

## Knowledge Organisers

### 1<sup>st</sup> Spring Term

Art/DT

Computing

French

Geography

History

PE

PSHE

RE

Science

**Lapwings – Year 5**

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

Key Vocabulary	Definition
dynasty	A line of rulers of a country from the same family. Parts of modern-day China were ruled by different dynasties for thousands of years.
Ming dynasty	Chinese dynasty from 1368-1644 C.E.
calligraphy	Decorative handwriting
character	Chinese writing symbols
rice paper	Thin paper used for Chinese painting.
scroll	A roll of paper or silk for writing or painting on. When rolled up, stored in a box.
hand scroll	A long, narrow, horizontal scroll, viewed by being held by the viewer, maybe on a table.
hanging scroll	A scroll displayed vertically on a wall for a short period of time.
ink stick	A solid stick of ink.
ink stone	A stone for grinding ink on.
ceramic	Fired clay.
porcelain	A white translucent ceramic.
Ming ware	Ming dynasty ceramics.
cobalt blue	A deep blue pigment.

### Key Knowledge

I understand which materials are used to make Chinese calligraphy and paintings.
I know Chinese paintings often use only black ink and are usually of things found in nature.
I know calligraphy is a very important form of Chinese art.
I understand the influence of Chinese porcelain in Europe.

### Ming Ware



Early 15<sup>th</sup> century,  
Porcelain with cobalt blue



Late 17<sup>th</sup> century Porcelain  
with cobalt blue, for  
European market

### Paintings and Calligraphy



Finches and  
Bamboo Early 12<sup>th</sup>  
century  
Handscroll - ink and colour on silk



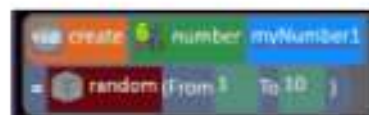
Fisherman (with poem)  
c.1350  
Handscroll - ink on paper



Summer Mountains  
c.1050  
Handscroll ink and colour on silk

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Decomposition</b>	Breaking a problem down into smaller sections so that the problem is more manageable and easier to understand.
<b>Get Input</b>	This puts the text that a user types into the computer's temporary memory, so that it can be used to control the program flow.
<b>If/Else sequence</b>	A conditional command. This tests a statement. If the condition is true, then the commands inside the 'if block' will be run. If the condition is not met, then the commands inside the 'else block' will run instead.
<b>Sequence</b>	This is when a computer program runs commands in order. This could include 'repeat' or a timer.
<b>Selection</b>	This is a conditional/decision command. When a selection is used, a program will choose a different outcome depending on a condition.
<b>Simulation</b>	A model that represents a real or imaginary situation.
<b>String field</b>	A variable field that has a limit of 255 characters. Excellent to use for small pieces of data, such as names, addresses, or other simple data.
<b>Text field</b>	A variable field that has a limit of 30,000 characters. Good for storing a comment box on a form, or if you are inputting a large amount of text.

Key Learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I know how to create a program that simulates a physical system using decomposition.</li> <li>• I know the difference between string and text field types and can choose the most appropriate for a program.</li> <li>• I know how to create a playable game with timers and a scorepad.</li> </ul>



An example of a variable code. It reads as:

Create a variable that is a number, called myNumber1. It will be random, between 1 and 10.



An example of an If/Else sequence. It reads as:

If myNumber1 is greater than 7, then play the chime sound 1 time. Else (if it is 7 or less), play the sheep sound 1 time.



There are many computer games that advertise themselves as simulations. This usually means they do their best to represent a real-life situation, such as Farming Simulator.

However, there are more humorous games like Goat Simulator, where you pretend you are a goat – with not entirely real or accurate results.

