

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Summer Term

Science

History

Geography

Art

PSHE

French

Music

R.E.

P.E.

Year 5

Knowledge Organiser - Science – Meteorology – Y5

Key Vocabulary:	
Meteorology	A science that deals with the atmosphere and its phenomena and especially with weather and weather forecasting
ozone layer	A layer of the earth's upper atmosphere with high ozone content which blocks most of the sun's ultraviolet radiation from entering the lower atmosphere
breeze	A light wind.
gale	A very strong wind.
anemometer	An instrument for measuring the speed of the wind
humidity	The amount of wetness or water vapour in the air
climate	The weather conditions of an area.
lightning	The flashing of light caused by the passing of electricity from one cloud to another or between a cloud and the earth.
tornado	A violent rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground.
hurricane	A large rotating storm with high speed winds that forms over warm waters in tropical areas
forecast	A prediction of something in the future.
barometer	An instrument that is used to measure air pressure and predict changes in the weather

Key Knowledge:	
I know the Earth's main atmospheric layers.	
I know how meteorologists measure wind speed and direction.	
I know that thunderstorms are created by cumulonimbus clouds.	
I know that tornadoes are the most dangerous type of thunderstorm.	

The fascinating world of weather



Winds and Weather Patterns



Tornadoes and Hurricanes

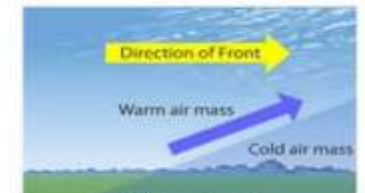


Forecasting the Weather

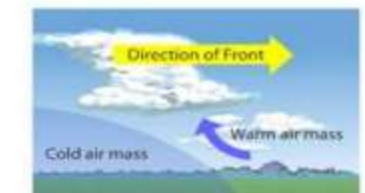
The Atmosphere



Lightning and Thunder



Warm front



Cold front

Knowledge Organiser - The Victorian Age – History - Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Coronation	the ceremony of crowning a sovereign
Reign	the period of rule of a monarch
Reform	A change to improve something
Mandatory	Required by law, compulsory
Bill	A draft of a proposed law
Act	An Act of Parliament creates a new law
Philanthropist	A person who promotes the welfare of others
Electorate	The people who are entitled to vote
Suffrage	The right to vote
Equality	Being equal in status, rights or opportunities

Key Knowledge
I know George IV and William IV were Victoria's predecessors.
I know Victoria became Queen as a very young girl (aged 18).
I know Parliament made education compulsory for every British child up to 11 years old.
I know lots of reform happened including Reform Acts which extended who could vote.

The **Victorian** period of history is named after **Queen Victoria** who reigned as monarch of our country, and a large empire, from **1837** until her death in **1901**. Life in Victorian times was rather different to how it is today. It was a time of both great wealth and great poverty, as well as invention and scientific discovery.



