

Year 4 – Spring Term

One Minute to Midnight

Knowledge Organiser

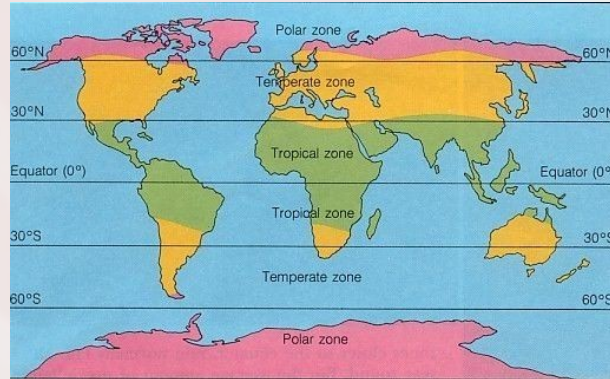


## Geography Knowledge

### Climate Zones

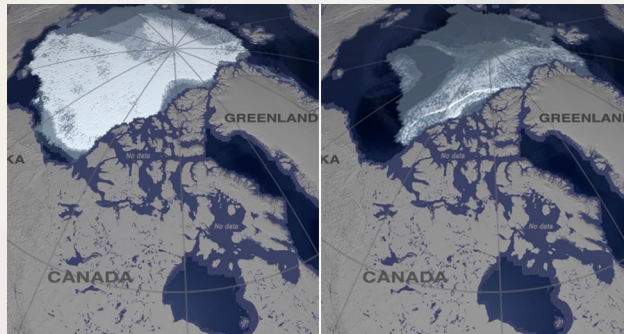
A climate zone is an area that has its own distinct climate. They also have their own type of vegetation and wildlife. Some of these zones found around the world include:

- Temperate - Mild temperatures and moderate rainfall.
- Tropical - Warm temperatures and lots of rain.
- Polar - Very cold temperatures and precipitation falls as snow.



### Melting of the Ice Caps

(knowledge that the ice caps are melting due to climate change)



The melting of the ice caps has many impacts on the world. With the ice melting, it causes sea levels to rise, and contributes to storms and changes in the weather. It also affects wildlife, as animals who live in the ice caps are losing their homes.

### Plastic Pollution

Plastics contribute to climate change in lots of different ways. Firstly, the manufacturing of plastics adds to the greenhouse gases which over time are warming up the planet. Secondly, plastics discarded on the beaches are making their way into the seas, harming the wildlife and their habitats. Lots of plastics also cannot be widely recycled, and are only able to be used once. There are lots of ways we can help to reduce the impact plastic has on climate change, such as:

- ⇒ Avoid using plastic where possible, such as using paper straws in drinks instead of plastic ones.
- ⇒ Try and use reusable plastic products, such as drinking bottles and carrier bags.
- ⇒ Ensure plastics are being recycled, and educate those around you on the impacts of plastic on our world.

### Deforestation

Deforestation is the clearing or cutting down of forests. It has an impact on climate change because having less trees means less carbon dioxide is being absorbed. Also, deforestation is causing wildlife to lose their habitats, and impacts upon the lives of humans who live in forests or rainforests.



Trees are cut down so their wood can be burned or used to make things. Large areas of trees are removed so that the land can be used to grow crops or to provide places where farm animals can graze.

### Food Distribution and Carbon footprint

Climate change impacts on the availability of food worldwide and the mass production of food is impacting on climate change. All food makes a journey from where it is grown or produced to your plate. How far food has travelled is known as its food miles. The more food miles an item has to go to reach us from where it is produced, the greater impact it has on climate change and the bigger carbon footprint it has. The production and transportation of food creates greenhouse gases which is bad for the environment. We can help by eating foods made locally, and consuming less meat..

### Vocabulary

economy	How a country or place is doing in producing and making goods, and how much money it has.
climate change	A change in the Earth's climate, temperature or conditions over a long period of time.
distribution	The way something is spread out or arranged over an area.
resources	Any physical material that is part of Earth that people need and value
climate zone	An area that has its own distinct climate, vegetation and wildlife.
carbon footprint	The amount of carbon dioxide released into the Earth's atmosphere as a result of human activities.
carbon dioxide	A gas in the air which is absorbed by trees and plants.
ice caps	A covering of ice over a large area, especially on the polar region of a planet.
deforestation	The clearing or cutting down of forests.

## Art Knowledge

### Abstract Art

Abstract art uses colours, shapes, forms and materials to show a subject, not as an accurate representation. Abstract art can be emotive— emotive art helps us to feel a certain way when viewing a piece of art. It has form, so it has colours, lines and shapes but they are not designed to represent living things or actual objects.



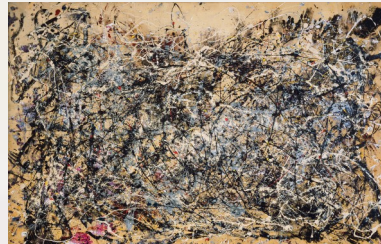
The famous abstract art or expressionism movement took place in the United States, specifically in New York City. After the Second World War, abstract art became a really dominant form of art across America.



### Jackson Pollock

Jackson Pollock is an American expressionist artist who created Abstract Art based on how he was feeling

Pollock was born in America. He moved to New York and trained as a mural painter. Pollock is best known for the “drip” technique he used to create his major paintings. Rather than using a brush, he poured or dripped paint onto canvases.



### Vocabulary

Jackson Pollock	An American expressionist artist who created Abstract Art.
expressionist	An art movement where the work aims to be emotive and show personal moods and ideas
abstract	Art that uses colours, shapes, forms and materials to show a subject, not as an accurate representation.
emotive	Work that makes us feel a certain way when we view it.
collage	a type of art work in which different kinds of materials are pasted onto a surface to make a picture
colour	The use of a range of shades and tones beyond black and white in an art piece.
form	An element of art that is three-dimensional

## Design Technology Knowledge

### Lulu Guinness

Lulu Guinness is a British designer known for her iconic bags and strikingly glamorous designs. She has designed many reusable shopping bags, including a range with supermarket chain Sainsburys. Her designs are known for being bold and unique.

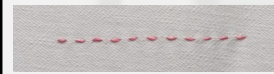


### Fabric shopping bags

Shopping bags can be made with a variety of materials and in a variety of shapes and sizes. Fabric shopping bags are better for the environment than plastic bags as they are able to be re-used, reducing the amount of single-use plastics. They are also strong, and can be washed easily.

### Types of stitch

A variety of stitching techniques can join 2 pieces of material together. Each has it's own decorative and practical uses.



running stitch



cross stitch



blanket stitch



applique

### Vocabulary

Lulu Guinness	A British accessories designer.
cross stitch	A stitch formed of two stitches crossing each other.
blanket stitch	A stitch used to reinforce the edge of thick materials.
running stitch	Small, even stitches which run back and forth through the cloth without overlapping
applique	Pieces of fabric sewn on to a larger piece to form a picture/pattern
needle	A piece of polished metal with a point at one end and a hole or eye for thread at the other, used in sewing
thread	A long, thin strand of cotton, or other fibres used in sewing.
fastening	A device that closes or secures something.
Velcro	Material made of two pieces of cloth that stick together with a system of very small hooks, used as a fastening.
press studs	A set of two metal or plastic pieces that fit together as a fastening when pressed.



