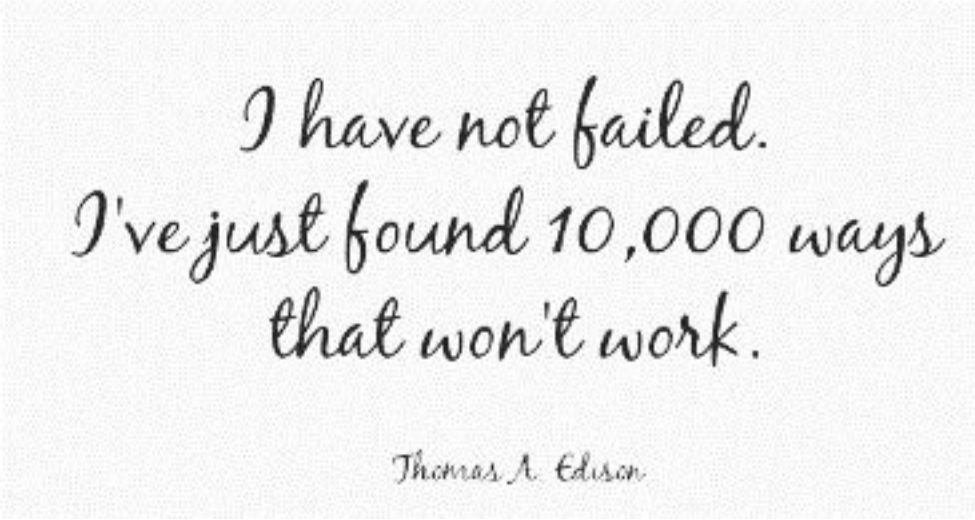
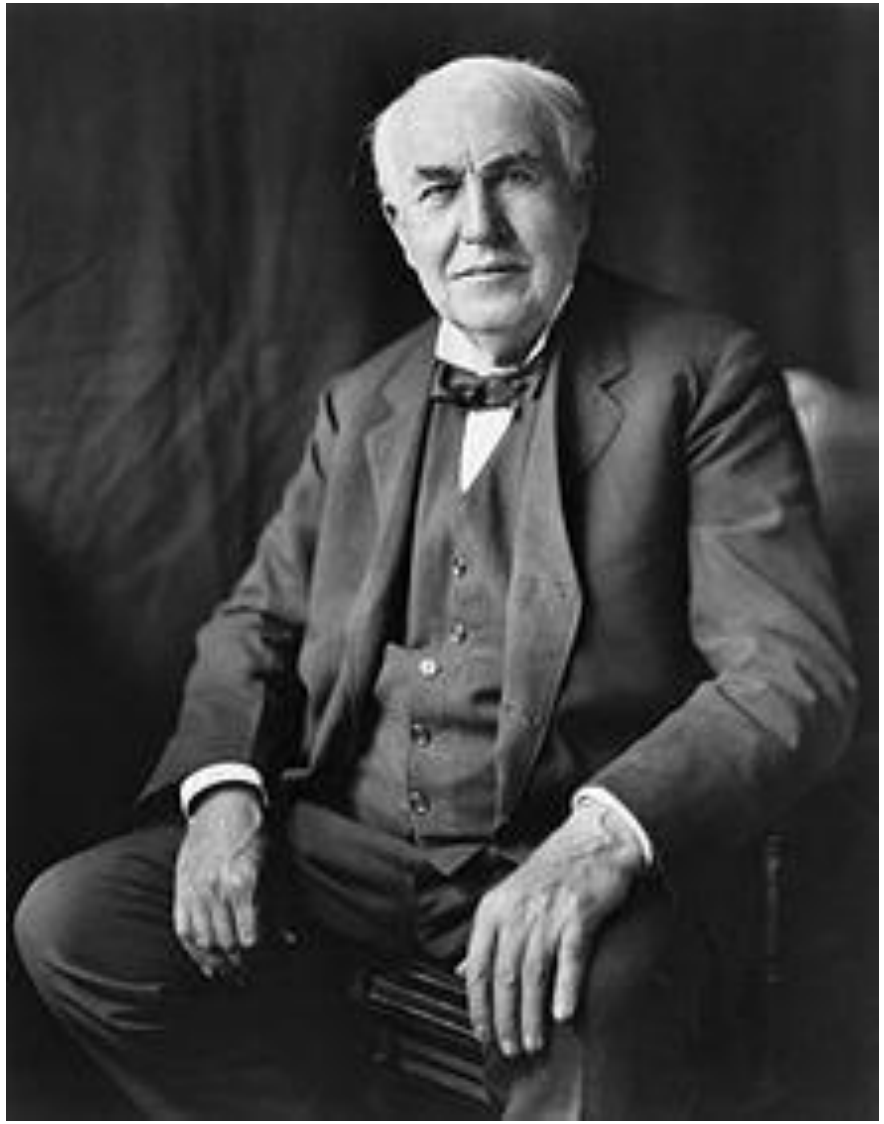
DOHA BRITISH SCHOOL WAKRA

Thomas Edison

Year 5 Knowledge Organiser

Autumn Term 2023





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Contents Page

Page 3	What are Knowledge Organisers?
Page 4	How to use a knowledge organiser?
Page 5	Year 5 – Timetable
Page 6	English - Grammar
Page 7	English – Punctuation
Page 8	English – Spelling Rules
Page 9	English – Common Exception words
Page 10	English – Reading
Page 11	English – Tier 2 words
Page 12	English - Read to Write topics
Page 13-14	Maths – Place Value
Page 15-16	Maths – Addition and Subtraction
Page 17-18	Maths – Multiplication & Division A
Page 19-20	Maths – Fractions A

Page 21	Science - Forces
Page 19	Science – Space
Page 20	Foundation
Page 21	Art
Page 22	Design Technology
Page 23	Music
Page 24	Music
Page 25	PE
Page 26	Spanish
Page 27	Spanish
Page 37	Resources

What are Knowledge Organisers?

What are knowledge organisers?

- A knowledge organiser is a set of key facts or information that pupils need to know and be able to recall in order to master a unit or topic.

- Knowledge organisers outline the essential knowledge that the teachers are covering across a unit of work: including, key dates, key people, vocabulary, definitions and other information.

- The curriculum has a greater focus on retrieval and application of knowledge this puts increasing pressure on our children to know and retain even more information for longer.

- The secret to success is to regularly revisit the knowledge to be learned (known as 'spaced retrieval'). This helps transfer the knowledge from the short-term memory to the long term memory.

How to use a Knowledge Organiser?

