



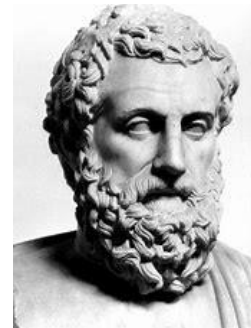
**Name:**

**Class: Deal**

**Teacher: Ms Blackwell**

## Knowledge Organiser

Term 6



"All men by nature desire to know."

**Aristotle**

# How to use your Knowledge Organiser

Using in Class	
Quiz your neighbour	Your teacher will give you a topic and you can create questions to test your neighbour's knowledge and understanding
Multiple choice quiz	A quick quiz based on the knowledge organiser
Key words	Tell your teacher if any key words from your knowledge organiser come up in lessons
Spelling Tests	Using the key words, your teacher might give you some spelling tests
Extended Writing	Using this key information, create longer pieces of writing showing your specialist knowledge
Knowledge test	At the end of the unit, your teacher might give you a test based on your knowledge organiser

Using at Home	
Catching up	Use the knowledge organiser to catch up on any lessons you have missed
Quiz yourself	Read through the information, repeat it to yourself, cover and test your knowledge
Create Flashcards	Turn the information in to revision cards
Application	Use this information to add to any homework or classwork, including longer pieces of writing
Revise	Use the information to revise for any assessments or end of topic tests

## Key Vocabulary

bar chart  
pictogram  
frequency table  
tally chart  
pie chart  
discrete data  
continuous data  
line graph  
sum  
difference  
comparison  
interpret  
mean average

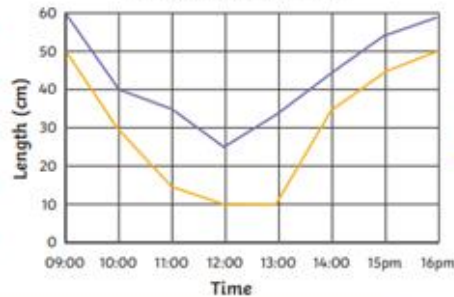
# Term 5- maths

## Line Graph

Line graphs are used to show changes to a measurement over time.

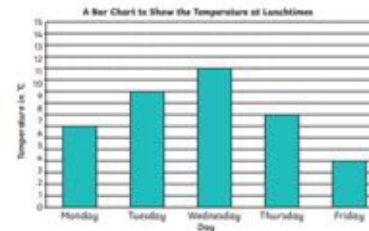
Data shown in a line graph is continuous. Sets of points are joined together to make the line.

A line graph to show the length of shadows over time



## Bar Chart

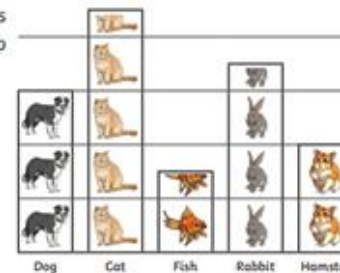
A bar chart has a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. Bars show the data value of each category. There must be a gap between each bar. The scale of the bar chart is chosen based on the data range.



## Pictogram

This graph uses pictures or symbols to represent the data. The pictogram uses one picture or symbol to represent a value.

Class 10's Pets



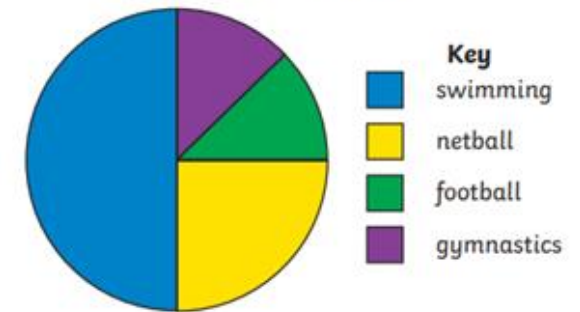
□ = 4 Children

## Pie Charts

Pie charts represent discrete data.

A circle is divided into segments, where each segment represents a data category. The size of each segment matches its proportion of the total amount.

A pie chart to show children's favourite sports



24 children were asked in total.

Swimming =  $\frac{1}{2}$  so  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 24 = 12 children

Netball =  $\frac{1}{4}$  so  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 24 = 6 children

Football =  $\frac{1}{8}$  so  $\frac{1}{8}$  of 24 = 3 children

Gymnastics =  $\frac{1}{8}$  so  $\frac{1}{8}$  of 24 = 3 children

## Frequency Table

Eye Colour	Tally	Frequency
brown	##	6
blue	##	8
green		3
grey		4
hazel	##	5

Tally marks are used to help count things. Each vertical line represents one unit. The fifth tally mark goes down across the first four to make it easier to count.

