

Year 5
2023-24
Knowledge Organisers
Autumn 2

Dance is an important part of music in South and West Africa



Vocabulary

Chord

Two or more notes that are played at the same time and work in harmony.

Chord progression

A group of chords played in a particular order.

Major chords

A chord made up of three notes. Major chords are often described as happy chords.

Minor chords

A chord made up of three notes. Minor chords are often described as sad chords.

Break

When some instruments stop playing and others change the rhythm.

Call and response

A musical technique that is similar to a conversation. One phrase of music acts as the 'call' and is 'answered' by a different phrase.

A capella

Singing without any musical accompaniment.

Soloist

A musician or singer who performs on their own, known as performing a solo.

Duo

Two musicians or singers who perform together, known as performing a duet.

Ostinato

A repeated pattern or phrase.

Polyrhythms

Many rhythms played at once.

Syncopation

Playing on the off-beat.

Rest

The silences in music.

Metronome

A device that can be set to create a steady sound (beat) to help musicians play rhythms accurately.



Tips for improving your performance - FACE

Fluency - Being able to play without hesitancy.

Accuracy - Getting the melody and the words correct.

Control - Controlling the sound and music being created or sung.

Expression - Giving a personal response to the music.

Instruments

Percussion instruments

Instruments which are played by shaking, tapping or scraping with your hand or a beater.

Kalimba



Guiro



Djembe drums



Shekere



Bongos



Balafon



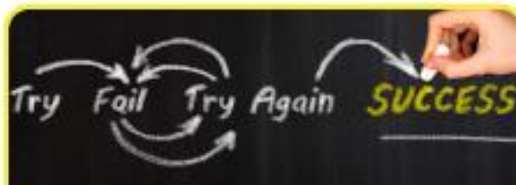
Year 5 - Health and wellbeing

Fail	To be unsuccessful in achieving a goal.
Goal	Something you want to achieve.
Protect	To keep someone safe from something.
Relaxation	Doing calming activities such as having a bath or reading a book.
Responsibility	Being in charge of our own actions.
Steps	To do what is necessary to reach a goal.

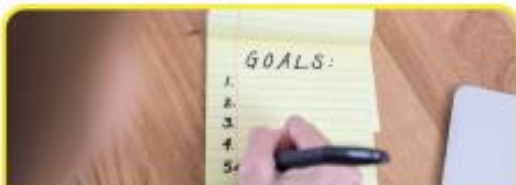
Health tips



Establish good habits for sleeping.



Remember: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try and try again".



Write down your goals and the steps you need to get there.



Try to have a balance of food groups in each meal or across the day.

Getting help

If you are worried about your health, talk to an adult you trust or your doctor.

Contact: Childline
www.childline.org | 0800 1111
 Calls DO NOT show on the phone bill

Key facts



There are things we can do to look after our mental health, such as yoga.



Sleep is an important part of keeping healthy.

As we get older, we take on more responsibility for our own health.

Finding things hard and failing can feel uncomfortable but they are part of learning.



Having goals can help us achieve things and we will sometimes need to break these down into steps.

We all experience different feelings and we can decide how we are going to react to them.



When we plan a meal, we need to try and include all the food groups which keep us healthy.



UV rays from the sun can damage our skin if we don't protect ourselves.



KS2 D.T: MECHANISMS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Overview

Gears and Pulleys

Mechanisms are the parts that make something work.

-Mechanisms are all around us. A set of related mechanisms used to create movement is called a mechanical system.

-Gears are toothed wheels (cogs) that lock together and turn one another. When one gear is turned the other turns as well.

The wheels are usually different sizes, so that one gear speeds up to slow down the next gear. They therefore increase the power of a turning force.

-Pulleys are like gears, but the wheels do not lock together. The wheels are instead joined together by a drive belt. Pulleys can be used to affect the speed, direction or force of a movement.



Example Mechanisms



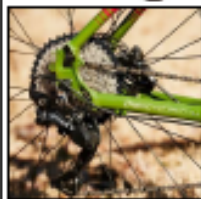
Flag/Flagpole

-A flag being raised/lowered on a flagpole is a prime example of a pulley mechanism in action. The rope or belt pulled by the user fits into a groove in wheels at the top and bottom of the flagpole. This switches the direction of the force needed to lift/lower the flag up and down the post.



Can Opener

-A can opener is an example of a gear mechanism in action. When you turn the handle, it turns a small, round, metal traction gear. The notches in the gear allow it to grip onto the lip of the can. As the wheel moves around the rim of the can, the cutting wheel on the other side of the lip opens the can.



Bicycle Gears

-Bicycle gears are an example of a multiple gear and pulley mechanism in action. The size of the gears (and number of teeth) determines how many times the rear wheel turns for every pedal stroke. A lower, easier gear (small chain ring, big cog) helps the user to accelerate faster, whilst a higher, harder gear (big chain ring, small cog)

Designing

Below are some of the main considerations of a design process for a toy vehicle.