George IV



William IV



Victoria



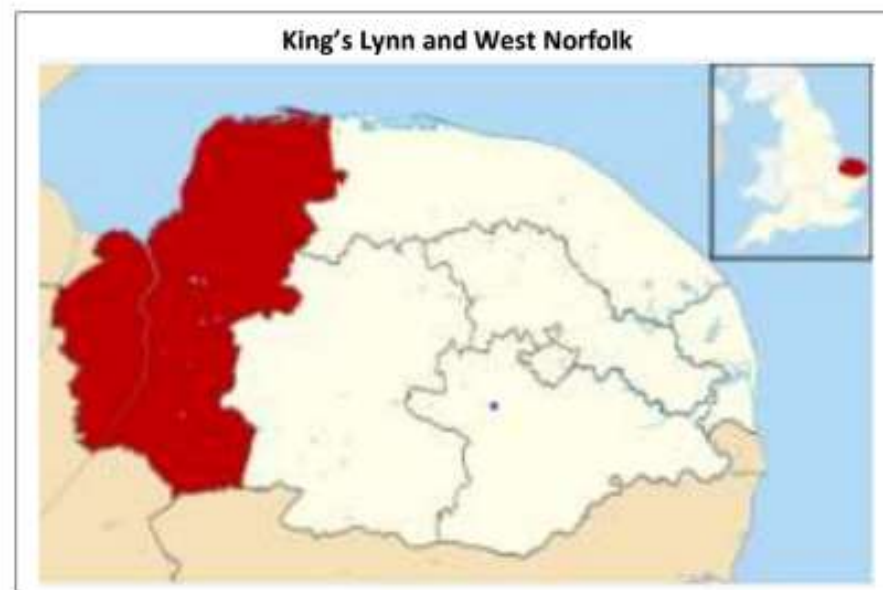
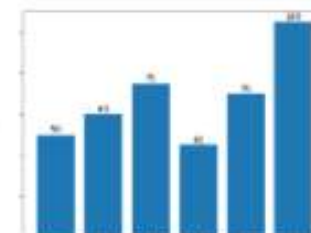
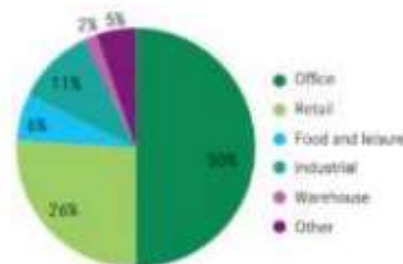
- 1837 – Victoria ascends to the throne
- 1840 – Lord Shaftesbury – Ragged Schools
- 1840 – Victoria and Albert marry
- 1840s Railway 'mania' hits Britain
- 1841 – Thomas Cook opens a travel firm
- 1842 – Women and children banned from working underground
- 1846 – First Christmas cards sold
- 1848 – First Public Health Act
- 1851 – The Great Exhibition
- 1854 – 1856 – Crimean War in Russia
- 1855 – First stethoscope invented
- 1861 – Prince Albert dies
- 1869 – John Sainsbury opens a small shop
- 1870 – Education Act makes primary education available for all
- 1871 – First FA Cup
- 1874 – Lawn Tennis became popular
- 1876 – Alexander Bell patented the telephone
- 1879 – Invention of the light bulb
- 1881 – First electric street lighting appears
- 1884 – The first 'safety' bicycle
- 1889 – First vacuum cleaners invented
- 1890 – Electric trains run on London Underground
- 1895 – Herbert Austin opens a motor car factory in Birmingham
- 1899 – 1902 – Boer War in South Africa
- 1901 – Queen Victoria dies aged 81

Key Social Reform	
1842	Mines Act – stopped children under 10 working in mines
1847	Factory Act – limited the working day of children aged 13-18 to 10 hours
1861	Local Government Act – Local authorities have to purify sewage before putting it back into rivers
1864	A law bans boys under 10 working as chimney sweeps
1874	Factory Act – raises the minimum working age to 9, limits the working day for women and children to 10 hours
1880	The Education Act – makes school compulsory for children aged 5-13
1883	Married women can acquire their own property
1889	Employment of children under 10 is banned
1891	Free education for every child between 5-13



Knowledge Organiser – Local Study – Geography – Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
rural	Relating to the countryside
urban	Relating to a town or city
Land use	The management or modification of natural land by people
Secondary data	Information collected by other people and then used to answer questions
Primary Data	Information collected directly in response to answering a geographical question
Observational data	Information collected by watching events unfold
Aerial photograph	A photograph taken from a height – in mapping this is either by satellite or aircraft
Field work	Collecting information from a place to answer geographical questions

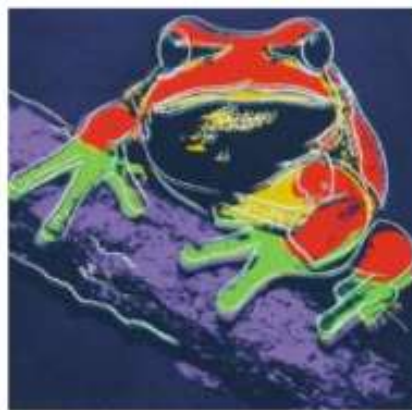
Key Knowledge
I know that there are different types of land use in West Norfolk
I can complete desk top fieldwork
I can complete field work into the local area
I can present the data that I collect
I can come to conclusions about the local area