The frequency column is completed after all the data has been collected.

## Interpreting Data

Information can be shown in tables, charts or graphs.

Interpreting data simply means understanding or working out what is being shown by a table, graph or chart and being able to answer questions about that information.

## Mean Average

The mean is the average of a set of data.

To find the mean or average, add up all of the values to find the total. Divide the total by the number of values that you added together. This will give you the mean.

12	15	10	8	15
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$$12 + 15 + 10 + 8 + 15 = 60$$

$$60 \div 5 = 12$$

The mean of this data is 12.

## Top Ten Facts About William Shakespeare

1. Shakespeare's three children were called Susanna, Hamnet and Judith
2. In total Shakespeare wrote around 154 sonnets and 40 plays
3. He was sometimes called 'The Bard of Avon.' A Bard is another word for a poet.
4. The Globe Theatre was shaped like an octagon with eight sides.
5. Not many people could read during Shakespeare's time. He used to display different coloured flags so people knew what type of play was going to be performed.
6. Shakespeare's first play was called 'Henry VI'
7. Another theatre where Shakespeare's plays were performed was called Blackfriars Theatre.
8. Some of Shakespeare's phrases are still used today. These are: 'wild goose chase,' 'green eyed monster' and 'neither here nor there.'
9. 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is one of Shakespeare's most performed plays.
10. Some people believed that Shakespeare never existed and that it was a different writer using a pen name!

## Timeline of Shakespeare's life

<b>1564</b>	Shakespeare is born in Stratford – Upon-Avon
<b>1582</b>	Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway
<b>1592</b>	The earliest record of Shakespeare in London
<b>1593</b>	Shakespeare's first poems were published.
<b>1594</b>	Shakespeare's first plays were performed by Chamberlain's Men
<b>1599</b>	The Globe Theatre was built in London
<b>1603</b>	James I became King. Shakespeare's theatre group was renamed 'The King's Men.'
<b>1609</b>	Shakespeare's sonnets were published
<b>1611</b>	He retired in Stratford – Upon – Avon
<b>1616</b>	William Shakespeare died.

# Term 5- English

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Actor</b>	A person who portrays a character in a performance.
<b>Bard</b>	This originally meant a friend who likes writing poetry. This name has since become Shakespeare's nickname.
<b>Chamberlain's Men</b>	A theatrical company with which William Shakespeare was connected for most of his professional career as a dramatist.
<b>Comedy</b>	Comedy is a literary genre and a type of dramatic work that is amusing and satirical in its tone, mostly having a cheerful ending.
<b>Playwright</b>	A person who writes plays.
<b>Poet</b>	A person who writes poems.
<b>Rhyming Couplet</b>	A Rhyming Couplet is two line of the same length that rhyme and complete one thought.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Sonnet</b>	A poem of fourteen lines using any of several formal rhyme schemes, in English typically having ten syllables per line.
<b>Theatre</b>	A venue where a play is performed to an audience.
<b>The Globe</b>	Shakespeare's Globe is a world-renowned theatre, education centre, and cultural landmark, located on the bank of the River Thames in London, UK
<b>Tragedy</b>	Tragedy is a serious play or drama typically dealing with the problems of a central character, leading to an unhappy or disastrous ending



# Term 5- Geography

**Mechanical weathering** – rain and sea water expands when it freezes and turns to ice, then as temperatures rise again, the ice melts. This continual expansion and contraction can put pressure on rocks and break them apart. It is also known as frost shattering or freeze-thaw weathering.

**Chemical weathering** – this is when water reacts with minerals in rocks and the structure of the rock is changed. The best example is **solution**.

**Hydraulic power** – as the powerful waves smash into the cliff face, air is compressed in the small cracks in the rock. Tiny fragments of rock get blasted away as the process is repeated many times.

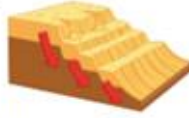
**Attrition** – eroded material in the sea bumps into each other and eventually wear each other down. Over time, the material becomes smaller and more rounded.

**Abrasion** – during storms, the strong waves pick up rocks, pebbles and sand. The material is then smashed into the cliff face. This can break off pieces of the cliff face.

The shifting of loose material down a cliff. There are three main types:

**Sliding** – material shifts down a slope in a straight line.

**Slumping** – saturated soil and rock move down the slope (with rotation) over impermeable rock.



**Rock falls** – the base of the cliff is eroded, leaving the rock above unsupported. This breaks up and collapses.

**Destructive waves** carry out erosional processes.

- Key characteristics:
- steep and high waves;
  - waves have a high frequency (10-14 waves per minute);
  - the backwash is more powerful than the swash, removing material from the coast.

