 2.2

Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage																												
<b>Unit 7 - Disposition: Being Courageous and Confident</b>																																
<p><b>1. What is courage? What is bravery?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Courage is owning up and standing up. It is both <b>physical</b> and <b>moral</b>.</li> <li>Courage usually requires choice (not to act) and decision making (E.g when a child who decides to defend another child from a bully)</li> </ul> <p>When have you been <b>brave</b>? How did it feel?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Louisa, aged 6, explains how her Christian faith has given her courage to live with cystic fibrosis. She said: 'When I get scared and worried, I pray with mummy. When I pray and ask Jesus to give me courage, he gives me courage and that makes me feel brave.'</li> <li>What questions would you want to ask Louisa?</li> <li>Can you think of any answers that Louisa might give?</li> </ul>	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When have you been in a difficult situation and had to stand up for yourself or someone else? (E.g. when someone was being bullied)</li> <li>It is very courageous to stand up for something when you could just walk away.</li> </ul> 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Word:</th> <th>Meaning:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>brave</b></td> <td>ready to face pain or danger</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>challenge</b></td> <td>a difficult problem or task</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>confidence</b></td> <td>a sense of trust or faith in a person or thing, or in oneself</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>courage</b></td> <td>the ability to face fear or danger</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Crucifixion</b></td> <td>when Jesus was nailed to the cross</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>disloyal</b></td> <td>not being true</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Easter</b></td> <td>When Christians celebrate Jesus Christ's resurrection</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>freedom</b></td> <td>being free to act or move as one wishes</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>loyal</b></td> <td>being true to someone</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>moral</b></td> <td>to do with what is right and what is wrong</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Peer Pressure</b></td> <td>when people of the same age try to get you to act a certain way, or try to get you to do something</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>physical</b></td> <td>to do with the body</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>promise</b></td> <td>to give one's word</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Word:	Meaning:	<b>brave</b>	ready to face pain or danger	<b>challenge</b>	a difficult problem or task	<b>confidence</b>	a sense of trust or faith in a person or thing, or in oneself	<b>courage</b>	the ability to face fear or danger	<b>Crucifixion</b>	when Jesus was nailed to the cross	<b>disloyal</b>	not being true	<b>Easter</b>	When Christians celebrate Jesus Christ's resurrection	<b>freedom</b>	being free to act or move as one wishes	<b>loyal</b>	being true to someone	<b>moral</b>	to do with what is right and what is wrong	<b>Peer Pressure</b>	when people of the same age try to get you to act a certain way, or try to get you to do something	<b>physical</b>	to do with the body	<b>promise</b>	to give one's word	<p><b>Unit 8 – Being Loyal and Steadfast</b></p> <p><b>Saying sorry</b></p> <p>How do you say sorry in your home language?</p> <p>English</p>  <p>Urdu</p> <p><b>Sorry / Excuse Me</b></p>  <p><b>Maaf Karna</b></p> <p>Romanian</p> 
Word:	Meaning:																															
<b>brave</b>	ready to face pain or danger																															
<b>challenge</b>	a difficult problem or task																															
<b>confidence</b>	a sense of trust or faith in a person or thing, or in oneself																															
<b>courage</b>	the ability to face fear or danger																															
<b>Crucifixion</b>	when Jesus was nailed to the cross																															
<b>disloyal</b>	not being true																															
<b>Easter</b>	When Christians celebrate Jesus Christ's resurrection																															
<b>freedom</b>	being free to act or move as one wishes																															
<b>loyal</b>	being true to someone																															
<b>moral</b>	to do with what is right and what is wrong																															
<b>Peer Pressure</b>	when people of the same age try to get you to act a certain way, or try to get you to do something																															
<b>physical</b>	to do with the body																															
<b>promise</b>	to give one's word																															