How to use these knowledge organisers

Every week you should be studying one section of these knowledge organisers in order to be prepared for quizzes in class. The quizzes will test the knowledge from the organisers plus knowledge learnt in class that week.

You should be using your notes to self test yourself on the knowledge you have studied in your organiser.

You can do this in a number of different ways, here are a few suggestions:

- Read through the organiser
- Teach someone the knowledge in the organiser to see if you understand it
- Write the keywords in your book then cover your KO and see if you can write out the definitions.
- Use the 'Look, Cover, Write, Check and Correct' technique.
- Make up questions from your organiser and answer them later.
- Create a mind map or revision clock and test yourself.
- Read out loud the knowledge organiser into a microphone and listen back to the recording

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Year 5 Timetable

Year 5 Timetable 2022-23

	Registration 7.10-7.30	Period 1 7.30- 8.20	Break	Period 2 8.40-9.30	Period 3 9.30-10.20	Lunch	Period 4 11-11.50	Period 5 11.50-12.40	Period 6 12.40-13.30
Sunday		Maths		Arabic	Writing		Reading	Islamic	Foundation
Monday		Spanish / Arabic		Maths	Islamic		Writing	Reading	Library / PSHE
Tuesday		Spanish / Arabic		PE	Maths		Writing	Science	Art
Wednesday		Maths		Writing	Reading		Music	Science	Computing
Thursday		Maths		Writing	Reading		Spanish / Arabic	PE	QH / Golden Time

English - Grammar

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Prefix	A group of words added at the beginning of a word (Eg. Il- ir- un- re-)	Homophone	Two words which sound the same but are written differently	Modal verb	A verb which expresses possibility (Eg. Must, should, will)
Suffix	A group of words at the end of a word (Eg. –ing –ed –ness)	Pronoun	Word that takes the place of a noun. Eg. It, he, she.	Adverb	A word that modifies the verb
Adjective	A descriptive word used before a noun	Tense	Shows whether you are writing in past, present or future	Adverbial	Links ideas across paragraphs. Time (later) a place (nearby) a number (firstly)
Fronted adverbial	Words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence to describe an action that follows	Passive/ active	Active: Mike is baking a cake Passive: A cake is being baked by Mike	Subject/ object	The subject is the person or thing doing something. The object is having something done to it
Command	Something you have to do	Exclamation	When something is exclaimed	Noun phrase	A phrase involving an adjective before the noun
Synonym	Words meaning the same	Clause	A group of words which contains a verb	Antonym	Words meaning the opposite
Indirect/ reported speech	Summarising what has been said	Determiner	A modifying word that determines the kind of reference a noun or noun group	Subordinate clause	Introduced by a conjunction, that forms a part of and is dependent on a main clause
Statement	State a fact or something that has happened	Conjunction	A word used to connect clauses or sentences	Preposition	A word which shows where something is in relation to another
Verb	A doing word	Noun	A person, place or thing	Question	Ask something

English – Punctuation

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Capital letter	Used as an initial letter of a proper noun or the first word of a sentence A B C D	Exclamation mark	Used to exclaim strong feelings or high volume !	Semi-colon	To mark the boundary between independent clauses ;
Full stop	Used at the end of a sentence ●	Parenthesis – Brackets, dashes	A word or phrase inserted as an explanation ( )	Colon	Used to introduce a list, a quotation or expl :
Comma	Indicating a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list. ,	Ellipsis	Indicates an intentional omission of a word or sentence ● ● ●	Apostrophe	To show ownership or to indicate the omission of a letter to contract ,
Question mark	Used at the end of a question ?	Speech marks	Used around the spoken words. “ ”	Hyphen	Used to avoid ambiguity –

English – Spelling Rules for Year 5

Key Spelling Rule	Examples of words	Word in a sentence
Suffix –cial usually after a vowel	Special, beneficial, commercial, crucial	Completing homework is beneficial to your education.
Suffix –tial usually after a consonant	Confidential, influential, initial, substantial	This letter is confidential; it is for your parents.
-ent	Frequent, absent, imminent, patient	They were in imminent danger of being swept away.
Suffix -ence/-ency	Innocence, frequency, transparency	There is an increase in the frequency of accidents at school play time.
R is doubled if –fer is stressed	Referring, transferring, referral	He is transferring his money to the bank.
R is not doubled if –fer is not stressed	Referee, preference, reference	The referee was on the football pitch.
I before e except after c	Receive, ceiling, receipt	Please keep your receipt.
Words with silent letters	Doubt, island, solemn, autumn	If you are in doubt, ask for help.
Homophones	Heard/herd, devise/devise, guessed/guest	The farmer had heard that the thief was after his herd!

English – Common Exception words

Year 5 Common Exception words					
achieve	conscience	excellent	Interfere	privilege	sufficient
aggressive	conscious	existence	lightning	queue	temperature
amateur	controversy	explanation	marvellous	recognise	thorough
attached	curiosity	frequently	mischievous	recommend	twelfth
available	definite	government	nuisance	rhythm	
average	desperate	guarantee	occupy	sacrifice	
category	Disastrous	immediate	occur	secretary	
cemetery	embarrass	immediately	physical	soldier	
committee	environment	Individual	prejudice	stomach	

English – Reading

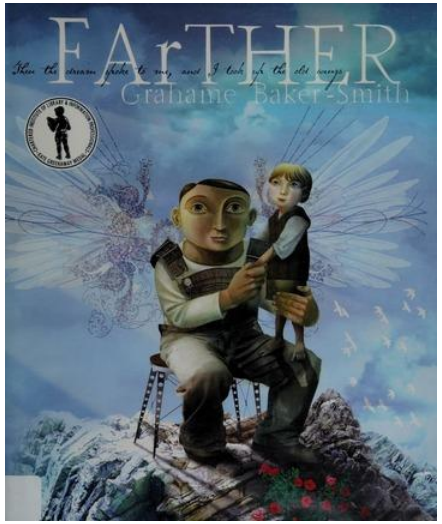
Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Comprehension / comprehend	Understanding what has been read	Inference/ infer	Making assumptions about what is happening	Prediction	Saying what will happen next or as a result of something
Retrieval/ retrieve	Finding information from a text	Deduction / deduce	Using evidence in a text to support an idea	Summarise	Give a brief statement of the main points
Explain	Give a reason to justify a point of view or answer	Question	Ask questions about the text to further understanding	Clarify	To make clear or easier to understand

