

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

Class 3

Autumn Term 2024




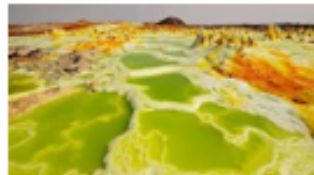
People and Population Knowledge Organiser

Around 30% of the Earth's surface is land and humans can comfortably live on about 13% of it. The human **population** is not spread evenly across the world. We call areas of land where few people live **sparsely** populated and areas where many people live **densely** populated. The current world population is approximately 7.3 billion by 2050 this is expected to rise to around 9.7 billion.



This is a dot distribution map which shows the distribution of populations around the world.

 Indicates densely populated areas.



The Danakil Depression is located in northeast Ethiopia. It is one of the hottest, driest, lowest and remotest places on Earth.



Antarctica is the only continent with no official population. The landmass is entirely covered by ice.



Tokyo is the capital city of Japan. It has a population of approximately 37.4 million. Tokyo is the largest megacity in the world.

population	The total number of people living in an area.
sparsely	Contains few people.
densely	Packed closely together.
megacity	A very large city with a population over 10 million
inhospitable	An environment which is harsh and difficult to live in
sustainable	Balancing the needs that we have today and making sure that there are enough resources for people in the future.
exponential	Faster and faster growth or spread.
local enquiry	Undertaking research and analysis in a given location.

People prefer to live in places where there is:

- Enough fresh water
- No extremes of temperature
- Deep soil
- Flat ground
- Access to natural resources, including energy



This is a geographer called Professor Karen Seto. She advises governments on how to plan positively so that a greater number of people can live sustainably in the space that is available.

What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today?

Key Stage 2 Knowledge Organiser

Wonderful words

Muslim: a follower of the religion of Islam, someone who submits to the will of Allah

Ibadah: the word for worship in Arabic

Submission: accepting a superior force and doing what they want

Ramadan: the month in the Muslim calendar when those who can fast do so

Shahadah: the basic statement of belief for Muslims, the first of the Five Pillars

Salah: compulsory daily prayer for Muslims, the second of the Five Pillars

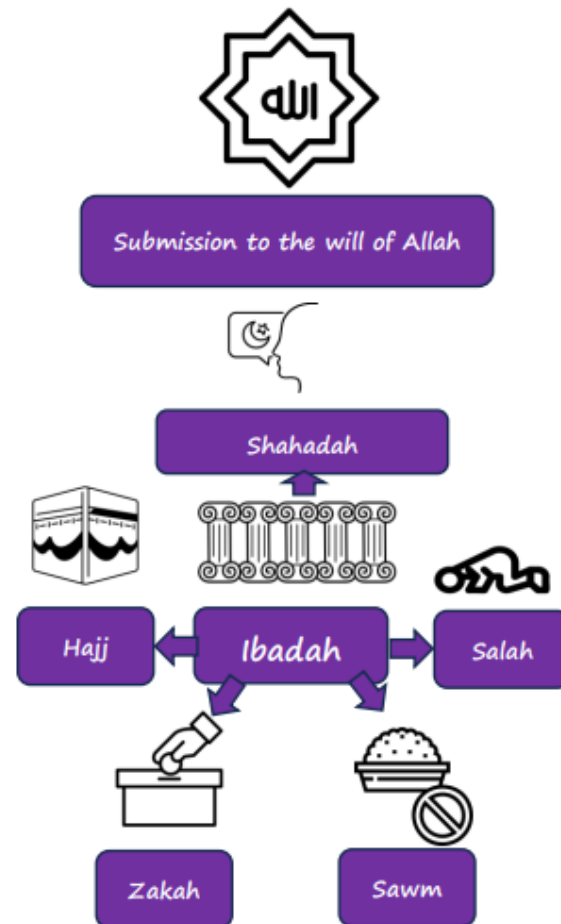
Sawm: fasting during the holy month of Ramadan, the third of the Five Pillars

Zakah: compulsory giving of charity every year, the fourth of the Five Pillars

Hajj: the pilgrimage to Makkah during the month of Dhul Hijjah that all Muslims should make during their lives if they can, the final of the Five Pillars

Pilgrimage: a journey taken for religious reasons

So how does it all work?



Important information

Approximately 24% of the world's population would call themselves a **Muslim** and approximately 7% of the population of England and Wales would do so as well. The word Islam means **submission** to the will of Allah and the word Muslim is not only the name of someone who follows Islam but also someone who submits to the will of Allah. Many Muslims will perform five activities that show they worship Allah, this is known as **ibadah** or worship. These five activities are known as the Five Pillars of Islam. The **shahadah** is a statement of belief that Muslims say and believe, showing there is only one god and that Muhammad is the Seal of the Prophets of Allah.

