



# Christmas

## CPS Knowledge Organiser - YEAR 4 – RE – Autumn 2

**Key Vocabulary**

Old Testament - First and biggest part of the bible, made up of 39 different books.

New Testament - Made up of 27 books and was written between 50 - 100 AD.

**Gold**



This gift was given to show respect for the new king.

**Frankincense**



This gift was given to show Jesus' divinity (came from God) as it was burned during worship as an offering to God.

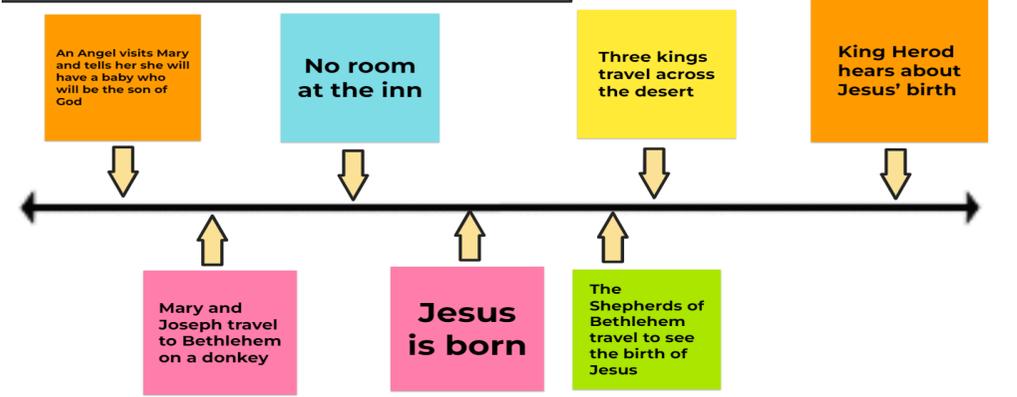
**Myrrh**



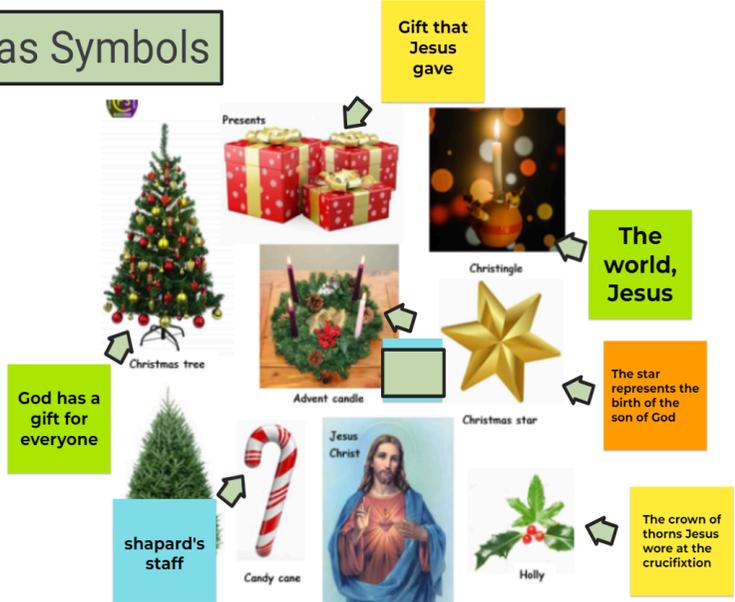
This gift signified the human suffering Jesus would experience and the bitterness as Myrrh is bitter to taste.



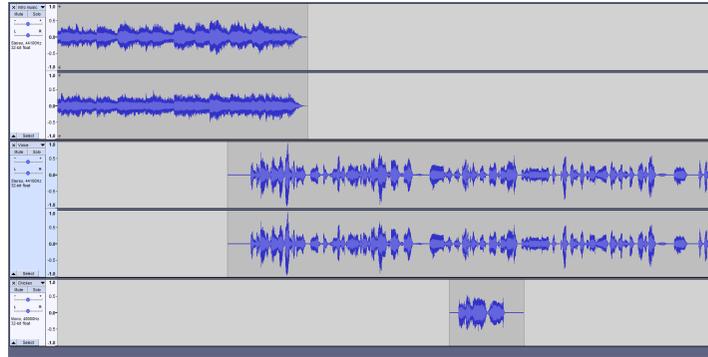
### The timeline of the Nativity story...