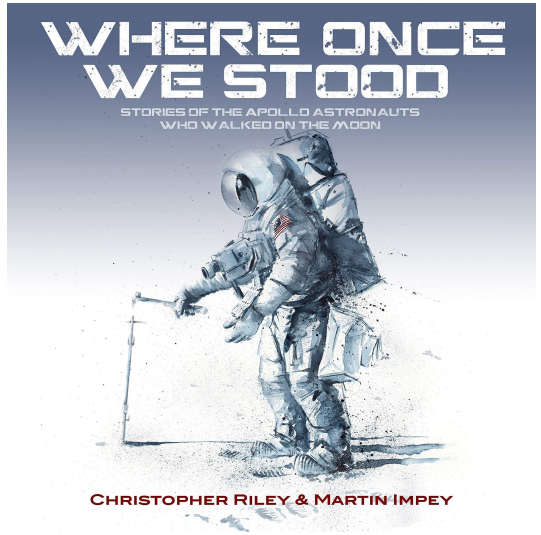
Recommended Reading List Year 5			
Author	**Title**	**Author**	**Title**
Phillippa Pearce	Tom's Midnight Garden	Ross Welford	The 1000 year old boy
Jules Verne	Around the World in 80 Days	Lemony Snicket	A series of Unfortunate events
Alfred Noyes	The Highwayman	Anthony Horowitz	Stormbreaker
Frances Hodgson Burnett	The Secret Garden	Patrick Ness	A Monster Calls
Charles Dickens	Oliver Twist	Berlie Doherty	Street Child
Daniel Defoe	Robinson Crusoe	Roald Dahl	Danny the Champion of the World
Michael Morpurgo	An Eagle in the Snow	Lewis Carroll	Alice in Wonderland
R.J. Palacio	Wonder	Louis Sachar	Holes

English – Tier 2 vocabulary

Abstract	Concrete	Academic	Alter	Assess
Assume	Assumption	Brief	Clarify	Consider
Consistent	Current	Develop	Display	Dispute
Distinguish	Effectively	Essential	Exaggerate	Examine
Formation	Highlight	Influence	Information	

English – Read to Write topics





	Autumn 1	**Autumn 2**
Vehicle Text	FArTHER	Where We Once Stood
Focus writing outcome	Letter to Recount	Exploration Narrative

Maths – Place Value

Place Value Knowledge Organiser

Maths

Write it!

Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	tenths	hundredths
7	3	4	1	8	6 .	2	3

Partition it!

700000	30000	4000	100	80	6	0.2	0.03

Write it another way!

0.2 = two tenths

$0.2 = \frac{2}{10}$

0.03 = three hundredths

$0.03 = \frac{3}{100}$

Say it!

seven hundred and thirty-four thousand, one hundred and eighty-six , two tenths and three hundredths

Mathematical Symbol

This is a decimal point. It is an important symbol that separates the whole numbers from the part numbers.

Model it!

Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	.	tenths	hundredths
100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000	10000 10000 10000	1000 1000 1000 1000	100	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	.	0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01 0.01
7	3	4	1	8	6	.	2	3

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Maths – Place Value

Negative numbers

numbers decreasing ← | → numbers increasing

-6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

+1 +1 +1 -1 -1 -1

Say it!

negative 6

Add it!

-5 + 3 = -2

Subtract it!

2 - 3 = -1

Mathematical symbols

<	is less than	>	is more than	=	is equal to

Round it!

200 800

2000 2100 2200 2300 2400 2500 2600 2700 2800 2900 3000

Round to the nearest 1000
2200 is 200 more than 2000.
2200 is 800 less than 3000.
2200 is closest to 2000.
2200 rounded to the nearest 1000 is 2000.

Round to the nearest 10000
47000 is 7000 more than 40000.
47000 is 3000 less than 50000.
47000 is closest to 50000.
47000 rounded to the nearest 10000 is 50000.

7000 3000

40000 41000 42000 43000 44000 45000 46000 47000 48000 49000 50000

Roman Numerals

I	=	1
V	=	5
X	=	10
L	=	50
C	=	100
D	=	500
M	=	1000

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Maths – Addition and Subtraction

Addition and Subtraction — Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- Add
- Total
- Make
- Plus
- Sum
- More
- Altogether
- Difference
- Subtract
- Less
- Minus
- Take away
- Column addition
- Column subtraction
- Estimate
- Inverse operation
- Number facts
- Place value
- Complex

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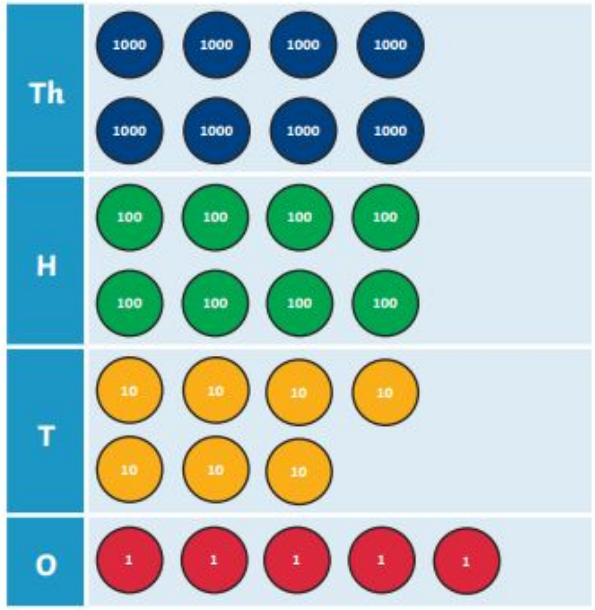
Addition

Place Value Grid: 3274 + 5601 = 8875



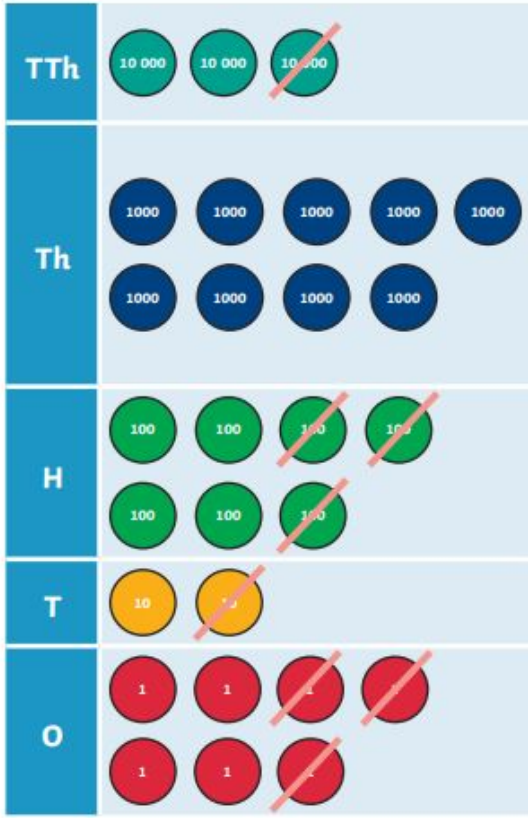
Column Method

Starting with the ones, add each column in turn. Regroup tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands and/or as required.

```
 45864
+23497
 69361
 111
```

