

Knowledge Organiser: Fairtrade



Content:

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

Key Questions

Can I explain what 'Fairtrade' means?

Can I explain the impact of Fairtrade on producers and consumers?

Can I locate countries where Fairtrade products are grown on a world map?

Can I debate the pros and cons of Fairtrade?

Can I use various sources of evidence to find out about a specific Fairtrade product and the country in which it is produced?



Vocabulary

Commodity	A raw material or primary agricultural product that can be bought and sold, such as copper or coffee.
Consumer	A person who purchases goods and services for personal use.
Domestic trade	The exchange of domestic goods within the boundaries of a country.
Export	Send (goods or services) to another country for sale.
Import	Bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.
International trade	The exchange of capital, goods, and services across international borders or territories.
Manufacturer	A person or company that makes goods for sale.
Profit	Financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something.
Retailer	A person or business that sells goods to the public in relatively small quantities for use.
Trade	The transfer of goods or services from one person or entity to another, often in exchange for money.
Wholesaler	A person or company that sells goods in large quantities at low prices, typically to retailers.



Knowledge Organiser: The Vikings



The Maya
250 BC—900 AD

Romans 27 BC –
476 AD (Year 3/4)

Anglo Saxons 410
AD— 1066 AD

Vikings 793 AD—
1066 AD

Industrial Revolution
1760—1840

WW2 1939– 1945

What I already know:

- Who was living in Britain prior to the Viking invasion.
- Who had invaded previously (The Romans, Anglo-Saxons)
- Why people invade and settle in other countries.
- Be able to name some different sources of evidence and explain differences eg: primary and secondary sources – artefacts from the time vs books written now about the time.

Key Questions

Can I discuss what image we have of the Vikings and why?

Can I explain why the Vikings tried to take over the country and how close did they get?

Can I research, using artefacts and sources how recent excavations have changed our view of the Vikings? (Jorvick)

Can I explain what we can learn about settlements from a study of their place names?

Raider or settlers? How should we remember the Vikings?

Vocabulary

Monastery	A building where people worship and devote time to God.
Missionary	People sent to promote religions, especially Christianity.
Settlement	Lindisfarne, also known as a Holy Island, was one of the first landing sites for Vikings.
Settler	People who migrate to a new place.
Raid	A rapid, surprise attack on an enemy.
Tax	A compulsory charge of money to the government in charge.
Danelaw	A historical name given to parts of the country (in northern and eastern England) governed by The Danes.
Tynwald Parliament	The longest running parliament in The world set up by the Vikings which still runs yearly on the Isle of Man.
Treaty	A formal written agreement between states.
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: Earth & Space



Prior Knowledge:

I can recognise that we need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light. I can notice that light is reflected from surfaces. I can recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous. I know that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object. I can find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.

Key Vocabulary

planet
orbit
Sun, moon, Earth
solar system
moon
spherical bodies
rotates
axis
day/night
shadows
time zone

Key Questions

Can I describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system?

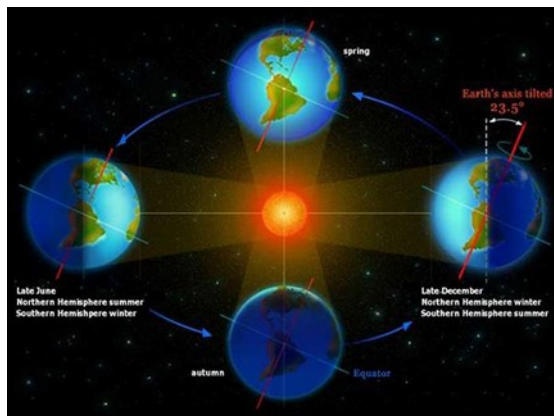
Can I describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth?

Can I describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies?

Can I use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky?

Definitions

Planet	A celestial object that orbits a star like our solar system's sun.
Orbit	The curved path of a celestial object or spacecraft round a star, planet, or moon.
Solar system	The collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit round the sun, together with smaller bodies in the form of asteroids, meteoroids, and comets.
Spherical bodies	Planets, dwarf planets and small solar systems.
Rotates	To move or cause to move in a circle round an axis or centre.
Axis	An imaginary line about which a body rotates.



Knowledge Organiser: Animals, including humans



Prior Knowledge:

I can compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases. I can observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees C. I can identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. I can compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials.

Key Vocabulary

circulatory system
arteries, veins (alveoli)
air sacs
pulse rate
oxygenated and deoxygenated blood cells
nutrients, nutrition
digestive system
healthy, lifestyle, diet, exercise, food, water
vitamins, minerals, protein, fats, carbohydrates, fibre
drugs, alcohol, smoking
legal/illegal

Key Questions

Can I identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood?

Can I recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their body's function?

Can I describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans?

Definitions

Circulatory system	The human circulatory system is a group of organs and vessels which transports blood around the body.
Digestive system	The human digestive system is a complex series of organs and glands that processes food. In order to use the food we eat as energy, our body has to break the food down into smaller molecules that it can process; it also has to excrete (or get rid of) waste.
Oxygenated blood	Oxygenated blood means the blood has released its CO ₂ content in exchange with oxygen molecules in the lungs.
Deoxygenated blood	Deoxygenated blood is carrying more carbon dioxide to be expelled from body.