### Christmas Symbols



<b>God the Father</b>	<b>God the Son</b>	<b>God the Holy Spirit</b>
		



**Key Vocabulary**

**Output Devices** - Output devices let the user see or hear the results produced by the computer.

**Input Devices** - input device is a piece of computer hardware equipment used to provide data and control signals to an information processing system such as a computer or information appliance.

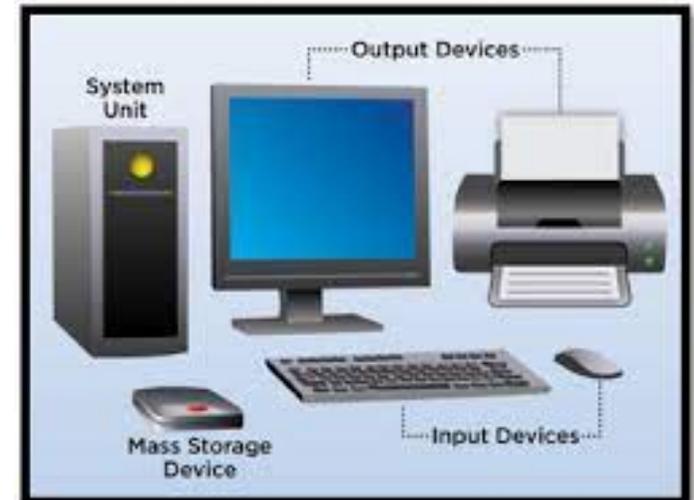
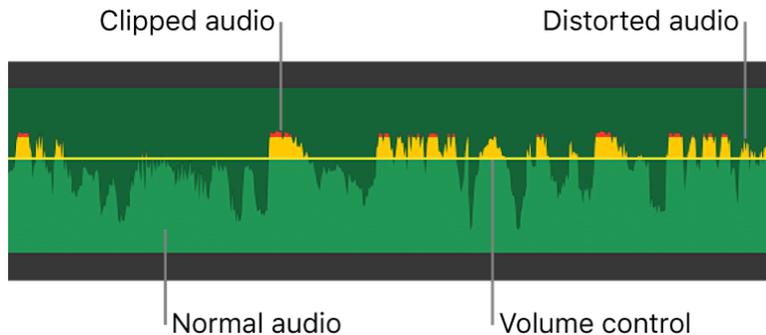
**System** - Connecting different resources together.

**Audio** - connected with sound and the recording and broadcasting of sound.



In this episode, we're answering your questions about...us! Why do you make *But Why?* How are podcasts made? And we're answering questions about the physics of sound and radio.

What is sound and how is it made? Why are sound waves invisible? How do echoes work? How do microphones work? How do radio signals work? Answers to your sound and radio questions from our VPR colleagues: sound engineer Chris Albertine and Chief Technology Officer Joe Tymecki.

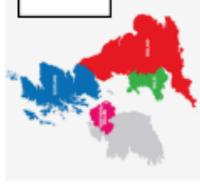




# Around The World



World



United Kingdom

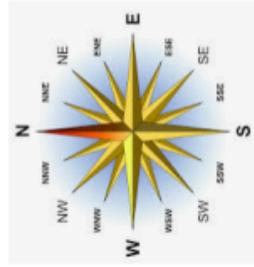


Tropic of Capricorn, Equator and Tropic of Cancer.

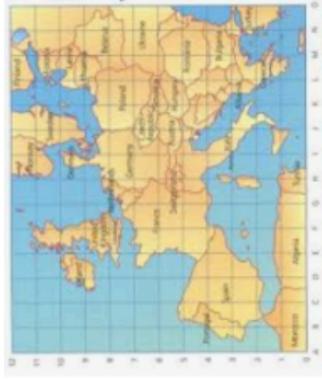


British Flag

**Comparing Climates:**  
Different parts of the Earth have different climates because of different amounts of heat received from the Sun. The main types of climate are desert, tropical, Savannah, temperate, Mediterranean and polar. The UK has a temperate maritime climate whilst many western European countries have a more continental climate.



North, South, East and West.



Coordinates

## Key Vocabulary

**Weather** – The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time as regards heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc  
**Climate**– The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.

**Polar Regions** – The part of the Earth’s surface forming a cap over a pole; characterized by frigid climate.

**Geographical features** – naturally-created features of the Earth

**Meridian**–a circle of constant longitude passing through a given place on the earth’s surface and the terrestrial poles.