Muslims must pray everyday and this compulsory prayer is known as **Salah**. For 28 days every year those Muslims who are able to will fast during the month of **Ramadan** and this fasting is known as **Sawm**. Every year many Muslims will give charity to people who are less fortunate than themselves and this is known as **Zakah**. The final pillar which some Muslims will do but which is not compulsory but is expected if they can is the **pilgrimage** to Makkah. This is known as the **Hajj**.

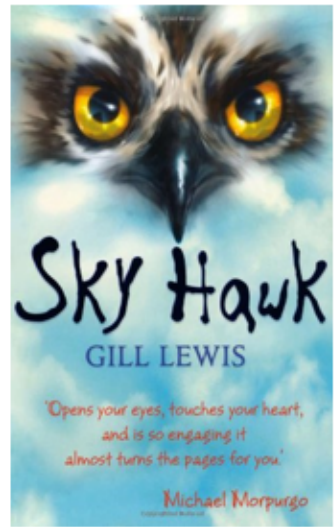
SKY HAWK - Gill Lewis Class 3 Spring Term 1



Name of Book: SKY HAWK

Author: GILL LEWIS

Genre: Adventure, Animals, Bereavement, Bullying, Friendship



What Can the Book Teach Us?

Humans can have a relationship with rare wild birds and it is our responsibility to care for them.

Communities from across the world make links and help each other to care for these rare and vulnerable birds. In addition, how caring about something can help children recover from loss.

Quote – “Iris flew up, through the broken sunlight into the cold clear air. She circled the nest one last time. Her mate preening his feathers, oiling them after the heavy rains. She backed away from the eyrie they had built from sticks and grasses, and away from the insistent calls of the full-grown chick they had reared that summer. The pull south was too great now. The need to fly was strong. It pulsed inside, hard-wired deep into every nerve and muscle and cell. Each day, the sun did not rise so high. Each day its arc across the sky lowered towards the pale blue curve of the southern horizon.”

Key Vocabulary

migration	the regular seasonal movement, often north and south along a flyway, between breeding and wintering grounds
GPS	Global Positioning System - a satellite-based radionavigation system
satellite tag system	solar powered tags, fitted to the birds as an established scientific practice, used primarily to study the movements, and survival of birds
eyrie	a large nest of a bird of prey, built high in a tree or on a cliff
nature reserve warden	manage the residential volunteer programme, conduct wildlife surveys, land operations co-ordinator, land management, maintaining the buildings, and support the Visitor and Community Liaison Officer
meningitis	an infection of the protective membranes that surround the brain and spinal cord
bereavement	the experience of losing someone important to us
public campaign	an awareness campaign to build public recognition of a problem through media, messaging, and an organized set of communication strategies

Important Information

Plot – An osprey pair start nesting on a farm in Scotland which has not had these threatened birds for generations. Two children build a tree hide and start making observations over the nest. The osprey gets caught up in fishing line which the children help to free. A local conservationist fits a satellite tracking device which enables the children to track its migration to Africa. When its signal gets lost, they enlist the help of a local Gambian girl, who is in hospital. She mobilises the community to find and help the female osprey so that she can make her return flight to Scotland. The Scottish children are able to reciprocate by raising funds for the African girl to have an operation abroad, and they get to meet her in person.

Themes - A close bond between friends and family in far off countries, unusual terrain and a completely different way of life. Will the bond last? Will the struggles to survive prove

Setting

Migration route to the Gambia



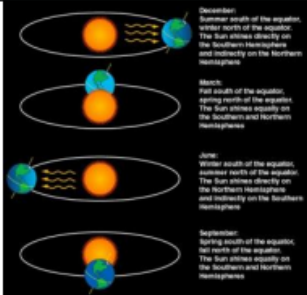
Cairngorms National Park Scottish Highlands

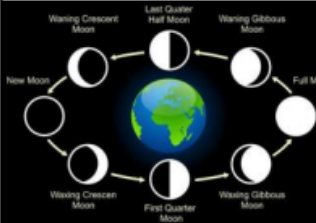
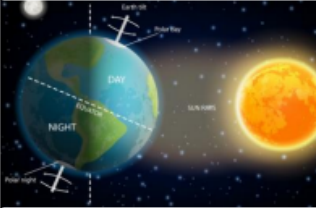



Key Characters

Callum	In the beginning, he appears powerless, but then he is bestirred by nature and there is an amazing connection with Iris. At the end of the novel, he is a champion who can feel proud of himself and his achievements.
Iona	She is shunned and regarded as a ‘nutter’ but manages to retain her sense of grace and dignity even when the others cannot.
Rob	For most of the book, Rob is nasty. He is more concerned with the latest gadgets than nature. He is a natural leader but is spiteful, a little spoilt and a merciless bully, taunting Iona at every opportunity.
Jeneba	A young Gambian girl, who is poor and ill but has a positive, uncomplaining nature. She is in touch with nature and is knowledgeable of her surroundings and is part of a very tight-knit community who support one another.