Subtraction

Place Value Grid: 35 727 – 6313 = 29 414



Column Method

Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn. Exchange tens, hundreds, thousands and/or ten thousands as required.

```
  6 13 1
 35742
-  3476
 32266
```

Maths – Addition and Subtraction

Addition and Subtraction — Knowledge Organiser

Estimate and Approximate

Rounding to Estimate

41 635 + 7386 = 49 021

Round to ten:

41 630 + 7380 = 49 010

41 630 + 7390 = 49 020

41 640 + 7390 = 49 030

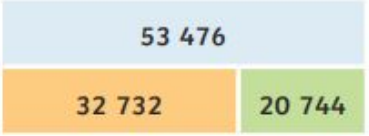
Rounding is not as accurate when both numbers are rounded up. A better estimate comes from "rounding" one down and one up.

Estimating on a Number Line

The arrow is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way across the line so it is 40 000.

Inverse Operations

Use the inverse to check:



To check 53 476 – 32 732 = 20 744 use 32 732 + 20 744 = 53 476

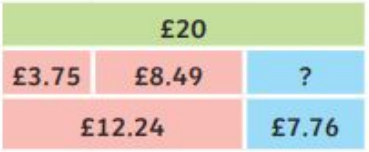
Start with a number, subtract 409 and double. I end with 6264. To find the starting number use the inverse: halve, then add 409. Half of 6264 = 3132. 3132 + 409 = 3541. The starting number was 3541.

Multistep Problems

Using a Bar Model

The sum of two numbers is 25 567.
The difference is 1875.

Subtract 1875 from 25 567 = 23 692.
Halve 23 692 to find smaller number = 11 846.
Add 1875 to find larger number = 13 721.



£20 is used to buy 2 books costing £3.75 and £8.49.

How much change is given?

£3.75 + £8.49 = £12.24
£20.00 - £12.24 = £7.76

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Maths – Multiplication and Division A

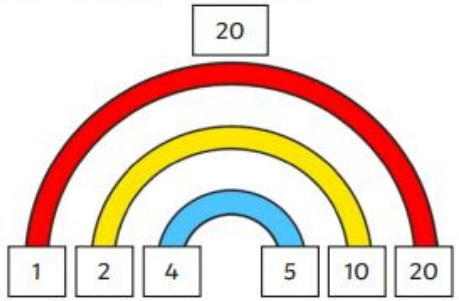
Multiplication and Division — Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- multiply
- groups of
- lots of
- times
- divide
- share
- remainder
- factor
- multiple
- product

Factors

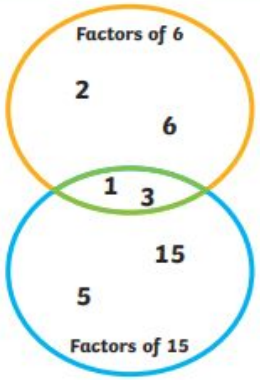
A factor is a number that divides into another number exactly, without leaving a remainder.



The factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20.

The factor pairs are:
1 and 20
2 and 10
4 and 5

A common factor is a factor of 2 or more numbers.



Prime Numbers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

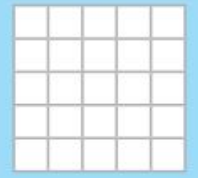
Squared² and Cubed³ Numbers

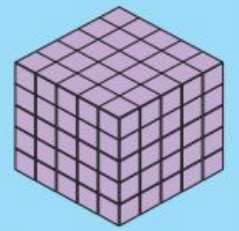
$2^2 = 4$

$2 \times 2 = 4$

$2^3 = 8$

$2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$





$5^2 = 25$

$5 \times 5 = 25$

$5^3 = 125$

$5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$

Related Calculations

$8 \times 9 = 72$ $80 \times 9 = 720$	$9 \times 8 = 72$ $90 \times 8 = 720$
$72 \div 9 = 8$ $720 \div 9 = 80$	$72 \div 8 = 9$ $720 \div 8 = 90$

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Maths – Multiplication and Division A

Multiplication and Division — Knowledge Organiser

Short Multiplication

$$2543 \times 7 = 17\,801$$

	2	5	4	3
×				7
1	**7**	**8**	**0**	**1**
1	3	3	2	

Remember to move any regrouped digits into the next column. After the next multiplication, add the regrouped number to the answer.

Long Multiplication

$$2543 \times 67 = 170\,381$$

		2	5	4	3
	×			6	7
	1 (1)	7 (3)	8 (3)	0 (2)	1
1 (1)	5 (3)	2 (2)	5 (1)	8	0
1	**7**	**0**	**3**	**8**	**1**
	1	1			

Before multiplying by the number in the tens column, remember to use zero as a placeholder because the 6 in 67 is 6 tens (60).

Division

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$

		3	4	
4	1	3	6	
–	1	2	0	→ 30 × 4
		1	6	
	–	1	6	→ 4 × 4
			0	

Short Division

		3	8	
4	1	1 5	3 2	

15 ÷ 4 = 3 remainder 3

Remember to regroup any remainders and move them into the next column.

		4	5	5	r	3
5	2	2	2 7	2 8		

28 ÷ 5 = 5 remainder 3

If your calculation has a remainder, remember to record it in the answer using the letter **r**.

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Maths – Fractions A

Fractions — Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- numerator
- denominator
- unit fraction
- non-unit fraction
- whole
- equivalent
- mixed number
- improper fraction
- simplest form
- multiple
- common denominator
- common numerator

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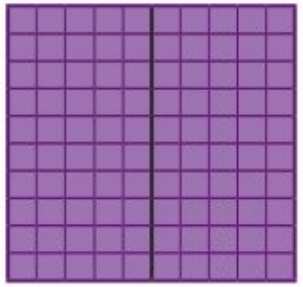
Equivalent Fractions

To find equivalent fractions, we multiply or divide the numerator and denominator by the same number.