# Knowledge Organiser Year 5 French Unit 3: La nourriture

Key Language	English
Je voudrais	<i>I would like</i>
s'il vous plaît	<i>please</i>
un sandwich au poulet	<i>a chicken sandwich</i>
un sandwich au thon	<i>a tuna sandwich</i>
un sandwich au fromage	<i>a cheese sandwich</i>
un sandwich à la tomate	<i>a tomato sandwich</i>
une glace au chocolat	<i>a chocolate ice-cream</i>
une glace à l'orange	<i>an orange ice-cream</i>
une glace à la fraise	<i>a strawberry ice-cream</i>
une glace à la vanille	<i>a vanilla ice-cream</i>
mangez	<i>eat</i>
coupez	<i>cut</i>
prenez	<i>take</i>
mettez	<i>put</i>
une baguette	<i>a french stick</i>
le beurre	<i>the butter</i>
les frites	<i>chips</i>
les bonbons	<i>sweets</i>
les pommes	<i>apples</i>
les carottes	<i>carrots</i>
les haricots	<i>green beans</i>
les gâteaux	<i>cakes</i>
j'aime/Je n'aime pas	<i>I like/I don't like</i>
C'est bon pour la santé	<i>It's healthy</i>
Ce n'est pas bon pour la santé	<i>It's unhealthy</i>

un sandwich au fromage



un sandwich au poulet



J'aime les gâteaux.  
Ce n'est pas bon pour la santé.



Je n'aime pas les carottes.  
C'est bon pour la santé.

## KEY QUESTIONS

Qu'est-ce que tu veux?

What do you want?

Tu aimes les carottes?

Do you like carrots?

C'est bon ou ce n'est pas bon pour la santé?

Is it healthy or unhealthy?

## Knowledge Organiser - East Anglia, The Midlands, Yorkshire & Humberside – Geography- Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Industry</b>	Activity where raw materials are changed into goods that can be used and traded.
<b>Arable farming</b>	Farming where crops are planted, tended to and then harvested.
<b>Pastoral farming</b>	Farming where animals are raised and used for food or other produce such as wool.
<b>Mining</b>	Where a raw resource is extracted from the earth, for example, coal.
<b>National Park</b>	An area protected by laws to ensure land is preserved.
<b>Viaduct</b>	A type of bridge built across a valley to allow transport to cross from one side to another.
<b>Valley</b>	The low-lying land between mountains or hills.
<b>Relief Map</b>	A map showing the shape and height of land.
<b>Population</b>	The number of people living in a specific area.

### Key Knowledge:

- I know East Anglia is a region of the UK that is very flat.
- I understand marshland in East Anglia was drained leaving fertile land to grow crops.
- I know Birmingham is a large city in the Midlands and I can find out about it.
- I know Yorkshire is a large area to the North of England and can describe the features it has.
- I know The Ribbleshead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge are two ways in which people have changed the landscape in Yorkshire and Humberside.

<b>East Anglia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire</li> <li>• The Fens is a region of East Anglia that is often at or below sea level and is home to lots of wildlife</li> <li>• Known as 'Britain's bread basket'</li> </ul>
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yorkshire is a large area in the north of England</li> <li>• North Yorkshire is the largest county in the UK</li> <li>• The Ribbleshead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge are two ways in which people have changed the landscape in Yorkshire and Humberside.</li> </ul>
<b>The Midlands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Midlands means 'land in the middle'</li> <li>• The biggest city in the Midlands is Birmingham</li> <li>• In the past, the Midlands had coal and iron mines</li> </ul>

