

Knowledge Organiser: Megacities



Content:

- Locational knowledge
- Human and physical geography
- Geographical skills and fieldwork

Key Questions

Can I research and list the top 10 megacities of the world?

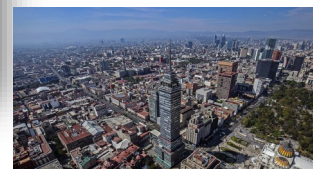
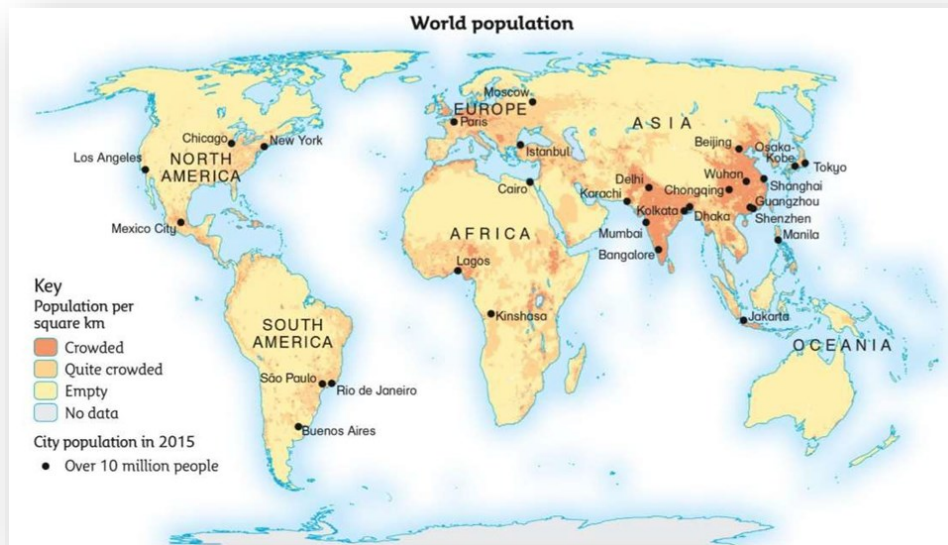
Can I research what life is like in a megacity?

Can I investigate the advantages and disadvantages of living in a large city?

Can I find out about technological advancements in cities: for example architecture and transport?

Vocabulary

Accommodation	A room, group of rooms, or building in which someone may live or stay.
Amenities	Something that makes life easier or more pleasant.
Congestion	If there is congestion in a place, the place is extremely crowded and blocked with traffic or people.
High-rise buildings	A very tall building.
Megacity	A city that has more than 10 million residents.
Overcrowding	The presence of more people or things in a space than is comfortable or safe.
Population density	The average number of people living in each sq km.
Residents	A person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long-term basis.
Smog	A kind of pollution (formed when moisture droplets in the atmosphere combine with particles of smoke and chemicals) that often occurs in cities.
Underground	Underground, also called subway, tube, or metro, underground railway system used to transport large numbers of passengers within urban areas.



Mumbai

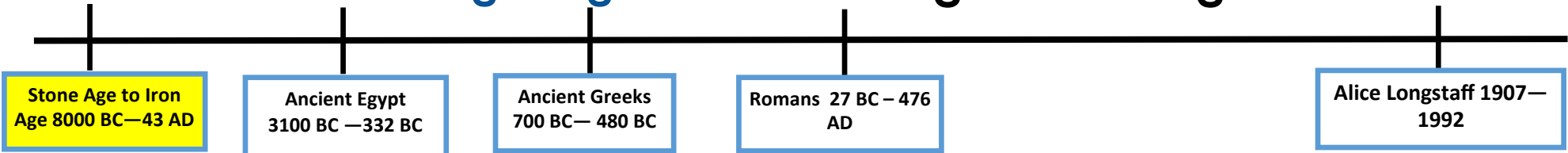


Mexico City



Tokyo

Knowledge Organiser: Stone Age to Iron Age



What I already know:

- Know the meaning of pre-history.
- Know the meaning of archeology.

Key Questions

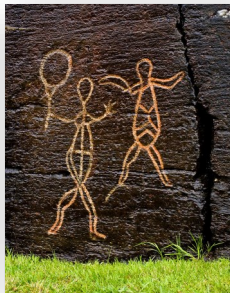
Can I explain why the Stone Age called the Stone Age?

Can I find out what was 'new' about the new Stone age?

Can I discuss which was better the Bronze or Iron Age?

Can I compare and contrast the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age looking at similarities and differences?

Can I find out when The Romans invaded and why?



Vocabulary

AD	AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus.
BC	BC is a way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history is was.
Agriculture	The process of cultivating land to grow crops and rearing animals for food
Chronology/ Chronological	In time order starting with the earliest time.
Evolution	A gradual process of change over time
Hunter-gatherer	A member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild
Nomadic people	A group of people that move from place to place in search of food and shelter
Settlement	A place where people establish a community
Roundhouse	A circular house with a conical thatched roof built from the Bronze Age to Iron Age
Evidence	Anything directly related to some event, person, or period of the past. It reveals information that might help us better understand what happened
Sources	A 'source' is anything that provides information : words, pictures, or artefacts

Knowledge Organiser: Plants

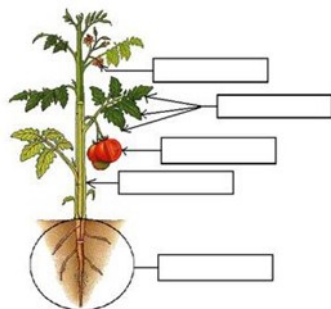


Prior Knowledge:

I can observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. I can find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. I can identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. I can identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.

Key Vocabulary

pollination
fertilisation
reproduction
nutrition
root, stem, flower, leaves
seed dispersal
growth
variety
nutrients
fair test
variables



Key Questions

Can I identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers?

Can I explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant?

Can I investigate the way in which water is transported within plants?

Can I explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal?



Definitions

Pollination	To fertilise by the transfer of plant pollen. The wind, birds and bees can pass pollens around.
Fertilisation	To provide a plant with pollen to bring about fertilisation.
Reproduction	The production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process.
Nutrition	The process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
Fair test	A fair test is a controlled investigation carried out to answer a scientific question.
variables	The things that can change during an experiment. Something that can vary during an experiment.

Knowledge Organiser: Animals, including Humans



Prior Knowledge:

I can identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals naming these as carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. I can identify and name a variety of animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats. I can describe how animals obtain their food, I can describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.

Key Vocabulary

nutrition
diet
protein
carbohydrates
vitamins
minerals
human/animal
skeleton/exoskeleton
invertebrate/vertebrate
organs
bones
vertebrae/vertebrate
muscles
contract

Key Questions

Can I identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat?

Can I identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement?



Definitions

Carbohydrate	Carbohydrates can be found in many foods — especially in a plate of pasta. They are a major source of energy.
Vitamins	Vitamins help our bodies grow and develop normally. The best way to get enough vitamins is to eat a balanced diet with a variety of foods
Minerals	Minerals help our bodies develop and function. They are essential for good health.
Exoskeleton	An exoskeleton is a hard covering that supports and protects the bodies of some types of animals. The word exoskeleton means “outside skeleton.”
Invertebrate	Animals who don't have a bony skeleton are called invertebrates; insects, spiders and crabs are invertebrates.
contact	When a muscle gets shorter.