Chassis, Axle, Wheels

-You will need to draw on your prior knowledge of chassis, axle and wheel systems. The chassis is the frame or base on which the vehicle is built. The chassis should include axle holders. Your axle needs to be strong enough to hold the wheels, and fit freely in the axle holder. Consider the materials of your wheels.

Gears and Pulleys

-The vehicle can run using either a gear or pulley mechanical system.

-In either case, you need to understand the ratio (how often larger wheels turn in relation to smaller pulleys). With gears, this can be done by counting the number of teeth (see right).

No. Teeth	Ratio (spins)
8 and 16	2 : 1
8 and 24	3 : 1
24 and 24	1 : 1
8 and 40	5 : 1

As a part of the design process, you should be able to sketch and annotate different ideas. You should also be able to plan the main stages of making, using either a checklist, a storyboard, or a flowchart.

Key Vocabulary

Mechanism

Mechanical System

Gear

Pulley

Lever

Cogs

Force

Drive Belt

Driver

Follower

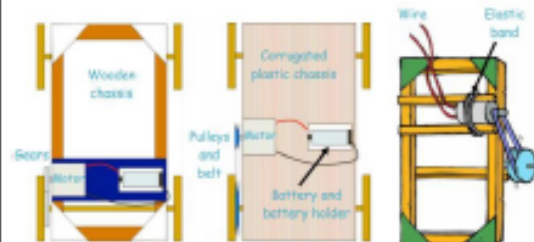
Motor Spindle

Making & Evaluating

Making - Mechanical System

-In order for the vehicle to move, it is essential that the mechanical system is planned effectively, and include an input, a process, and an output.

-e.g. Batteries hold stored power, accessed by using a switch (input) to enable a motor to set in motion the motor spindle. Motor spindles can attach the motor to the gears/ pulley system (process), which in turn propels the axles and/or wheels to move the vehicle forwards/ backwards (output).



Evaluating

-How well does your mechanical system work? Does it move smoothly?
-Does it meet its purpose?

-What would your audience think about your product? What would they like about it? What would they not like?

-What problems did you face in constructing your mechanical system? What changes did you need to make?

What could you still improve about your product? How would you do things differently next time?



Health and Safety

-Remove any jewellery and tie back long hair. Wear an apron.

-Follow guidelines for working with electrical equipment.

-Walk safely and calmly around the classroom/ workshop.

Keep your work area and floor area clear – keep your belongings well clear.

Follow the teacher's instructions for using equipment carefully.

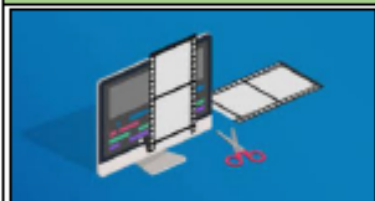
Make sure that you are wearing the correct equipment for tasks.

Return all equipment to the correct zoned areas of the classroom/ workshop.

Report all spillages & clean up properly after yourself.

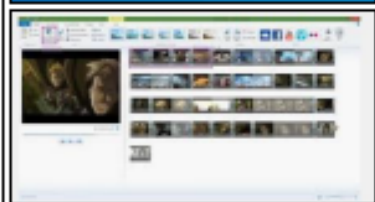


Overview



Video Editing

- You should already know that video means the recording, reproducing and broadcasting of visual images (often accompanied by audio).
- Video is made up of a sequence of images shown in quick succession, giving the impression of movement.
- Many different devices can be used to record, edit and playback video and sound.
- Theme, setting, characters, colour, sound, and dialogue are all important features of video.



Editing Videos

Windows Movie Maker is one example of a video editing tool, but many others are available. Examples include WeVideo, Nero Video, and Apple iMovie.



In order to edit your video, you first need to import it from your device to the computer. You then need to import it into Movie Maker by clicking 'Add videos and photos.'



By right-clicking on the video thumbnail, you can choose to 'split' the video into pieces. The different pieces can be moved or deleted.



The trim tool allows you to move excess video from the beginning or the end.



A number of special effects are available, including using animations and transitions between shots. You can also add text in captions.

Remember to save your project regularly. You need to save your project as a *.wmv file so that you can continue to edit it.



Features of Videos

Videos present moving images, often accompanied by sound. The following features are commonly found in videos.



Plot means the main events in the video, shown in a sequence. Plot features are caused by and affect one another.

Common Themes:
courage loyalty
honesty hope
love equality
friendship hard work
forgiveness teamwork

Themes are the main ideas that run through the video, e.g. love, friendship, magic, violence.



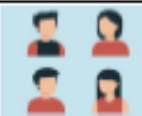
Most videos, even very short videos, try to give the audience a message. This may be obvious or hidden.