**Maritime**-connected with the sea, especially in relation to seaborne trade or naval matters

**Longitude** –the angular distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian, or west of the standard meridian of a celestial object, usually expressed in degrees and minutes.

**Latitude**-the angular distance of a place north or south of the earth’s equator, or of the equator of a celestial object, usually expressed in degrees and minutes

**Hemisphere** –a half of the earth, usually as divided into northern and southern halves by the equator, or into western and eastern halves by an imaginary line passing through the poles.

**Research** – the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.

**Location** –a particular place or position.

**Atlas** – a book of maps or charts.

**Globe** – the Earth

**Earth**-the planet on which we live; the world

**Data**-facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.

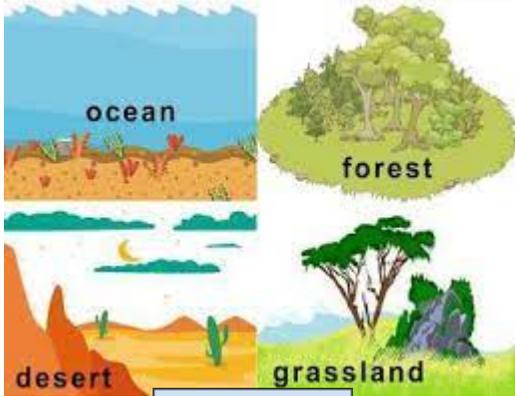
**Statistics**-the practice or science of collecting and analysing numerical data in large



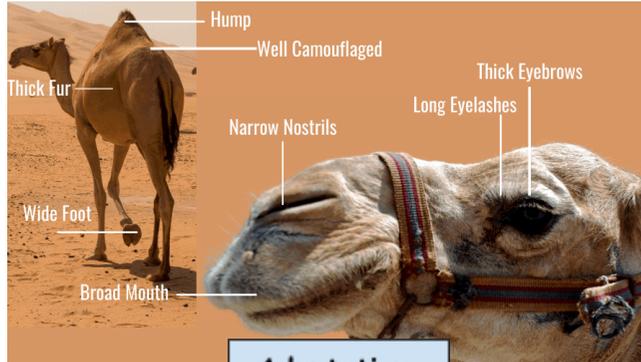


CRANFORD  
PRIMARY SCHOOL

# Living Things



Habitats



Adaptations of a Camel



Extinct



Extinct in the Wild



Critically Endangered



Endangered



Vulnerable

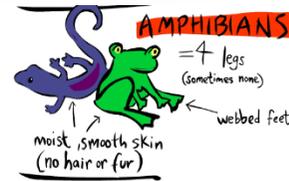
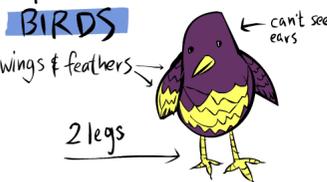
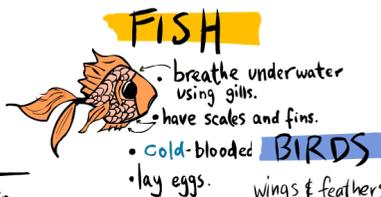
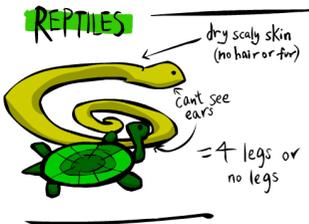


Near Threatened



Least Concern

Extinction scale



## Key Vocabulary

**Vertebrates** - Animals that have a backbone inside their body. The major groups include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

**Invertebrates** - Animals without a backbone or bony skeleton. They either have a soft body, like worms and jellyfish, or a hard outer casing covering their body, like spiders and crabs.

**Habitat** - A habitat is the place where living things naturally live and grow. Habitats provide them with the food, water and shelter they need to live.

**Endangered** - species is at serious risk of extinction.

**Climate** - the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.

**Global warming** - The increase in Earth's average temperature over a long period of time.

**Organisms** - an individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form.

**Mammal** - Warm-blooded animals with hair or fur and can produce milk to feed their young.

**Reptile** - Reptiles have dry, scaly skin like this snake. They have lungs, they are cold-blooded and lay eggs.

**Amphibian** - Animals that live both in water and on land. They start their lives in water, hatching from eggs, and then grow into adults that can breathe air. Most Amphibians have soft, smooth skin that they can breathe through.

**Adaptation** - the process of change by which an organism or species becomes better suited to its environment.

**Extinct** - No more individuals of a certain species left alive anywhere in the world.