## Beaches

- In sheltered bays, deposition of sediment often leads to the formation of sandy beaches with a gentle slope.
- If cliffs are being eroded and there are high energy waves, this could lead to the formation of a pebble beach with a steep gradient.
- The profile of a beach is unlikely to be smooth.
- At the top end of the beach you may find a storm beach where boulders and shingle have been deposited by the strongest waves in a storm. There may also be a line of shingle and sand below this called a berm – this marks the usual high tide.

**Longshore drift** – material is moved along the coast:

- waves travel in the same direction as the prevailing wind and hit the coast at an angle (swash);
- material is carried back down the beach at a right angle (backwash);
- material zig-zags along the coast.

**Constructive waves** deposit more material than they erode.

Key characteristics:

- low and long waves;
- low frequency waves (6-8 waves a minute);
- the wash is more powerful than the backwash, depositing material on the coast.

Material carried by seawater is deposited on the coast when the water loses energy. More material will be deposited when there is lots of erosion (e.g. after a storm) or when there is lots of transportation.

**Sand dunes** – wind carries sand deposited by longshore drift up the beach to create sand dunes.



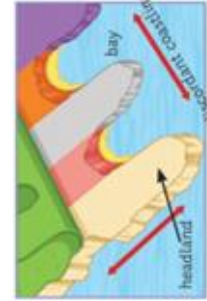
**Incipient Dune** - grass covered and changing

**Foredune** - larger vegetation and more stable

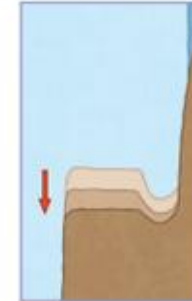
**Hind Dunes** - established soils, large vegetation, little affect from ocean spray/winds

**Spits** – form at sharp bends in the coastline. Longshore drift doesn't turn the corner so it takes the sediment out to sea forming a long, sandy ridge known as a spit. As the ridge extends into more open water, it is affected by waves and wind. This leads to the tip of the spit curving. Eventually, the sheltered area behind the spit can become a mudflat or salt marsh.

**Bars** – sometimes the ridge of sand can go all the way across the bay or river mouth; this is called a bar. A lagoon can develop behind the bar.



**Headlands and bays** – when a coastline is made up of different types of rock, they are called discordant coastlines. The rocks will erode at different speeds. The less resistant rock is eroded faster, forming a bay. The more resistant rock is eroded slowly, forming headlands at either side of the bay.

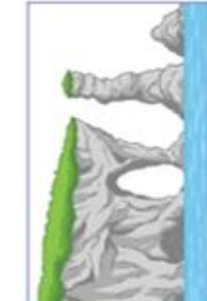


**Cliffs and wave-cut platforms** – waves cause most erosion at the foot of cliffs creating a wave-cut notch. The rock above will eventually collapse and the cliff will retreat, leaving a wave-cut platform in front of the cliff.

Headlands are normally made of resistant rock which do not erode easily, but cracks can develop into caves, arches and stacks.

**Caves** – hydraulic power and abrasion enlarge cracks in headlands creating caves.

**Arches** – caves continue to erode until they break through the headland creating arches.



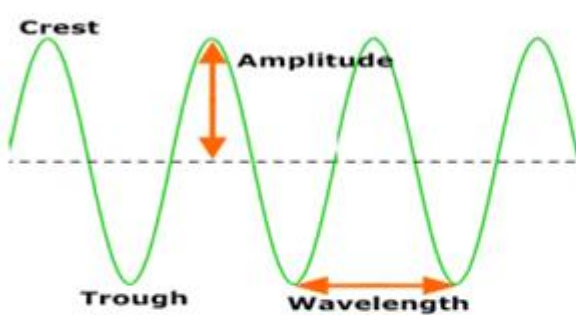
**Stacks** – erosion will continue to weaken the rock supporting the arch until it collapses forming a stack.

