

## **Knowledge Organisers**

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Autumn Term**

**Art/DT**

**French**

**Geography**

**History**

**Music**

**PE**

**PSHE**

**RE**

**Science**

**Lapwings – Year 5**

## Knowledge Organiser – African Art - Visual Arts – Year Five

### Key Vocabulary:

peoples	Members of a particular nation or community.
ceremony	A social or religious occasion often celebrating a particular event.
Bamana peoples	A group of peoples living mainly in Mali, Western Africa.
headdress	A covering for the head, especially worn in ceremonies.
Edo peoples	A group of peoples living mainly in southern Nigeria.
Benin City	A city in southern Nigeria, West Africa. Benin City flourished from the 14th-17th centuries as the centre of the Benin Kingdom.
plaque	A flat, decorated slab, often square or rectangle that is fixed, to a wall or other surface and remembers an event or a person.
relief	Where sculptures stick out from a flat surface, rather than being made all the way around.
cast	The process of making an object by shaping liquid metal in a mould.
brass	A metal made by mixing two other metals, copper and zinc.
ivory	A hard, white substance, made from the tusks of elephants, which can be carved.



Antelope Headdress, Mali (Bamana peoples)  
19<sup>th</sup> century/early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Metropolitan Museum of Art, U.S.)



Benin Plaque, Nigeria (Edo peoples) 16<sup>th</sup> century (British Museum)



Benin Ivory Mask of Queen Mother, Nigeria (Edo peoples) 16<sup>th</sup> century (British Museum)



Benin Ivory Salt Cellar, Nigeria (Edo peoples) 17<sup>th</sup> century (British Museum)

### Key Knowledge:

I know that the Bamana people from Mali carve antelope headdresses to use in the Chiwara ceremony.
I understand what Malian antelope headdresses represent.
I know that the Benin Plaques are cast brass plaques made to decorate the royal palace in Benin city.
I know that trade between the Edo peoples and the Portuguese is shown in Benin art.
I understand that British forces took artworks from Benin City and some people think they should be returned.



# Knowledge Organiser Year 5 French Unit 2: À l'école

Key Language	English
le français	French
le dessin	Art
le sport	P.E.
l'anglais	English
l'histoire-géo	History/Geog
l'informatique	I.T.
l'éducation religieuse	R.E.
la musique	Music
les sciences	Science
les maths	Maths
J'aime	I like
Je n'aime pas	I don't like
C'est bien/C'est facile	It's good/easy
C'est cool/C'est intéressant	It's great/interesting
C'est nul/C'est difficile	It's rubbish/difficult
Quelle heure est-il?	What time is it?
Il est une heure et quart	It's 1.15
Il est une heure et demi(e)	It's 1.30
Il est deux heures moins le quart	It's 1.45
Il est midi / minuit	It's midday/midnight
le déjeuner	lunch
la récré	break
l'école	school
commence/fini à	starts/finishes at



## Key Questions

C'est quelle matière?

What subject is it?

Tu aimes les sciences?

Do you like science?

Quelle est ta matière préférée?

What's your favourite subject?

Quelle heure est-il?


What time is it?

L'école commence à quelle heure?

What time does school start?



## Knowledge Organiser- Mountains - Geography - Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
peak	The top of the mountain.
range	A group of mountains.
Edmund Hillary 	A well-known mountaineer from New Zealand who was one of the first to climb Mount Everest in 1953.
Tenzing Norgay 	Edmund Hillary's mountaineer guide who also climbed Mount Everest in 1953.
The Andes	A mountain range in South America that stretches from the southern tip of the continent to the Caribbean coast.
Machu Picchu	A famous Inca city built on top of a mountain in the Andes.
Mount Kilimanjaro	The tallest mountain in Africa.
erosion	The process of something being worn down or destroyed over time.

