Year 2 Knowledge Organiser – Why is our world wonderful?

Our world is wonderful. It gives us everything we need to survive and is home to some wonderful animals and plants. It is important to protect our world and our natural habitats.

Key Vocabulary	
Location	A particular place or position.
Landmark	Anything that is easily recognisable.
Aerial Photograph	Taking a photo from an aircraft or other airborne platforms.
Sea	The expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth.
River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea.
Lake	A large area of water surrounded by land.
Map	A diagrammatic representation of an area or land.
Symbol	A mark that represents an object or place.
Directional Language	Words that show place.
Habitat	The natural environment a plant or animal usually lives.

OS Maps

Ordnance survey maps are produced by the national mapping agency of Great Britain.
They can be used by explorers to plan routes.

Natural Habitat

A natural habitat is where an animal calls home. It is where, in the wild, that animal lives. The species adapt to living in the environment.

THE OCEANS OF THE WORLD

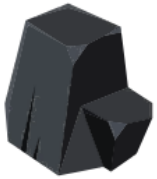
- Artic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Southern Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean

Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – Where does our energy come from?

Key Vocabulary	
consumption	Using something up.
contour lines	A line on a map joining equal heights below or above sea level.
emissions	The release of gas.
energy source	Something that stores large amounts of energy, such as fuels, geothermal or solar devices.
fossil fuel	A material formed from the remains of plants and animals over millions of years.
non-renewable energy	Energy that cannot be replenished and will eventually run out.
producer	A person or place that makes or supplies items or services.
regenerate	To appear again once used.
renewable energy	Energy that does not reduce in quantity when it is used.
replenish	To bring something back to its original level.

Energy cannot be created or destroyed but can be transferred from one store to another. Fossil fuels are non-renewable and, over the last twenty years, coal and crude oil have contributed to around three-quarters of all emissions into the atmosphere from human activity. An alternative way to generate energy is through renewable energy sources.

Non-renewable



coal

A black rock found deep underground which is used as fuel.

crude oil

A naturally occurring liquid made millions of years ago, found underground.

nuclear power

Energy generated from radioactive materials that create heat.

natural gas

A highly-flammable mixture of gases found deep underground.

Renewable

hydropower

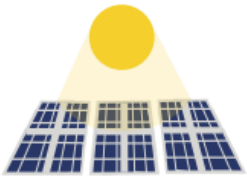
Energy generated by the movement of water.

wind power

Energy generated by wind powering large turbines.

geothermal energy

Energy generated by the heat from the Earth's core.



solar power

Energy generated by the sun and solar panels.

biofuel

Energy generated from plant or animal waste.

Examples:

When generating electricity from solar panels, the light energy from the sun is transferred to electricity.

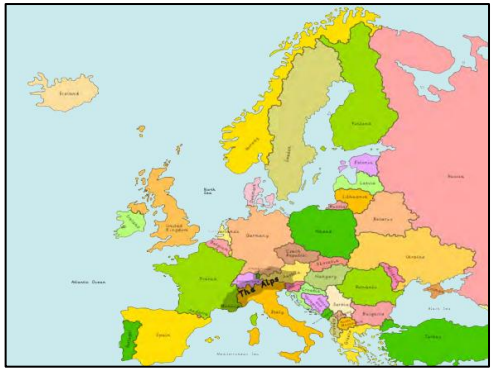
Wind turbines and wave power transfer kinetic (movement) energy to electrical energy.

We use energy to light and heat buildings, to provide electricity to make appliances work, and to power most modes of transport and machines.

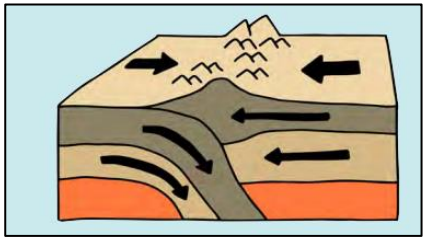
Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – What is life like in the Alps?

The Alps are the highest and most extensive mountain range in south-central Europe. They stretch across eight countries and are approximately 750 miles.

Key Vocabulary	
Climate	The weather conditions of an area.
Climate change	Long term shifts in temperature and weather patterns.
Fold mountain	Mountains created where Earth's tectonic places are pushed together.
Human feature	Things made or built by humans e.g. roads, bridges and farms.
Leisure	The use of free time for enjoyment.
Mountain climate	Climate of high elevations.
Physical feature	Natural features on Earth's surface e.g. mountains, deserts.
Population	Number of people in a particular place.
Temperate	A region with mild temperatures.
Tourism	Travel for pleasure in which people visit places of interest.



The Alps stretches across eight countries: France, Switzerland, Monaco, Italy, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany and Slovenia.



The Alps are **Fold Mountains**, which means they were formed when two tectonic plates pushed together and forced the ground upwards.

Most of the Alps have a **mountain climate** due to the height of the mountains. The lower regions have a **temperate** climate.

Mont Blanc, in France, is the highest mountain in the Alps.

The Alps are a popular destination for **tourism**. Many people visit for skiing and sightseeing.