Key Vocabulary	
Asteroid	A rock that orbits the sun in a belt between Mars and Jupiter.
Axis	An imaginary line through the middle of something (i.e. a planet)
Comet	A bright object with a long tail that travels around the sun
Earth	A planet which orbits around the sun in 365 days
Galaxy	An extremely large group of stars and planets. Our galaxy is called the Milky Way .
Gravity	The force which causes things to drop to the ground
Meteorite	A rock from outer space that has landed on Earth
Moon	A celestial body that orbits around a planet
Orbit	The curved path in space that is followed by an object going round and round a planet, moon or star
Planet	A celestial body which moves in orbit around the sun. It is massive enough to have its own gravity.
Shadow	A dark shape on a surface that is made when something blocks the light
Solar System	The solar system is made up of the sun and everything that orbits around it, including planets, moons, asteroids, comets and meteoroids. There are 8 planets within our solar system, they are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn Uranus and Neptune.
Sphere	A round solid shape like a ball
Spin	Turn quickly around a central point
Star	A large ball of burning gas in space with a fixed point
Sun	A large star which is at the centre of our Solar System
Universe	The whole of space and all of the stars, planets and other forms of matter and energy in it.

What causes the seasons on earth?	
 <p>December: Summer south of the equator, winter north of the equator. The Sun shines directly on the Southern Hemisphere and indirectly on the Northern Hemisphere.</p> <p>March: Fall (autumn) of the equator, spring north of the equator. The Sun shines equally on the Northern Hemisphere and indirectly on the Southern Hemisphere.</p> <p>June: Winter south of the equator, summer north of the equator. The Sun shines directly on the Northern Hemisphere and indirectly on the Southern Hemisphere.</p> <p>September: Spring south of the equator, fall north of the equator. The Sun shines equally on the Southern and Northern Hemispheres.</p>	<p>Earth's tilted axis causes the seasons. Throughout the year, different parts of Earth receive the Sun's most direct rays. So, when the North Pole tilts toward the Sun, it's summer in the Northern Hemisphere. And when the South Pole tilts toward the Sun, it's winter in the Northern Hemisphere.</p>

Key Knowledge	
How does the Moon move around the Earth?	
<p>The Moon orbits the Earth anticlockwise and takes approximately 28 days, we call this the lunar month. The Moon spins once on its axis every time it orbits Earth. This means that we only see one side of the Moon. The side of the moon we do not see is called the dark side of the moon.</p> <p>The Moon has different phases depending on where it is in its orbit. Each lunar month, the moon is unilluminated, this is call the new moon. As the lunar month continues, more of the moon is illuminated by the sun until it becomes a full moon.</p> <p>Waxing occurs after a new moon and before a full moon, as more of the moon is illuminated.</p> <p>Waning occurs after a full moon and before a new moon, as less of the moon is illuminated.</p>	 <p style="color: red; text-align: center;">There is gravity on the moon. However it is a much lesser force than the gravity on earth.</p>
What causes day and night?	
<p>The Earth rotates on its axis anti-clockwise and makes a complete rotation over 24 hours (a day). This makes it appear as the Sun moves through the sky but the Earth's rotation causes day and night. Different parts of the Earth experience daylight at different times - this means that it is morning, afternoon and night in different places. This is also the reason why we have time zones. Because of the Earth's tilt, the poles experience 24 hours of sunlight in the summer, and very few hours of sunlight in the winter. As the Earth rotates, shadows that are formed change in size and orientation</p>	
What shape are the earth, sun and moon?	
<p>The earth, sun and moon are approximately spherical in shape.</p> <p>The earth orbits the sun.</p> <p>The moon orbits the earth.</p>	

As-tu un animal ?

phonics

é

sound in:

• Cécile



eau

sound in:

• oiseau



&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'souris'. The 't' is silent in the word 'chat'.

Elision is a type of contraction. The last letter of a word is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. It is attached to the word that follows beginning with a vowel, so *je* becomes *j'* as in *j'ai*.

elision

vocabulary

8 common pets & their determiners.



Key questions:



As-tu un animal ?

Do you have a pet?

A wider range of conjunctions:

mais

but

grammar

To understand the role of gender in the choice of determiners.

un

une

Singular determiner 'a' for masculine nouns

Singular determiner 'a' for feminine nouns

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

j'ai

I have

How to use the negative form in French.

Je n'ai pas de...

I do not have...

What I will learn:

- Objective 1: I will revise 8 common pet nouns in French with their determiners.
- Objective 2: I will learn how to say I have a pet in French.
- Objective 3: I will also learn how to say what my pet is called in French.
- Objective 4: I will learn how to say what pet I do not have in French.
- Objective 5: I will learn how to integrate the conjunction 'et' (and) and 'mais' (but) accurately into my work.