

# **Knowledge Organisers**

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

**Science**

**History**

**Geography**

**Art**

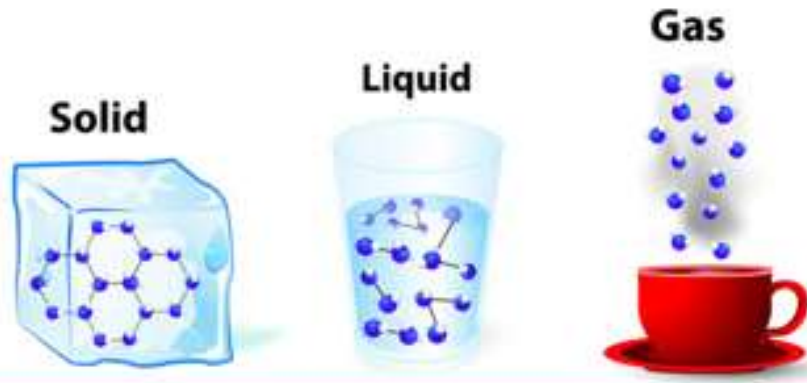
**PSHE**

**French**

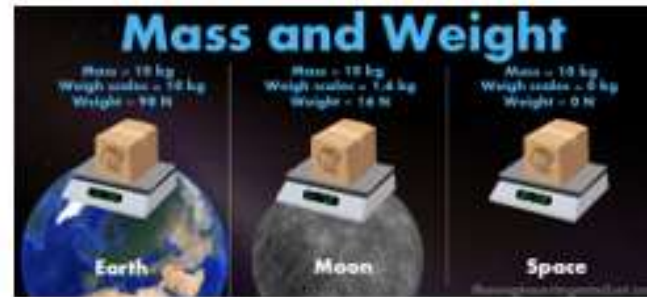
**PE**

# **Year 5**

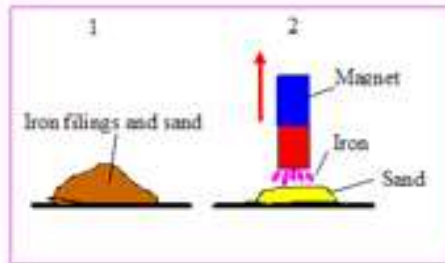
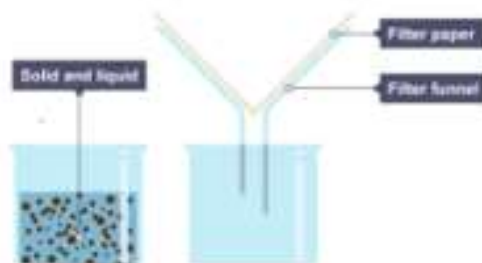
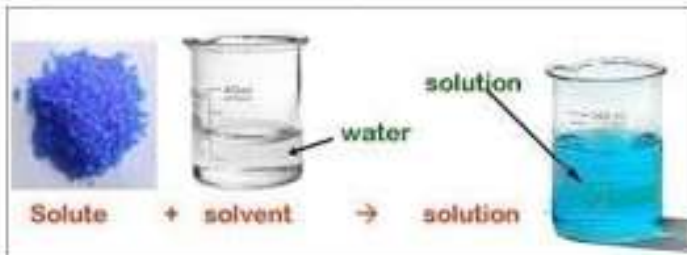
# Knowledge Organiser – Science – Year 5 – States of Matter



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.









Density:

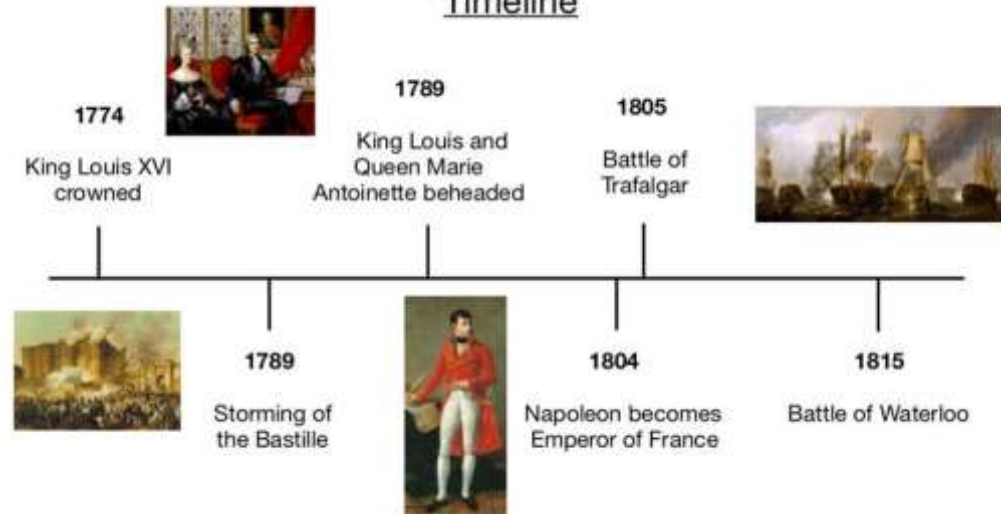


Measure	
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Mass	The amount of matter in an object, similar to weight
Volume:	The amount of space a thing fills
Density:	How much matter is packed into the space an object fills
Vacuum	The absence of matter

## Year 5 - Knowledge Organiser - History – The French Revolution

Key Vocabulary	Definition	King Louis XVI	Marie Antoinette	Napoleon	Horatio Nelson	Duke of Wellington
<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.					

### Timeline



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

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.

<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 – African Art (Visual Arts - Year Five)

### Countries in Western Africa



Key Vocabulary	Definition
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 14 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> 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.

### Art



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)

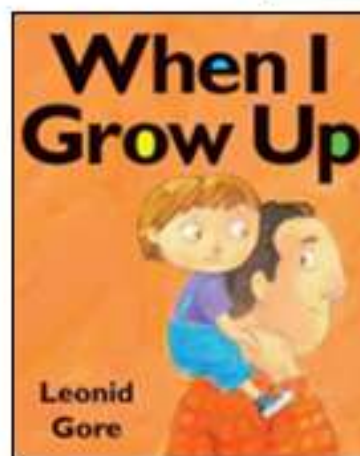
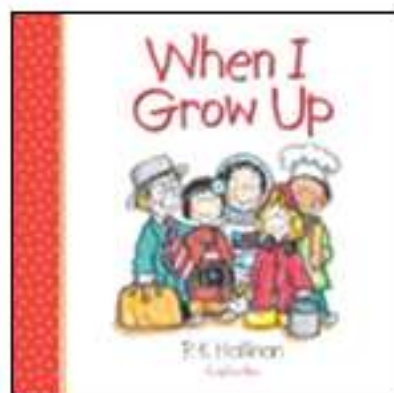


Benin Ivory Salt Cellar, Nigeria (Edo peoples) 17<sup>th</sup> century (British Museum)

## 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.

Learning Objectives	
<b>PSHE</b>	I understand that communicating with someone in a different culture means we can learn from each other.
<b>Social &amp; Emotional</b>	I can appreciate the similarities and differences in aspirations between myself and young people in a different culture.



### 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?

# 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 – 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>	