Props are the moveable objects that are used by the actors/ actresses in videos texts.



Dialogue is the name given for the conversations between people in video texts.



Characters are the different people and animals in a story, including in a video.

Recording Videos



Static Camera: The camera is in a fixed position, sometimes using a stand or tripod. Examples of this in use are during news-reading and weather forecasts.



Zooming: Zooming in means to give a closer view of the subject. Zooming out gives us a further, broader view of the subject. Zooming too close can make the subject appear blurry.



Pan: The camera position is fixed, but moves from side to side.
Tilt: The camera position is fixed, but moves up and down.

Top Tips for Recording High-Quality Videos

- Use considered lighting.
- Think carefully about the sounds that you will use, e.g. music and sound effects.
- Think about the use of colour.
- Consider the use of a green screen for settings.

Important Vocabulary

Video

Audio

Themes

Message

Dialogue

Plot

Props

Zoom

Angle

Pan/Tilt



— ANIMALS including Humans KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER —



Vs

What you should already know...



- Food chains are used to show how living things get their food.
- Food chains are made up of producers (who produce their own food) and consumers (animals who eat producers and other consumers).
- Humans have incisor, canine, pre-molar and molar teeth, each with different jobs. Animals have different make-ups of teeth depending on their food.
- The digestive system has several functions, including ingestion, absorption and excretion. It is made up of different parts, e.g. the stomach.

Ageing to Old Age



- Muscle mass decreases and muscles lose strength.
- Wrinkles develop on the skin, and it loses its elasticity.
- Hair begins to turn grey/ white. Many people begin to lose the hair on their heads (mainly men).
- Fertility decreases (more quickly for women).
- People begin to shrink in height as bones and cartilage become worn down.
- Organs begin to lose their effectiveness, and the senses (e.g. sight, hearing, etc.) become weaker.

Puberty

What is puberty?



-Puberty is when a child's body begins to grow, change and develop as they become an adult.

-In humans, puberty normally begins around age 11-12, however it can take place anytime from age 8-14. Puberty happens when the pituitary glands begin to release hormones.

Males








- Boys grow taller. They develop more muscle mass, and their chest and shoulders broaden.
- Boys' voices become deeper. Their skin becomes oilier, meaning they may get spots.
- Hair begins to grow on their faces and bodies, including armpit and pubic hair.
- Penis and testicles grow larger. The testicles begin to make millions of sperm.

Females

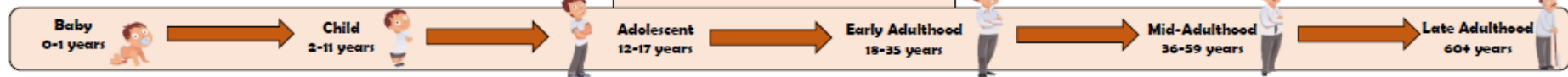


- Girls grow taller. They develop breasts, and their hip bones widen. The body becomes curvier.
- Boys' voices become deeper. Their skin becomes oilier, meaning they may get spots.
- Hair begins to grow on their bodies, including armpit and pubic hair.
- Menstruation begins. Girls begin to have periods, and their uterus (womb) begins to grow.

Growth and Development of Animals

Humans	House Mice	African Elephants	Saltwater Crocodiles	Blue Whales
Gestation Period: 9 months	Gestation Period: 20 days	Gestation Period: 22 months	Gestation Period: 2-3 months	Gestation Period: 10-12 months
Sexual Maturity: 11-17 years	Sexual Maturity: 4-6 weeks	Sexual Maturity: 10-12 years	Sexual Maturity: 10-12 years	Sexual Maturity: 10 years
Life Expectancy: 80 years	Life Expectancy: 1 year	Life Expectancy: 60 years	Life Expectancy: 70 years	Life Expectancy: 90 years
				

Human Ageing Timeline





PE Organiser – Y5 Autumn 2



I can cooperate well with others and give helpful feedback
I help organise rolls and responsibilities
I can guide a small group through a task



Dynamic Balance **On a Line**

I can side step in both directions
I can stand sideways and complete continuous 180* front and back pivots
I can move sideways, stepping across the body – lateral step over
I can perform 'grapevines'
Complete above challenges with eyes closed



Counter Balance **With a Partner**

I can step onto bench facing partner, hold with both hands, feet side by side, lean back, hold and move back together
I can step onto bench facing partner, hold with both hands, and swap places whilst leaning back with straight arms

Vocabulary

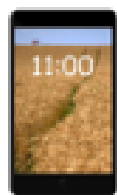

Communicating
Collaborating
Competing
Lateral step
Attacking
Defending
Pivot
Balance
Continuous
Interceptions
Control
Marking
Fair
Evaluate



Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau rouge

vingt-deux	22	trente et un	31
vingt-trois	23	trente-deux	32
vingt-quatre	24	trente-trois	33
vingt-cinq	25	trente-quatre	34
vingt-six	26	trente-cinq	35
vingt-sept	27	trente-six	36
vingt-huit	28	trente-sept	37
vingt-neuf	29	trente-huit	38
trente	30	trente-neuf	39


Adjectives	
petit	small
grand	big
Time phrases	
et demi	half past
et demie	half past
et quart	quarter past



Writing the time in number form
In France the format is 3 h 30; in the UK it is 3:00. In both countries, electronic devices use the format 3:00.