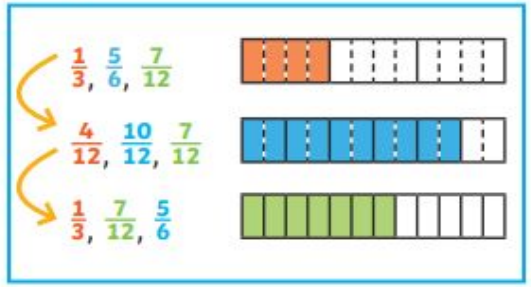
$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{50}{100}$

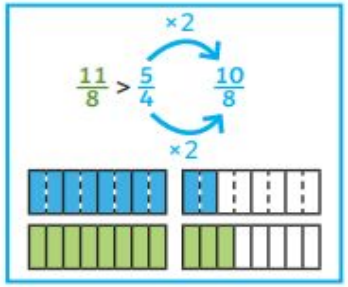
×5 ×10

×5 ×10

Compare and Order Fractions

We can compare and order fractions by using common denominators.





Mixed Numbers

Mixed numbers contain a whole number and a fraction.

whole → $2\frac{1}{4}$ ← fraction

Improper Fractions

An improper fraction has a numerator which is greater than or equal to the denominator.

$\frac{5}{3}$

Convert an Improper Fraction to a Mixed Number

$\frac{9}{4}$

$9 \div 4 = 2r1$

$2\frac{1}{4}$

Divide the numerator by the denominator.

This shows you the whole number and the fraction.

Convert a Mixed Number to an Improper Fraction

Multiply the whole by the denominator to make an improper fraction.

$2\frac{5}{6} = \frac{12}{6} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{17}{6}$

Add the fractions together.

Adding and Subtracting Fractions

To add or subtract fractions with denominators that are multiples of the same number, we must change one fraction to have the same denominator.

$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{2}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$

$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{4}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$

Maths – Fractions A

Fractions

Knowledge Organiser

Add Fractions Where the Total is Greater Than 1

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{8} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{15}{8} = 1\frac{7}{8}$

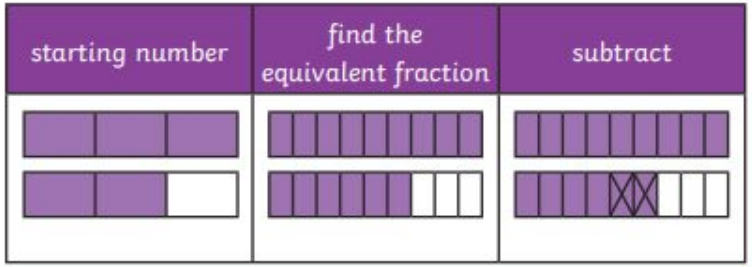
Add Mixed Numbers

$1\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = 1\frac{2}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = 1 + \frac{5}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}$

$1\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{10}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{13}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}$

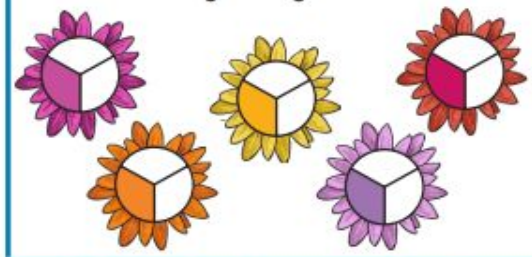
Subtract from a Mixed Number

$1\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{9} = 1\frac{6}{9} - \frac{2}{9} = 1\frac{4}{9}$



Multiply Unit Fractions by an Integer

$\frac{1}{3} \times 5 = \frac{5}{3}$

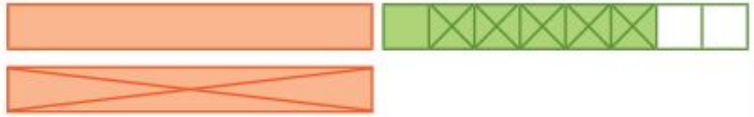


Multiply Non-Unit Fractions by an Integer

$2 \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$

Subtract Two Mixed Numbers

$2\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{5}{8} = 1\frac{1}{8}$



$2 - 1 = 1$

$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$

Multiply Mixed Numbers by Integers

Convert to an improper fraction and multiply the numerator by the integer.

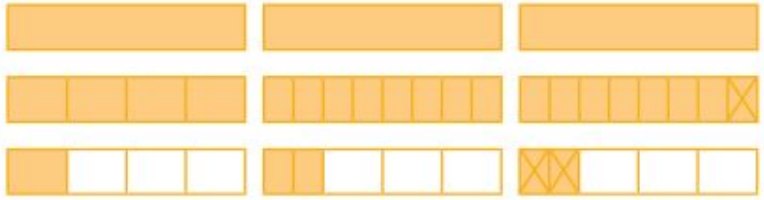
$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2 = \frac{9}{4} \times 2 = \frac{18}{4} = 4\frac{2}{4} = 4\frac{1}{2}$

Use repeated addition.

$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2 = 2\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{1}{4} = 4\frac{2}{4} = 4\frac{1}{2}$

Subtract from a Mixed Number - Breaking the Whole

$2\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{8} = 2\frac{2}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = 1\frac{10}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = 1\frac{7}{8}$



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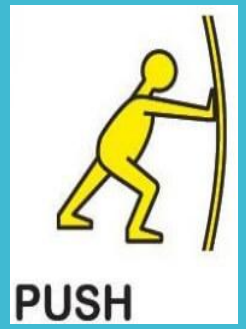


Science – Forces

Balanced Force

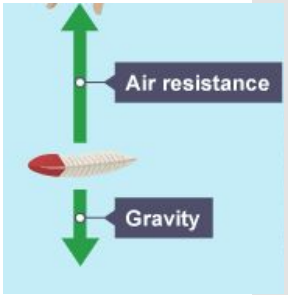
Unbalanced Force

Key Word	Definition
Air resistance	A force that is caused by air with the force acting in the opposite direction to an object moving through the air
Force	A push or pull upon an object resulting from its interaction with another object
Friction	The resistance that one surface or object encounters when moving over another
Gears	A toothed wheel that works with others to alter the relation between the speed of a driving mechanism (e.g. engine) and the speed of the driven parts (e.g. the wheels)
Gravity	The force that attracts a body towards the centre of the earth
Levers	A rigid bar resting on a pivot that is used to move a heavy or firmly fixed load
Mass	The weight measured by an object's acceleration under a given force or by the force exerted on it by gravity
Pull force	To draw or haul towards oneself or itself, in a particular direction
Pulleys	A wheel with a grooved rim around that changes the direction of a force applied to the cord
Push Force	To move something in a specific way by exerting force
Water Resistance	A force that is caused by water with the force acting in the opposite direction to an object moving through the water

FORCES

Gravity – the force that pulls things to the ground. Gravity also holds Earth and other planets in their orbits around the sun.

Friction – friction is a force between 2 surfaces that are sliding or trying to slide across each other. Friction works in the opposite direction to which the object is moving. It slows down the moving object and also produces heat. It can be helpful in certain situations but not helpful in others.