**Stumps** – continuing erosion will lead to the collapse of the stack, leaving a stump.

# Term 3- Science

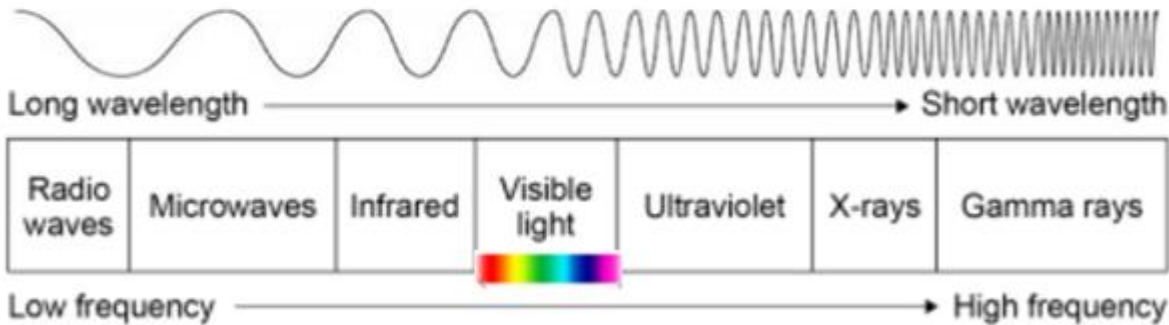
Waves transfer energy from one place to another, without transferring material.

Waves can be compared by their characteristics, including wavelength, frequency and amplitude.

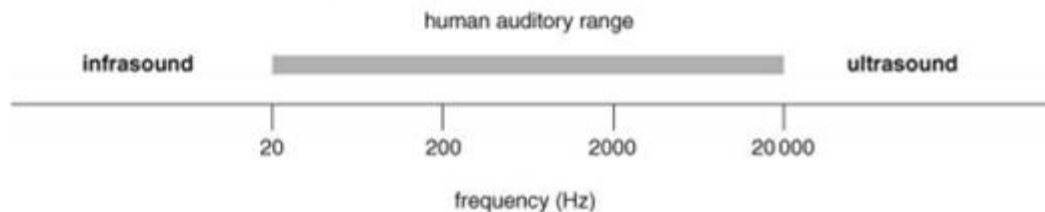


Characteristic	Definition
Amplitude	The maximum distance a point on a wave moves from its rest position (measured in metres)
Wavelength	The distance from a point on one wave to a point on the next wave (measured in m)
Frequency	The number of waves passing a point each second (measured in hertz (Hz))

Light forms just a small part of the continuous electromagnetic spectrum.



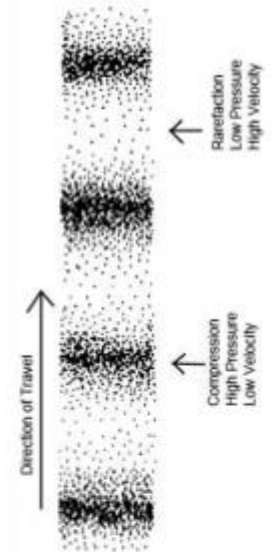
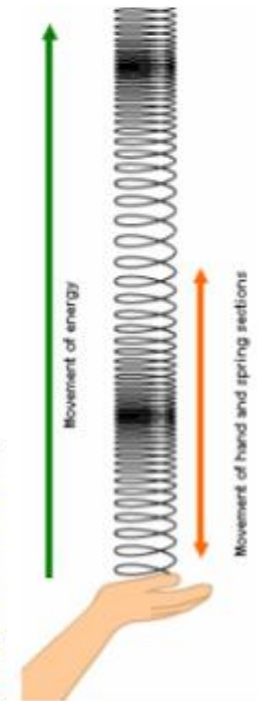
The **auditory range** of an animal is the range of frequencies of sound it can hear. Different animals have different auditory ranges. The auditory range of humans is 20Hz to 20,000Hz (20kHz).



## Transverse waves

In transverse waves, the particles or fields vibrate at right angles to the direction the wave is travelling. Examples include: waves on the surface of water, electromagnetic waves (light), Mexican waves, vibrations on a guitar string)

## Longitudinal waves



# Term 5- Art

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Andre Derain	André Derain was a French artist, painter, sculptor and co-founder of Fauvism with Henri Matisse.
Fauvism	Style of les Fauves (French for "the wild beasts"), a group of early 20th-century modern artists whose works emphasized qualities and strong colour over realism.
Realism	Refers to a mid nineteenth century artistic movement characterised by subjects painted from everyday life in a naturalistic manner.
Abstract Expressionism	It is often characterised by gestural brush-strokes or mark-making, and the impression of spontaneity.
gouache	A type of paint used by Matisse for his cut outs.
cut outs	Shapes cut from painted paper and arranged into compositions.
shape	An enclosed area.
composition	The placement or arrangement of visual elements or 'ingredients' in a work of art.

Fauvism (pronounced foe-viz-um) is the name given to an art movement that took place in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (around 1905 – 1910).

It was the first **avant-garde** movement of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is known for its strong colours and brushwork.



Typical characteristics of Fauvism:

- Drawings are simple, with simplified shapes.
- Bright colours are used that are often unnatural and unblended.
- Most objects or areas are painted flat.
- Warm and cold colours are used together.
- Some areas are outlined by a dark colour.