**East Anglia**



**Yorkshire and Humberside**



**The Midlands**



## Knowledge Organiser– French Revolution – History – Year Five

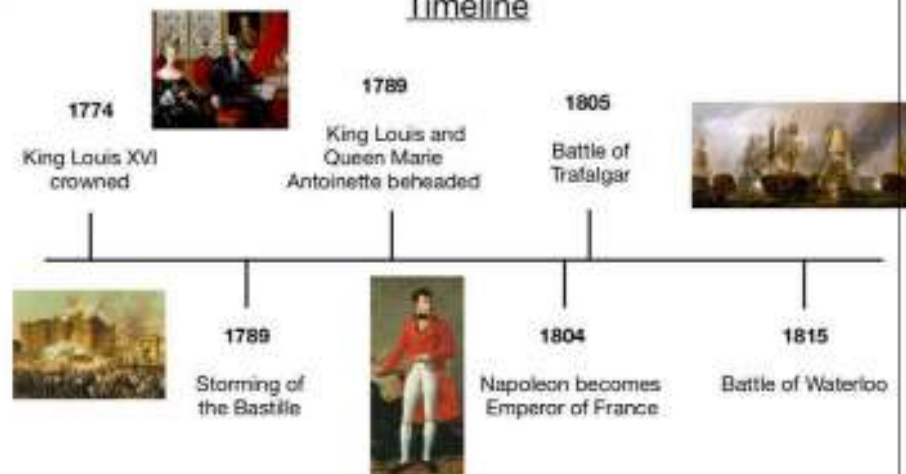
### Key Vocabulary






<b>Revolution</b>	A time when people, ruled or governed by a power, overthrow that power and try to change how people live and work.
<b>Absolute Monarchy</b>	When a King or Queen is in complete control and doesn't need to follow any rules or laws.
<b>Republic</b>	A country governed by elected representatives, not by a King or Queen.
<b>Clergy</b>	People who have a role within the Church, e.g. Catholic Priest
<b>Nobles</b>	Wealthy people from families who are considered important.
<b>Debt</b>	A sum of money that is owed.
<b>Exile</b>	When a person is banned from living in a country, often used as a punishment.
<b>Allied</b>	Joined together, countries sometimes join together to fight in wars.
<b>The Bastille</b>	A prison in Paris used by the French Kings.
<b>Battle of Trafalgar</b>	A battle that took place off the coast of Spain between the French and the British navy. It was won by the British admiral, Nelson, who defeated Napoleon and prevented a French invasion of Britain.
<b>Battle of Waterloo</b>	A battle that took place in what is now Belgium between the French and the allied forces of Germany, Britain and Holland. The Duke of Wellington was victorious, and Napoleon was defeated.

### Key Knowledge

I know that before the French Revolution, the people of France were very unequal and Louis XVI was an absolute monarch.
I know King Louis and Marie Antionette were arrested before being executed.
I know Napoleon was a French military leader who seized power in France.
I understand that the British Navy fought the French Navy in the Battle of Trafalgar.
I know Napoleon was exiled twice as punishment for trying to gain power.

### Timeline

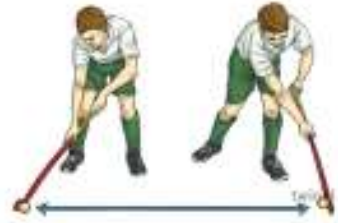




King Louis XVI	Marie Antionette	Napoloen	Horatio Nelson	Duke of Wellington
				
Crowned King of France in 1774. An absolute monarch. Beheaded in 1793.	Became queen of France when her husband became King. Beheaded in 1793.	Hugely successful Military leader who became emperor of France. Died in exile on the island of St Helena.	British admiral in the Royal Navy who defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Trafalgar, preventing an invasion.	British army general who defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.

## Knowledge Organiser – PE – Hockey - Year Five

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Indian dribble</b>	Pushing the ball rapidly from right to left and then from left to right repeatedly by turning the hockey stick.
<b>Slap pass</b>	A way of passing the ball hard, fast and with accuracy, to a team-mate further away. It can also be used to score a goal.
<b>Push pass</b>	The push pass is a quick and accurate way of passing the ball to a close team-mate. The stick stays in contact with the ball during the push pass.
<b>Attacking</b>	To make an attempt to score a goal or gain an advantage.
<b>Defending</b>	Protecting a goal or attempting to stop the opposition from scoring.