Knowledge Organiser – Prints and Printmaking – Visual Arts – Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
printmaking	An indirect art form, where the artist creates a design on a block, plate or screen which is then transferred to paper or fabric by a pressing with printing ink.
indirect	Where an image is not created by drawing or painting directly on the paper but by applying ink to a plate or a block and pressing paper or fabric on top.
edition	The number of prints taken from one plate or block usually at the same time.
mono-print	A single print.
relief (positive) printing	Printing created by ink covering raised parts of a printing block, e.g. woodcut/wood engraving and linocut.
 intaglio (negative) printing	Printing created by ink covering the sunken parts of a printing plate, e.g. drypoint/engraving, etching.
 screen-printing	Printing where printing ink is forced through the small holes in a piece of material. A picture or pattern is made by covering some of the holes with a stencil.
wood cut/wood engraving	A print made from a design cut in a block of wood.
linocut	A print made from a design cut into a lino block.
drypoint/engraving	A print made by cutting lines into a metal plate with a needle.
etching	A print made by cutting lines into a metal plate by applying acid.
plate	A sheet of metal or plastic, with an image on it, from which copies are printed.
block	A piece of wood or metal carved or engraved for printing on paper or fabric.
printing press	A machine for printing from a plate.

Prints



Pine Barrens Tree Frog
Warhol (1983)
Screen-print



Self-portrait in a cap, wide-eyed and open-mouthed
Rembrandt (c.1630)
Etching and drypoint

Key Knowledge

I know Hogarth was well-known for making prints about life in London.

I know screen-printing allows an artist to produce multiple prints with the same design but different colours.

I know relief printing is when lines are carved into a printing block.

I know Intaglio printing is done on a metal plate.



South Wind, Clear Sky
Hokusai (c.1830-1832)
Woodcut

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Changing Me - Year Five

Key Vocabulary	
Self-image	The opinion or idea you have of yourself, especially of your appearance or abilities
Self-esteem	A feeling of being happy with your own character and abilities
Trust	The belief that something is true or correct or that you can rely on it.
Celebrity	A famous person.
Puberty	The period of a person's life during which their sexual organs develop and they become capable of having children.
Responsibility	A duty to deal with or take care of somebody/something.
Respect	Polite behaviour towards or care for somebody/something that you think is important.
Independence	The freedom to organise your own life, make your own decisions, etc. without needing help from other people.
Worry	To keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that you have.

Key Knowledge
I am aware of my own self-image and how my body image fits into that.
I can explain how our body changes during puberty and understand the importance of looking after yourself physically and emotionally.
I understand that sexual intercourse can lead to conception and that is how babies are usually made. I also understand that sometimes people need IVF to help them have a baby.



Reflective questions
Ask me this...
How can I build my own self-esteem?
What changes happen to boys and girls during puberty?
How might you manage changes ahead?

Knowledge Organiser Year 5 French Unit 6: Chez moi

Key Language	English
Chez moi il y a ...	<i>In my home there is ...</i>
un salon	<i>a living room</i>
un balcon	<i>a balcony</i>
un jardin	<i>a garden</i>
une cuisine	<i>a kitchen</i>
une salle de bains	<i>a bathroom</i>
une salle à manger	<i>a dining room</i>
une chambre	<i>a bedroom</i>
deux/trois/quatre chambres	<i>2/3/4 bedrooms</i>
C'est grand/petit/vert/bleu/ jaune/rose/rouge	<i>It's big/small/green/blue/ yellow/pink/red</i>
et	<i>and</i>
Il/Elle mange	<i>He/She is eating</i>
Il /Elle regarde la télé	<i>He/She is watching TV</i>
Il/Elle écoute la musique	<i>He/She is listening to music</i>
Il/Elle lit un livre	<i>He/She is reading a book</i>
Il/Elle joue avec l'ordinateur	<i>He/She is playing on the computer</i>
Il/Elle joue au tennis	<i>He/She is playing tennis</i>
Qu'est-ce qu'il/elle fait? dans le salon	<i>What is he/she doing? in the living room</i>



Chez moi il y a un salon, une cuisine, trois chambres et une salle de bains. Il y a un jardin et un garage.



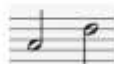
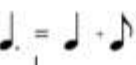


Ma chambre est grande et bleue.