Grammar agreement	Grammar position of adjective	Grammar compound word	Grammar compound sentence	Pronunciation the phoneme [ɛ]
The word <i>heure</i> is a feminine noun ; <i>midi</i> and <i>minuit</i> are masculine nouns . As <i>demi</i> is an adjective, it must agree with the noun it follows, eg <i>deux heures et demi</i> <i>midi et demi</i>	Most adjectives follow the noun (e.g. adjectives of colour), but some (e.g. <i>petit</i> and <i>grand</i>) precede the noun, as English adjectives do, eg <i>un petit café</i> , <i>un grand hôtel</i> .	These are words created by combining more than one word. Some compound words are joined by a hyphen, eg <i>vingt-deux</i> .	A compound sentence is formed by joining 2 main (or independent) clauses, linked by a coordinating conjunction , eg <i>À Jalleville, il y a un petit parc et un grand cinéma, mais il n'y a pas d'hôpital.</i>	This phoneme can be represented in writing by the graphemes 'in', 'im' and 'aim', eg <i>vin</i> , <i>vingt</i> .

un café




a café

un théâtre




a theatre

un hôtel



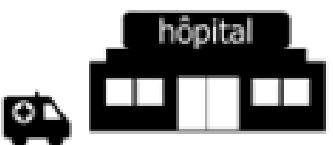
a hotel

un château



a castle

un hôpital



a hospital

History

King John-reigned 1199-1216

King John charged the English people high taxes, during his reign so he could fund more weapons and soldiers for wars.

This English people were so fed up with his behaviour, they began to revolt.

The rebels took control of London and forced King John to approve the Magna Carta.



The Magna Carta is also known as the 'Great Charter'.

King Henry VIII-reigned 1509-1547

King Henry was the second king of the Tudor period.

He brought about a huge change in the English church during his reign. This was known as the Reformation.

In order to get a divorce, he broke away from the Catholic church and created his own church of England, where he became the head.

During his reign he created a huge navy, built many magnificent palaces and throwing extravagant parties. On the flip side, he had a ruthless reputation.



Year Five Knowledge organiser

The changing power of monarchy

Vocabulary	Definition
Monarchy	A form of government that has a monarch (king or queen) at its head.
Rebels	The people that take arms or oppose a government or ruler.
Magna Carta	A document that gave rights to British people.
Taxes	Money paid to the government by individuals or companies.
Catholic	A person that follows the Christian religion of Catholicism.
Government	People that make and administer the rules of a country.
Reign	The time that a monarch is the king or queen of a country.
Parliament	The law-making group of people in the United Kingdom.
Protestant	A person that follows the Christian religion of the Church of England.
Revolt	To take violent action against a regime.
Executed	To put someone to death as a punishment.
Divorce	To legally end a marriage.

Key Questions

How did the Magna Carta change the power of monarchy?
How did the reign of Henry VIII change England?
Were the changes good or bad for the people?
Did Queen Mary deserve her nickname or was she misunderstood?
Why was Charles I executed?
Do modern monarchs have power?
What is the purpose of the modern monarchy?
Do we still need a monarchy?

Queen Mary I-reigned 1553-1558

Queen Mary was the first-born daughter of King Henry VIII. Her mother was Catherine of Aragon.

She married King Phillip II of Spain but they sadly had no children.

She was a devout Catholic and immediately went about restoring religion to the old ways. She wanted to move the country away from the Protestant church and return to the Catholic church.

She earned the nickname 'Bloody Mary', due to her harsh approach to this task.



King Charles I reigned 1625-1649

King Charles was the second king of the Stuart period.

Charles believed strongly in the divine rights of kings, which led to many quarrels with parliament.

He was also not a popular king with his people. He taxed his people without the consent of parliament and attempted to force a new prayer book into circulation.

He was eventually executed in 1649



Religious Education

Mary is considered to be the mother of Jesus and that God was His father.

The key events from Luke's gospel that involve Mary and the significance to the Christmas narrative.

Symbols associated with Mary.

Denominations vary in their treatment of Mary.



Reflection

What is the role of Mary in the Christian story?

Do all Christians feel the same about Mary?

Do you think that she is important to the Christian story?