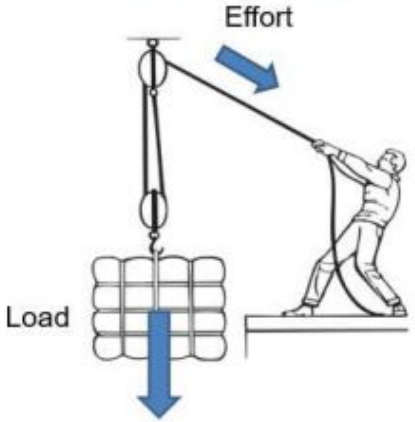


Air resistance – a type of friction between air and another material. Aeroplanes and cars are streamlined so that they can move through the air as easily as possible.

Water resistance – a type of friction between water and another material. When you go swimming there is friction between your skin and the water particles.

Science – Forces

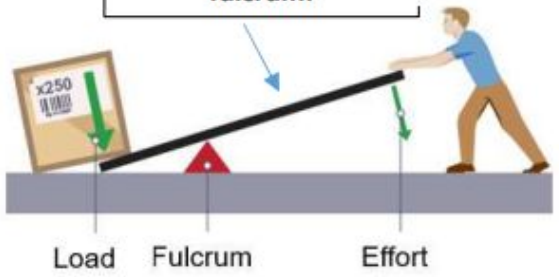
Pulleys



The **load** is the force being lifted

Levers

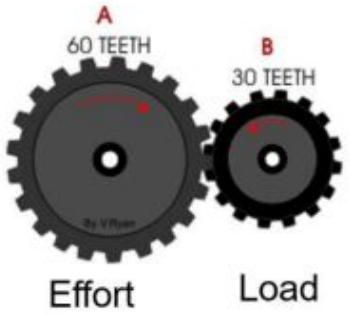
A **lever** is a long beam that rests on a **fulcrum.**



The **fulcrum** is what the **lever** turns on.

Effort is the force needed to move a

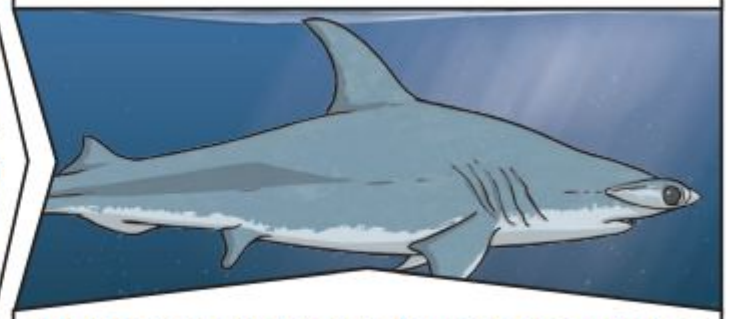
Gears



Gears or cogs can be used to change the speed, force or direction of a motion.

It has a pointed nose to cut through the water, and a smooth, low, curved back to allow the water to flow over and around it.

This shark is **streamlined.**



It does not create much water resistance so it can move through the water quickly.

Forces

start to move.

stop moving.

change direction.

Forces can make an object...

move faster.

change its shape.

move more slowly.

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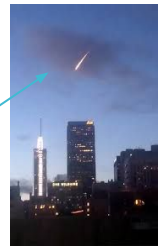
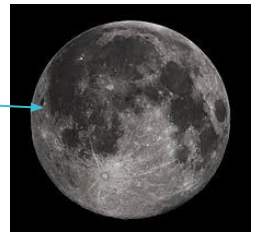
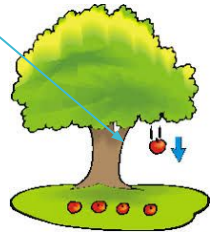
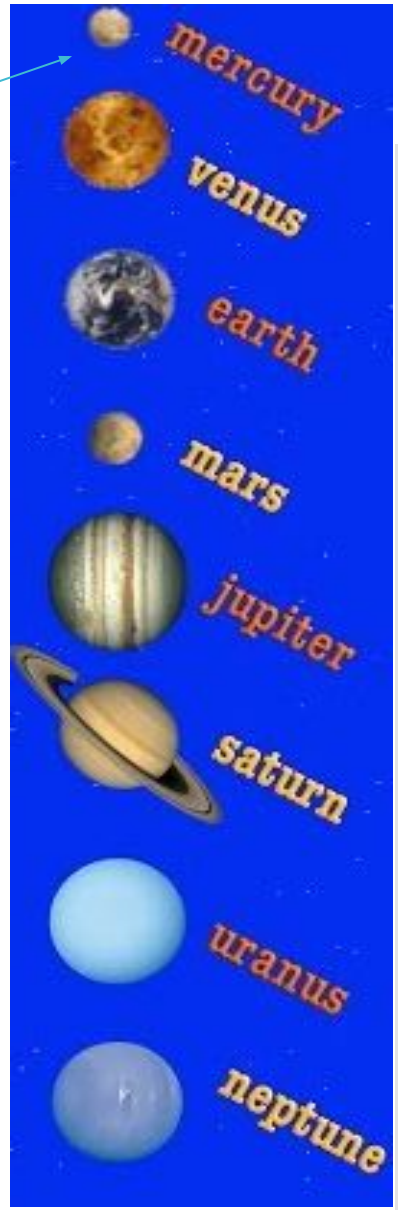
Science – Space

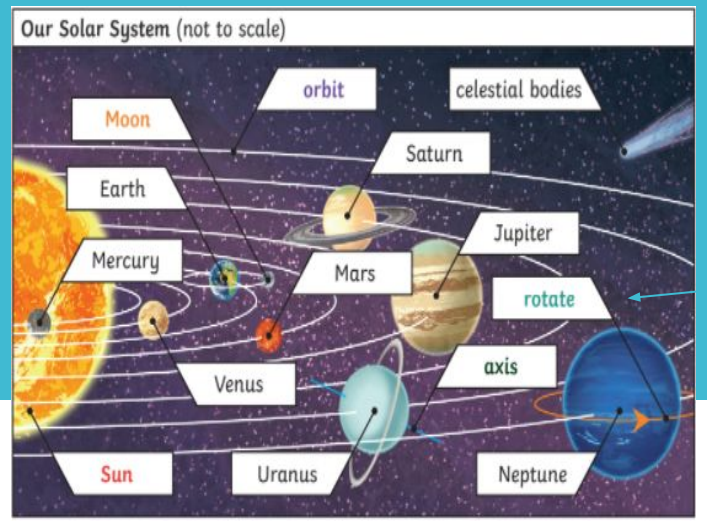
Key Word	Definition
Astronaut	An astronaut is a person trained by a human spaceflight program to command, pilot, or serve as a crew member of a spacecraft.
Planet	A planet is an astronomical body orbiting a star
Orbit	The path of a an object or spacecraft round a star, planet, or moon
Satellite	A celestial body orbiting the earth or another planet
Constellation	A group of stars forming a pattern.
Comet	An object in space made from ice and dust.
Meteor	A piece of metal or rock from outer space that enters the earth's atmosphere
Meteorite	A piece of rock or metal that has fallen to the earth's surface from outer space
Galaxy	A system of millions or billions of stars, together with gas and dust, held together by gravity
Asteroid	A rock that orbits the sun.
Star	A bright point in space which is a large, like the sun.
Moon	A natural satellite of any planet.
Gravity	A force which pulls objects to a centre point.
Solar System	The collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit round the sun.



