

Knowledge Organiser: Continents and Oceans



Content:

- Locational knowledge
- Geographical skills and fieldwork

Key Questions

Can I locate the UK and Europe on a map?

Can I name all 7 continents of the world?

Can I name all 5 oceans of the world?

Can I begin to name the climate zones: tropical, temperate, warm, cold?

7 continents map with 5 oceans



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Vocabulary

Continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
Ocean	One of the five very large areas of salt water on the Earth's surface
Sea	A large area of salty water that is part of an ocean
Island	A piece of land that is completely surrounded by water
Surrounded	To be present all around
Border	Where one country meets another
Equator	An imaginary line that circles the Earth half way between the North and South Poles. It faces the sun all year round.
Climate	The weather conditions in an area over a long period of time.
Population	The number of people living in a country.
Atlas	A book of maps or charts.
Globe	A sphere or ball that bears a map of the Earth on its surface and is mounted on an axle that rotates.
Physical geography	Learning about the natural features of the Earth's surface, for example land formation (mountains) and climate (weather)
Human geography	How human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface. For example buildings

Knowledge Organiser: Transport



What I already know:

- Know that History is about the past
- Beyond living memory – know that life happened before we or any of our family can remember.

Key Questions

Can I find out what a longboat was and why the Vikings wanted to travel?

Can I explain how the invention of the steam train impacted people's lives?

Can I research how has transport changed?

Can I place different transport chronologically on a timeline?

Can I find out who invented the car? (*comparing, cars from the past and the present day*) What is the same and what is different?

Can I find out who the Wright brothers were and how they contributed to modern day travel ?

Vocabulary

Travel	Moving one 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.
modern	About the present or recent times not the past.
similar	Having a likeness in appearance, character, or quantity, without being the same.
different	Not the same as another or each other.
research	Investigating sources to find facts and reach a
historian	An expert in or student of history.
evidence	It reveals information that might help us better understand what happened



taxi

lorry

ship

tractor

aeroplane

bicycle

car

helicopter

motorbike

bus

tube

train

Knowledge Organiser: Everyday Materials



What do I know to help me:

I understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around me, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

Key Vocabulary

material
suitability
wood
metal
plastic
glass
waterproof
strong
transparent
hard
soft
solid

Key Questions

Can I distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made?






Can I identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock?





Can I describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials?

Can I compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties?

Definitions

Science	Knowledge about or study of the natural world based on facts learned through experiments and observation.
Material	Materials are the substance that objects are made from. Examples of materials are metal , plastic , wood and glass .
Properties	Different materials have different features, or properties, which make them suitable for different uses.
suitability	How well a material works for a task.

Material	Was the material waterproof?
1. Tissue 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Plastic bag 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Kitchen roll 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Cardboard 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Fabric 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Tyre	Spoon	Goldfish bowl	Towel
			
Made from _____	Made from _____	Made from _____	Made from _____

hard soft rigid flexible smooth rough

Knowledge Organiser: Seasonal Changes



What do I know to help me:

I know some similarities and differences between the natural world and contrasting environments. I understand some important processes and changes in the natural world, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

Key Vocabulary

seasons

spring

summer

autumn

winter

warm

cool

weather

hibernate

change

Wind, rain, sun, fog, snow

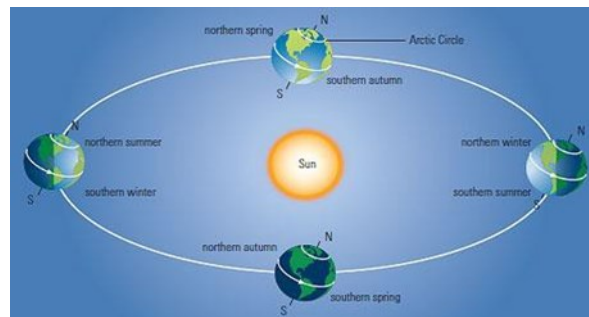
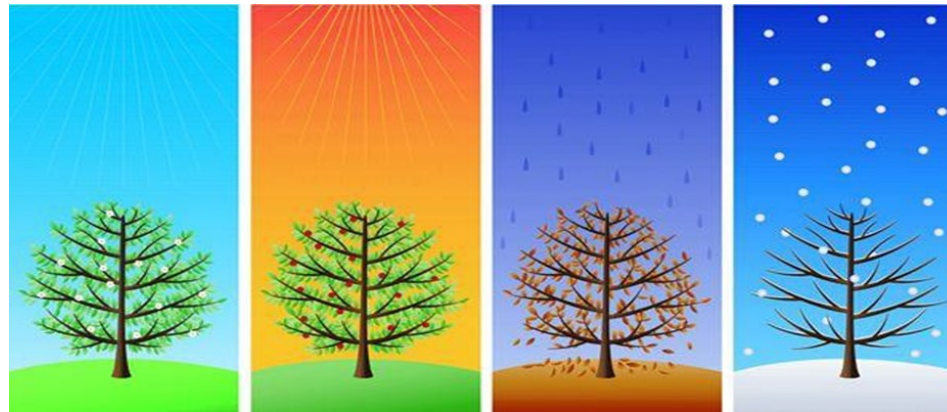
Suitability

Key Questions

Can I observe changes across the four seasons?

Can I observe and describe weather associated with the seasons?

Can I understand that our days of sunlight are longest in the summer and shortest in the winter?



Definitions

Seasons Each of the four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) are marked by different weather patterns and daylight hours, resulting from the earth's changing position with regard to the sun.

Daylight hours In summer the days are longer, while in winter they are shorter.

The tilt of the Earth is the reason that days are longer in the summer and shorter in the winter. The hemisphere that's tilted closest to the Sun has the longest, brightest days because it gets more direct light from the sun's rays.