### Key Knowledge:

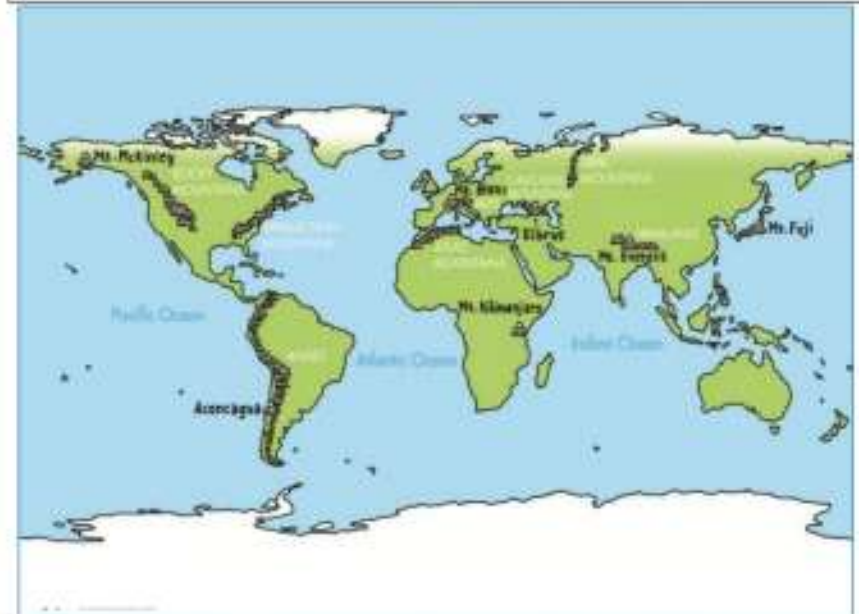
I know what a mountain is.

I understand the key features of the Alps.

I understand what it might be like to climb the Himalayas.

I know the key features of American mountain ranges.

I know the key features of African mountains and how these are different.



The Alps in France

The Himalayas

Machu Picchu

Blue Ridge Mountains

Rocky Mountains in Colorado

Mount Kilianjaro







Key Vocabulary	Definition
head	This is the main tune on which the music is based.
middle 8	Like a 'bridge' the middle 8 is a contrasting section in a song. It is 8 bars long and happens around the middle of the song. This section breaks up the repetition of a verse/chorus structure by bringing new elements into the song.
rhythm section	The group of instruments in a jazz group supplying the rhythm - made up of bass, drums and piano or guitar.
piano	A musical instrument - a keyboard in a wooden case enclosing a soundboard and metal strings which are struck by hammers when you press the keys.
saxophone	A musical instrument – often used in jazz and played by blowing through a mouthpiece with a reed.
trumpet	A musical instrument – made of brass with a flared bell and a bright, penetrating tone.

### We are Good Listeners!

In our Music lessons we can...

- Listen with an open mind to new music.
- Listen with respect to other pupils' ideas.
- Listen thoughtfully to other pupils' performances.
- Listen with awareness when playing or singing in a group.
- Listen carefully to instructions.



Saxophone



Piano



Trumpet

### Ask me this...

- Can you play a melody in time with the backing?
- Can you clap me a Latin American rhythm?





## Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Celebrating Difference - Year Five

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Culture</b>	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
<b>Conflict</b>	In opposition; a disagreement or argument.
<b>Racism</b>	The belief that people of some races are inferior to others.
<b>Race Discrimination</b>	This happens when racial groups are at a disadvantage to others.
<b>Homophobic</b>	Having or showing a dislike of or prejudice against homosexual people.
<b>Rumour</b>	A story or report of uncertain or doubtful truth.
<b>Bullying</b>	Behaviour that is repeated, intended to hurt someone either physically or emotionally.
<b>Cyber bullying</b>	The use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature.

Key Knowledge
I can explain the difference between direct and indirect bullying.
I understand that cultural differences sometimes cause conflict and I know what racism is.
I can compare my life with people in the developing world.



Reflective questions
Ask me this...
How might it feel to be discriminated against because of your race or appearance?
Do you understand the different types of bullying?



**R.E. Year 5 Autumn 2 Christianity Knowledge Organiser**  
**Enquiry: Is the Christmas Story True?**

Key vocabulary	Definition
incarnation	God as a human – as Jesus.
nativity	The birth of Jesus
Truth	Something that is accurate
Gospel	Meaning 'good news' – stories about Jesus' life.



What does *true* mean?

How are the accounts of The Christmas Story by Luke and Matthew different?

What makes The Christmas Story true for Christians?

What do Christians believe about Incarnation?