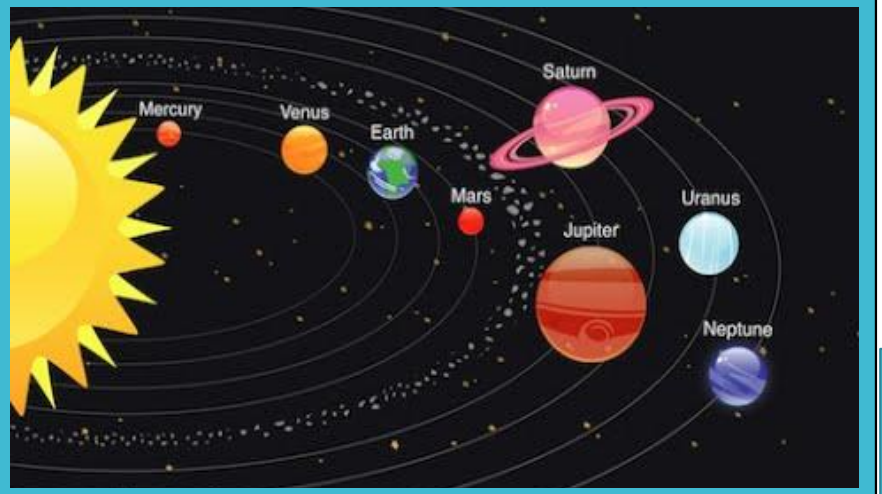




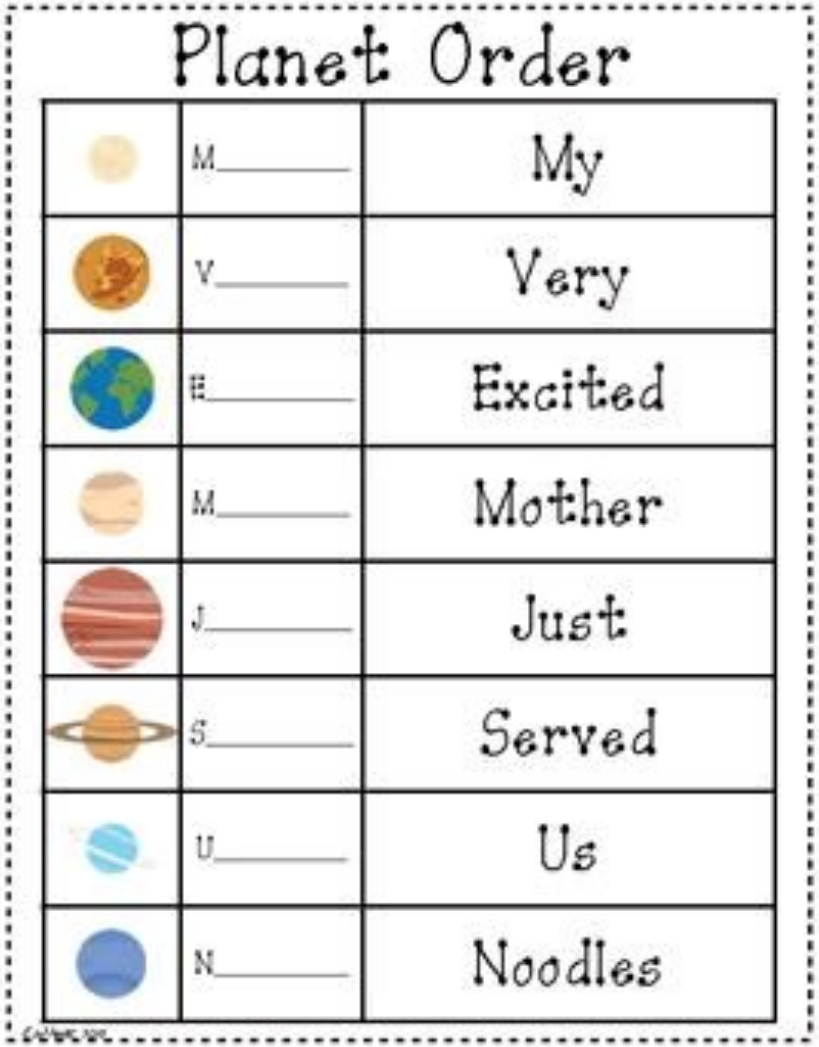




Science - Space



How to remember the order of the planets



WARNING! When studying our solar system, it is not safe to look directly at the sun, even when wearing dark glasses!

History – Space Race

Key Word	Definition
Satelite	A celestial body orbiting the earth or another planet
Orbit	The path of a an object or spacecraft round a star, planet, or moon
Gravity	A force which pulls objects to a centre point.
Space	The area that contains the entire universe beyond the earth- outer space.
Space Flight	A journey through space.
Launched	To send a spacecraft on its course or journey.
Space shuttle	A rocket launched spacecraft able to land and make repeated journeys between the earth and space.
Space station	A large artificial satellite used as a long term base for manned operations or missions in space

Key Figures

Laika -First Dog in Space.

Ham the Chimp- First Chimpanzee in space.

Yuri Gagarin- First man in space.

Valentina Tereshkova- First woman in space.

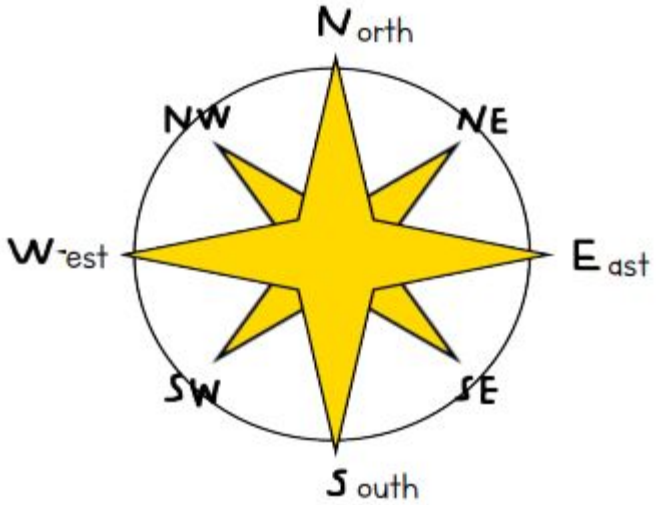
Neil Armstrong – The first man on the moon.

