

## **Knowledge Organisers**

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

**Art/DT**

**French**

**Geography**

**History**

**Music**

**PE**

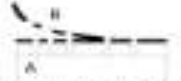

**PSHE**




**RE**

**Science**

**Albatross – Year 5 /6**

## Knowledge Organiser – Prints and Print Making – Arts – Year 5/6

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	
 <p style="text-align: center;">Pine Barrens Tree Frog <b>Warhol (1983)</b> Screen-print</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Self-portrait in a cap, wide-eyed and open-mouthed</i> <b>Rembrandt (c.1630)</b> Etching and drypoint</p>
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.	
 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>South Wind, Clear Sky</i> <b>Hokusai (c.1830-1832)</b> Woodcut</p>	

# Knowledge Organiser

# French Unit 6: Chez moi

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

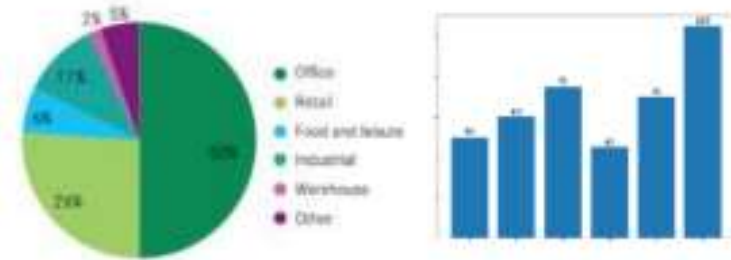
<b>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a chez toi?</b>	<i>What rooms are there in your home?</i>
<b>C'est comment ta chambre?</b>	<i>What's your bedroom like?</i>
<b>Qu'est-ce qu'il/elle fait?</b>	<i>What is he/she doing?</i>



## Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Local Study – Year 5/6

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 - The Victorian Age – History -

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



- 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



George IV



William IV



Victoria



Key Social Reform	
1842	<b>Mines Act</b> – stopped children under 10 working in mines
1847	<b>Factory Act</b> – limited the working day of children aged 13-18 to 10 hours
1861	<b>Local Government Act</b> – Local authorities have to purify sewage before putting it back into rivers
1864	A law bans boys under 10 working as chimney sweeps
1874	<b>Factory Act</b> – raises the minimum working age to 9, limits the working day for women and children to 10 hours
1880	<b>The Education Act</b> – 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





Key Vocabulary	Definition
motown	A cross between R&B and Pop, the Motown label was created by Berry Gordy in 1960.
soul	A cross between R&B and gospel music which emerged in the late 1950s.
conductor	The conductor leads the performance indicating when to start and stop, showing the pulse and directing the musicians.
trombone	A musical instrument – made of brass tubing ending in a bell it makes a low rich sound.
brass section	Made up of trumpets, saxophones and trombones.
timbre	The quality and character of the sound.



The conductor leads the performance

**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.




**Ask me this...**

- Can you hear the difference in sound (timbre) between a saxophone and a trombone?
- Have you tried to conduct or lead others in a performance?

## Knowledge Organiser – PE –Rounders

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Feilding team</b>	The team attempting to stop and return the ball after it has been his by the batter, and preventing points from being scored by the batsperson.
<b>Long barrier</b>	A technique used by a fielder in order to stop a ball, pick it up and return it to the playing area as quickly as possible.
<b>Backstop</b>	The player wo stands directly behind the batter from the opposing team. The backstop attempts to catch the ball after it has been thrown if the batter does not hit it.

Skill development	
<b>Rules</b>	Understand the rules of the game and use and adapt them as a team.
<b>Fielding</b>	Use fielding skills to stop a ball effectively and throw and catch under pressure. Learn about the role of the backstop.
<b>Batting</b>	Learn how to strike the ball and control the direction that you hit in order to gain advantage.

Skills	
<b>Long barrier</b>	
<b>Backstop</b>	
<b>Fielding positions</b>	

## Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Changing Me

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

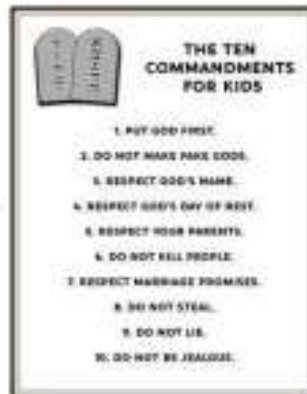


## Knowledge Organiser – RE Year 5/6

### Enquiry: What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God?

Key vocabulary	Definition
<b>commandment</b>	A divine (from a God) rule.
<b>Bible</b>	The Christian Holy Book
<b>Galatians</b>	A section in The Bible.
<b>communion</b>	The most important religious service in the Christian church, in which people share bread and wine as a symbol of the Last Supper and the death of Christ.
<b>confirmation</b>	<b>Confirmation</b> is a sacrament, ritual or rite of passage practised by several <b>Christian</b> denominations. The word means strengthening or deepening one's relationship with God. <b>Confirmation</b> is a popular practice in the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Orthodox Churches where infant baptism is also performed.
<b>baptism</b>	Christian baptism is a voluntary ceremony whereby a person publicly declares he or she has come to a saving faith in Jesus Christ. Christian baptism is performed by dipping the believer under water and lifting him or her up again, symbolically representing the believer's acceptance of Jesus' death, burial, and resurrection for their sins.

Key Knowledge
I can explain different ways Christians express commitment to God
I know the 10 Commandments
I can give examples which illustrate how people can "love thy neighbour"
I know some ways in which Christians show their commitment to God when they are in Church.
I can say what commitment means to me and how I can show it in my life.



## Knowledge Organiser – Science – Meteorology

Key Vocabulary	Definition
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

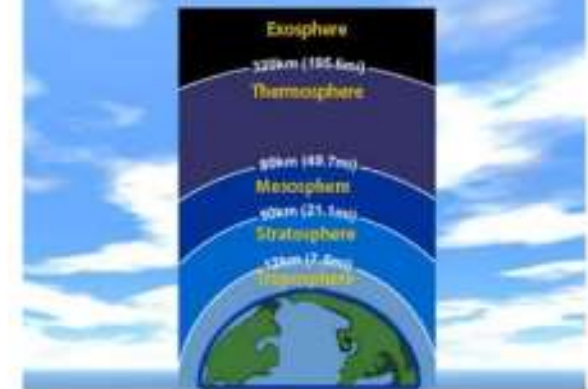


Tornadoes and Hurricanes



Forecasting the weather

## The Atmosphere



Lightning and Thunder



Cloud Families