**Key Knowledge**

I know the different accounts of the Christmas story

I can explain the meaning of incarnation

I can give my opinion on whether a favourite story is 'true' and explain why

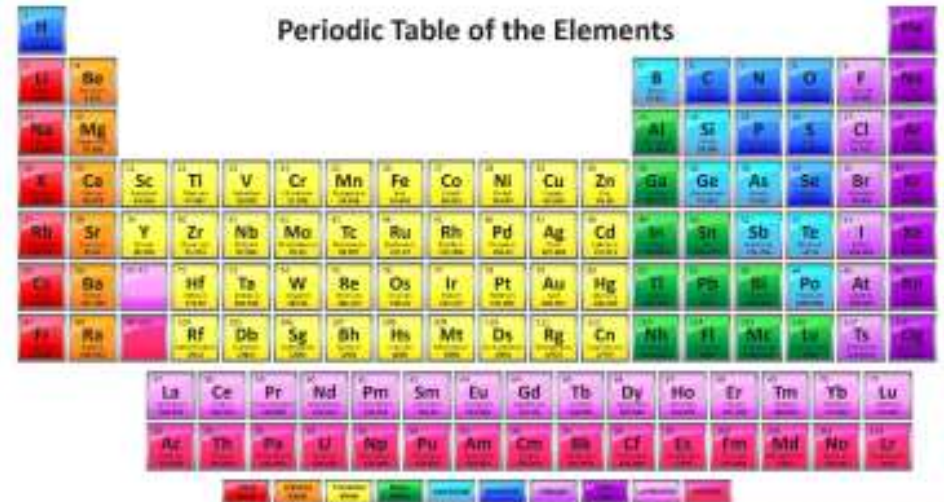
I can identify different sources of the Christmas story and explain the meaning of Christmas to Christians (Incarnation)

I can explain my opinion on whether the Christmas story is true and say what Christians might think of my opinion



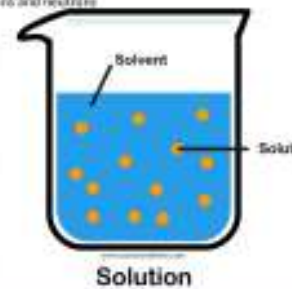
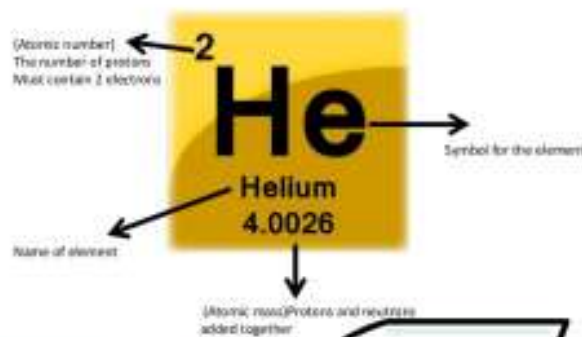
# Knowledge Organiser – Science – Chemistry – Y5

Key Vocabulary:	
Evaporation	The process of changing a liquid into a gas.
Condensation	The process of change from a gas into a liquid.
Dissolve	When a solid becomes part of a liquid.
Filter	To separate fine solid particles from a liquid.
Solution	A liquid that has a solid dissolved in it.
Soluble	When a solid dissolves in water it is said to be soluble.
Insoluble	When a solid will not dissolve.
State	All matter exists in one of these three states: solid, liquid, ,gas.
Atom	A piece of matter, made up of subatomic particles: protons, neutrons and electrons.
Proton	In the centre of an atom and they have a positive charge.
Neutron	In the centre of an atom and they have a negative charge.
Electron	Orbiting the atom and they have a negative charge.



The meaning of the symbols

Key Knowledge:	
I know some elements and their symbols.	
I understand the size of an atom and how it cannot be seen with the naked eye.	
I understand the structure of an atom.	
I can explain my knowledge of atoms and the elements that they create.	
I can design a fair test and make predictions about a solution.	



## Parts of an Atom



- NEUTRON**  
no charge  
part of the nucleus
- PROTON**  
positively charged  
part of the nucleus
- ELECTRON**  
negatively charged  
surrounds the nucleus