<p><b>2. How did Hamza (character in story) show courage?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prophet Muhammad's (pbuh) uncle, Hamza, wasn't a Muslim but he stood by his nephew because he believed that people have the right to <b>freedom</b> of belief.</li> <li>Hamza could have walked away or joined in but he chose to stand up for the one in trouble. This is true courage. The people stopped because they respected Hamza enormously and Hamza said:</li> </ul> <p><i>"When I am on hunting trips and I lie down under the stars, I know that there has to be a God, and therefore let my nephew talk about God without hurting him."</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From that day on, Hamza became a Muslim and protected Prophet Mohammad (pbuh).</li> </ul>	 	<p><b>3. How does the Bible story of David illustrate courage?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bible story of David tells us that David's <b>confidence</b> and trust in God helped him to do a <b>challenge</b> bigger than what he was capable of.</li> <li>Even though Goliath looked stronger, David's enormous courage came from his faith in God.</li> <li>The Bible tells us that Goliath was tall, his coat of armour was heavy and he had an iron point on his spear.</li> <li>David was not as big and strong and was also not old enough to go to war.</li> <li>Why did David trust that God would <b>support</b> him?</li> <li>What did Louisa believe about God that helped her with her illness?</li> <li>Are there any common things in the two stories?</li> </ul> 																														

Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage					
<b>Unit 8 - Disposition: Being <b>Loyal</b> and <b>Steadfast</b></b>									
<p><b>1. What makes a good friend? What sort of friend was Peter?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What makes a good friend?</li> <li>○ What makes a bad friend?</li> <li>○ Why is it important to be a good friend?</li> <li>○ How does it feel when someone is not behaving as a good friend to you?</li> <li>○ It is important to live up to your <b>promise</b> of friendship and to other promises you make to friends.</li> <li>○ Peter unfortunately denied Jesus and let him down.</li> <li>○ In the <b>Easter</b> story, Mary visits the cave after the <b>crucifixion</b> to find Jesus' body gone. Peter sees the empty shroud and both believe that Jesus is alive. They explore empty cave as they try to understand the <b>resurrection</b>.</li> <li>○ <i>How would Jesus' friends be feeling?</i></li> <li>○ <i>What would you do if a friend went missing?</i></li> <li>○ <i>What had Peter done or not done to let Jesus down?</i></li> <li>○ <i>How was Peter feeling because of this?</i></li> </ul> <p><b>2. What makes a good friend? What sort of friend was Peter? (2)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A good friend is loyal and Christians believe Jesus is a loyal good friend.</li> <li>○ What should Peter have done?</li> <li>○ What do you think about Peter as a friend? (<b>disloyal</b>)</li> <li>○ How does it feel when you have been forgiven after doing something wrong that hurts someone else?</li> </ul>	<p><b>3. What makes a good friend? What sort of friend was Peter? (3)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In John 21 1-17, Jesus reappears and spends time with his followers (disciples).</li> <li>○ In this story, Peter has the chance to 'make up' for not being a good friend to Jesus. Jesus asks Peter to care for his sheep and his people.</li> <li>○ Jesus made the first move to allow Peter to 'say sorry' and so that they could be friends again.</li> <li>○ Was Peter a good or bad friend when he let Jesus down?</li> <li>○ Was Peter a good or bad friend when he showed he still cared for Jesus?</li> </ul> <p><b>4. What makes a good friend? What sort of friend was Peter? (4)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In Acts 12:1-19, Peter was imprisoned for knowing Jesus. Why did Peter stand up for Jesus and not deny that he knew him? What would it be like to be punished or to go to prison for being friends with someone?</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sometimes we might act or say something differently to how we normally would be and do because we are with different people. This is called <b>Peer Pressure</b> and can be a positive or a negative thing.</li> <li>○ When is it ever right not to do what your friend asks? Does this make you less loyal to your friends or more steadfast in who you are?</li> </ul> </div>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Resurrection</b></td> <td>when Jesus returned from death</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>steadfast</b></td> <td>able to be trusted or relied on</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>support</b></td> <td>to help during a time of trouble or stress</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Resurrection</b>	when Jesus returned from death	<b>steadfast</b>	able to be trusted or relied on	<b>support</b>	to help during a time of trouble or stress	<p>Arabic</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Sorry</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">أسف</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Asif</i></p> <p>How do you say sorry to God?</p> 
<b>Resurrection</b>	when Jesus returned from death								
<b>steadfast</b>	able to be trusted or relied on								
<b>support</b>	to help during a time of trouble or stress								



# Knowledge Organiser – Science, ‘Let’s Get Growing’ – Seasons - Year 1

Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage																									