KEY QUESTIONS

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a chez toi? *What rooms are there in your home?*


C'est comment ta chambre? *What's your bedroom like?*

Qu'est-ce qu'il/elle fait? *What is he/she doing?*

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Time signature	2,3,4,5 beats in a bar and 6/8
Texture change	From thick to thin and visa versa
Tempo	The speed at which music is played <i>Allegro — At a brisk speed (120 bpm)</i>
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims:  Dotted crochets:  Crochets:  Quavers: 

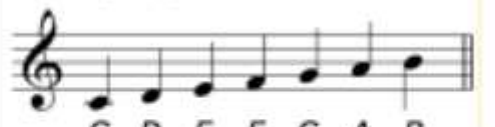
Songs Covered	
You and Me	Style: Pop
A Bright and Sunny Day	Style: 20 th and 21 st Orchestral
You Belong with Me	R&B

Key Signature: G major and E minor — there is one sharp in both key signatures



G A B C D E F#

Key Signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature



C D E F G A B

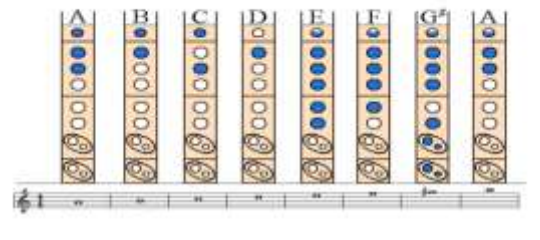
Key Signature: D major — there are two sharps in the key signature




D E F# G A B C#

Improvise Together

Recorder A Minor Scale and Finger Chart.



5/4 Time Signature




Top Number
5 beats every bar

Bottom Number
Quarter (crotchet) beat

Notes you composed with...

C, D, E, F, G, A, B



D E F G A B C D E F G

R.E. Year 5 Summer 2 Judaism Knowledge Organiser
Enquiry: How special is the relationship Jews have with God?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Relationship	The way in which two or more people or things are connected.
Abraham	The founder of Judaism. Abraham means 'father of many'.
Moses	The great leader, lawgiver, and prophet of the ancient Israelites (Jews)
Ten Commandments	Ten rules for Jewish people to follow, given by God.
The Mezuzah and the Shema	The mezuzah is found on doorposts in Jewish homes. It contains a scroll with Hebrew writing and is called the shema, an affirmation of Jewish faith.
Affirmation	A short, positive statement that is designed to be frequently repeated in order to enforce positive thinking.



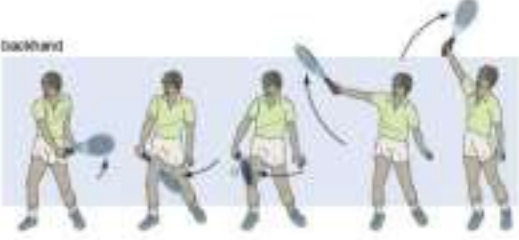
Key Knowledge
I know why agreements are important and why they should be kept.
I know that God made a promise to Abraham to look after and protect him and his descendants.
I know the Ten Commandments are a promise between Jewish people and God to maintain a special relationship.
I know that Jewish practices such as the Torah Scroll and the Mezuzah help express their commitment to God.
I know that affirmations can help build and maintain relationships.



Knowledge Organiser – PE – Tennis – Year Five

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Ready position	The ready position is the position you take before your opponent hits the ball that allows you to move quickly around the court in any direction.
Rally	A sequence of shots back and forth between two players.
Serve	A serve is the shot used to start a rally when playing for a point. It should land in the diagonally opposite service box without hitting the net.
Placement	Strategically hitting the ball away from where your opponent is to help you win the point.
Recover	Move back to a central position during a game to make sure you can return the ball.
Volley	To hit the ball back to your opponent before it bounces.

Skill development	
Tennis	To be able to use the ready position in order to help to keep a rally going over a net, using both forehand and backhand (two-handed) shots.
	To be able to serve the ball from hand to racket to land 'in' on the other side of the court.

Skills	
Ready position	
Forehand position	
Backhand position	

Rules

Win a point if:

- Opponent hits the ball in the net
- Opponent hits the ball out of the court area
- Opponent misses the ball or it bounces twice
- Opponent does a double fault (meaning if they serve the ball and it hits the net, doesn't land on their opponent's side, they can have another go. If they miss again it is a double fault)

Tactics

- Tactics are important because they help you to outwit an opponent.
- There are different tactics to use if you are defending or attacking.
- You might use different tactics depending on who you are playing against or the situation.

Serving rules:

- Ball must bounce over the net and before the service line. If playing on a court with line markings, the ball must also travel diagonally on court into the opposite service box.
- If the ball bounces out or does not go over the net, you have a second serve.
- If the ball hits the net and bounces in, it is called a 'let' and they have their first serve again.
- If a pupil fails to hit their serve 'in' after second serve, the point is awarded to their opponent.