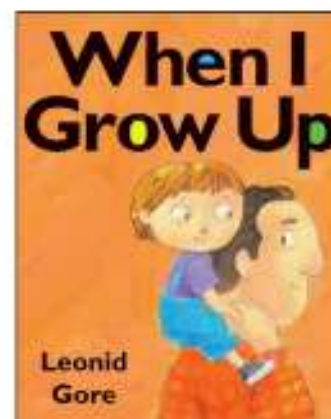
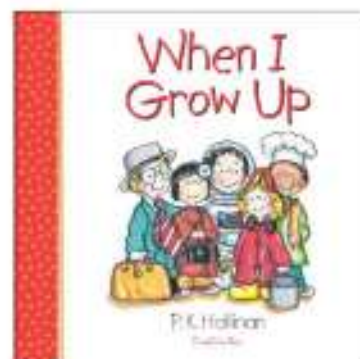
Rules	
<b>Free pass</b>	A free pass is given when an offence occurs. The pass must be taken from where the offence occurred and all players must be at least 3m away.
<b>Back of the stick</b>	Players may only use the flat side of their stick to play the ball. If the curved side is used a free pass is given to the opposing team.
<b>Penalty goal</b>	A penalty goal will be awarded if a defending player deliberately stops a ball from crossing the goal-line with their feet or body.

Skills	
<b>Indian dribbling</b>	
<b>Slap pass</b>	
<b>Push pass</b>	

## Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Dreams and Goals - Year Five

Vocabulary	
<b>Determination</b>	The effort required to do something and keep doing it until the end, even if it is hard.
<b>Perseverance</b>	The continued effort to do or achieve something despite difficulties, failure, or opposition.
<b>Motivation</b>	Enthusiasm for doing something.
<b>Fears</b>	To be afraid of someone or something.
<b>Hopes</b>	To want something to happen.
<b>Profession</b>	People who do a particular type of work, considered a group.
<b>Contribution</b>	To achieve something together with other people.
<b>Society</b>	All the people in a country, or in several similar countries, can be referred to as a society.
<b>Culture</b>	The way of life of a particular group of people.

Key Knowledge
I know about a range of jobs carried out by people I know and have explored how much people earn in different jobs.
I can identify a job I would like to do when I grow up and understand what motivates me and what I need to do to achieve it.
I can describe the dreams and goals of young people in a culture different to mine.



Reflective questions
Ask me this...
How does it feel to communicate in different ways?
How does it feel to be part of team working towards a shared goal?
What skills do we need to develop to help us build our future?



**R.E. Year 5 Spring 1 Knowledge Organiser**  
**Enquiry: Are Sikh Stories Important Today?**

Key vocabulary	Definition
<b>Guru</b>	Teacher: used in Sikhism to refer to the ten human Gurus and Guru Granth Sahib
<b>Guru Granth Sahib</b>	Sikh Holy Book
<b>Gurdwara</b>	Sikh place of worship
<b>Waheguru</b>	A god
<b>Guru Nanak</b>	The first Guru and founder of the Sikh faith (1460-1539)
<b>Compassion</b>	Being sympathetic towards those less fortunate.
<b>Equality</b>	The same for everyone

Key Knowledge
I can say why a particular book is special for me.
I know the Sikh Holy Book is called Guru Granth Sahib and it is treated with great respect by the Sikhs. They do not call it a book, they call it Guru, meaning Teacher.
I can retell some stories from the Guru Granth Sahib.
I know that Sikhs value honesty, equality, and truthfulness.
I can explain the key Sikh values and how they can be reflected in my life.



## Knowledge Organiser – States of Matter - Science – Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Mass	The amount of matter in an object, similar to weight
Volume:	The amount of space a thing fills
Density:	How much matter is packed into the space an object fills
Vacuum	The absence of matter

Solid	Liquid	Gas
Particles are tightly packed. particles are bond together, vibrating in fixed places.	Particles are closely packed. they can move past each other.	Particles are far apart. They can move quickly.

Key Knowledge:
know the properties of solids, liquids and gases.
understand the different between weight and mass.
understand why some shapes float and some sink in water.
can investigate the density of different liquids.
understand how materials can be separated.