<p><b>Months of the Year -</b></p> <p><b>Spring -</b> March, April, May</p> <p><b>Summer -</b> June, July, August</p> <p><b>Autumn -</b> September, October, November</p> <p><b>Winter -</b> December, January, February</p> <p><b>Observe changes across the seasons -</b></p> 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="853 400 1189 440">Word</th> <th data-bbox="1189 400 1713 440">Definition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="853 440 1189 512"><b>Seasons</b></td> <td data-bbox="1189 440 1713 512">There are 4 seasons each year - Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="853 512 1189 695"><b>Spring</b></td> <td data-bbox="1189 512 1713 695">In Spring the weather starts to get warmer. Leaves begin to grow on trees and some blossom. Plants begin to grow and you may see baby animals (e.g. lambs).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="853 695 1189 874"><b>Summer</b></td> <td data-bbox="1189 695 1713 874">In summer the weather gets hotter. The days are longer and nights are shorter. Summer has the longest days. You will see lots of insects in summer (e.g. bees and butterflies)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="853 874 1189 1023"><b>Autumn</b></td> <td data-bbox="1189 874 1713 1023">Autumn is the season after Summer and before Winter. The leaves on deciduous trees change colour to reds, yellows and oranges before falling.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="853 1023 1189 1129"><b>Winter</b></td> <td data-bbox="1189 1023 1713 1129">Winter is the coldest time of year. You may see snow in the Winter. Some animals hibernate during this season.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="853 1129 1189 1198"><b>Weather</b></td> <td data-bbox="1189 1129 1713 1198">The weather includes the temperature outside, wind, rain, cloud, sun or snow.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="853 1198 1189 1273"><b>Daylight</b></td> <td data-bbox="1189 1198 1713 1273">This is the amount of light outside. This changes depending on the season.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Word	Definition	<b>Seasons</b>	There are 4 seasons each year - Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.	<b>Spring</b>	In Spring the weather starts to get warmer. Leaves begin to grow on trees and some blossom. Plants begin to grow and you may see baby animals (e.g. lambs).	<b>Summer</b>	In summer the weather gets hotter. The days are longer and nights are shorter. Summer has the longest days. You will see lots of insects in summer (e.g. bees and butterflies)	<b>Autumn</b>	Autumn is the season after Summer and before Winter. The leaves on deciduous trees change colour to reds, yellows and oranges before falling.	<b>Winter</b>	Winter is the coldest time of year. You may see snow in the Winter. Some animals hibernate during this season.	<b>Weather</b>	The weather includes the temperature outside, wind, rain, cloud, sun or snow.	<b>Daylight</b>	This is the amount of light outside. This changes depending on the season.	<p><b>Des Coleman</b> presents the weather on ITV Central News.</p> 									
Word	Definition																											
<b>Seasons</b>	There are 4 seasons each year - Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.																											
<b>Spring</b>	In Spring the weather starts to get warmer. Leaves begin to grow on trees and some blossom. Plants begin to grow and you may see baby animals (e.g. lambs).																											
<b>Summer</b>	In summer the weather gets hotter. The days are longer and nights are shorter. Summer has the longest days. You will see lots of insects in summer (e.g. bees and butterflies)																											
<b>Autumn</b>	Autumn is the season after Summer and before Winter. The leaves on deciduous trees change colour to reds, yellows and oranges before falling.																											
<b>Winter</b>	Winter is the coldest time of year. You may see snow in the Winter. Some animals hibernate during this season.																											
<b>Weather</b>	The weather includes the temperature outside, wind, rain, cloud, sun or snow.																											
<b>Daylight</b>	This is the amount of light outside. This changes depending on the season.																											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="71 1273 376 1337">Month</th> <th data-bbox="376 1273 504 1337">Sept</th> <th data-bbox="504 1273 629 1337">Oct</th> <th data-bbox="629 1273 757 1337">Nov</th> <th data-bbox="757 1273 882 1337">Dec</th> <th data-bbox="882 1273 1008 1337">Jan</th> <th data-bbox="1008 1273 1133 1337">Feb</th> <th data-bbox="1133 1273 1258 1337">Mar</th> <th data-bbox="1258 1273 1384 1337">Apr</th> <th data-bbox="1384 1273 1509 1337">May</th> <th data-bbox="1509 1273 1635 1337">June</th> <th data-bbox="1635 1273 1760 1337">July</th> <th data-bbox="1760 1273 1886 1337">Aug</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="71 1337 376 1388">Hours of <b>Daylight</b></td> <td data-bbox="376 1337 504 1388">13</td> <td data-bbox="504 1337 629 1388">11</td> <td data-bbox="629 1337 757 1388">9</td> <td data-bbox="757 1337 882 1388">8</td> <td data-bbox="882 1337 1008 1388">8</td> <td data-bbox="1008 1337 1133 1388">10</td> <td data-bbox="1133 1337 1258 1388">12</td> <td data-bbox="1258 1337 1384 1388">14</td> <td data-bbox="1384 1337 1509 1388">15</td> <td data-bbox="1509 1337 1635 1388">16</td> <td data-bbox="1635 1337 1760 1388">16</td> <td data-bbox="1760 1337 1886 1388">14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Hours of <b>Daylight</b>	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14		
Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug																
Hours of <b>Daylight</b>	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14																