Timeline of Historical Events	
1947	First animals sent to **space**. They were fruit flies sent on some corn.
1949	The first monkey is sent to **space**.
1955	The **Space Race** begins between Russia and America
1957	The first animal goes around the Earth in **space.** It is a dog named Laika.
1961	First man in **space**
1963	First woman in **space**
1969	Moon Landing. Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin become the first people to walk on the moon. The first words they said were, “The Eagle has landed.”
1991	Helen Sharman becomes the first British **astronaut** in **space**.
2001	First **space tourist.**
2015	Scientists find evidence of water on Mars.
2015	Tim Peake became the first British astronaut to visit the International Space station.

Geography – Map skills and Understanding

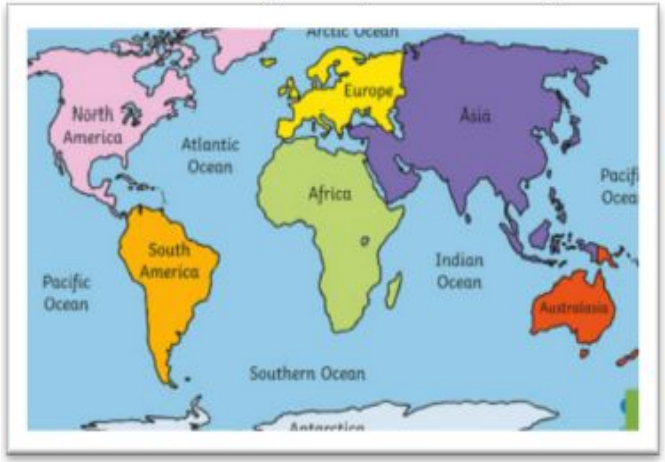
Key Word	Definition
Atlas	A collection of maps often of each country in the world.
Compass	A tool used for showing direction.
Digital Map	A map that uses technology such as a satnav.
Easting	The numbers used in a **grid reference** that run west to east.
Grid References	The numbered squares on a map used to locate a place.
National Grid	A system used to split Great Britain into 100km squares.
Northing	The numbers used in a **grid reference** that run south to north.
Ordnance Survey	Detailed maps of Great Britain where each square represents 1km squared (1km²).
Symbols	Small pictures, letters or lines that represent a feature.

COMPASS POINTS



ATLAS SKILLS

There are generally three main types of maps shown in an atlas:



PHYSICAL MAPS these show topography/relief (the shape of the land) and other physical features such as rivers and lakes

POLITICAL MAPS these show country borders, cities, transport links etc.

THEMATIC MAPS these show information such as climate data, agriculture types etc.

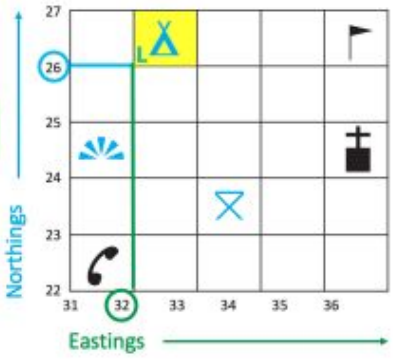
Geography – Map skills and Understanding

MAP SYMBOLS

Symbols are useful for lots of reasons including, space saving on a map, multi-lingual (all languages can understand them), saves time, clear.

4 FIGURE GRID REFERENCES

Along the edges of each map there are numbers. These numbers help you work out where a location is on a map. Northings are numbers that go from bottom to top, Eastings go from left to right.



The first two numbers give the eastings.

32 26

The second two numbers give the northings.

Remember... eastings then northings!

Along the corridor and up the stairs!

Longitude and Latitude

Unlike grid lines where we go along the corridor and the stairs, here we go UP and ACROSS

Latitude - F**lat** lines. Flat-itude!

Longitude - **Long** lines – up and down

6 FIGURE GRID REFERENCES

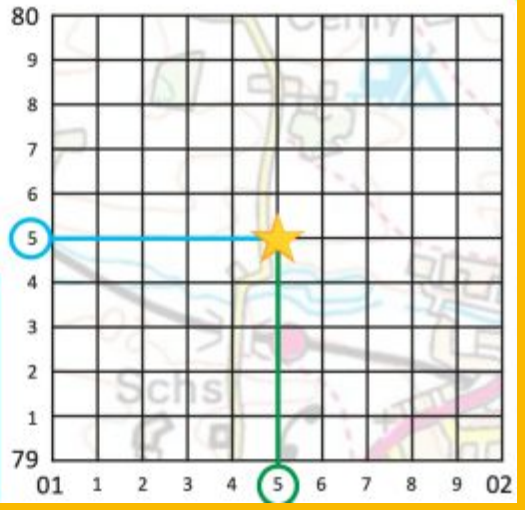
We can use six-figure grid references to find an exact location within a grid square, so they are much more accurate The grid square is divided into tenths.

Example:

015 795

The first three numbers give the easting which includes the number of tenths.

The last three numbers give the northing which includes the number of tenths.



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Art

Key Facts:

Peter Thorpe was born on November the 9th 1957. He was always interested in space and art. His artwork appeared on many different magazines and newspapers.

Key Vocabulary:

abstract- art which doesn't represent reality but rather uses shapes, colours and textures for an effect
realistic - art which represents things that are true to life
cartoon - a simplistic drawing/picture/ painting
background -the part of a painting furthest away from the viewer
foreground - the part of a painting closest to the viewer

Key Skills:

- Create sketch books to record observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.
- Improve mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing and blending with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, oil pastels]

Prior Knowledge:

Abstract Art - year 1
Creating texture using paint & colour mixing - Year 3

Things to find out about:

Discover works of alternative abstract artists

Possible Experiences:

Experiment with creating planets and stars on black paper, explore colour mixing, detailed drawings of objects that floating in space.

Art is the form of creating and expressing.

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Design and Technology

UKS2 D.T: TEXTILES KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Overview

Combining Different Fabric Shapes

Textiles are flexible materials woven from fibres

-In your prior learning, you should have learnt that textiles are used to make clothing, sheets, towels, linen, carpets, rugs and a wide variety of other products. There are a wide range of textile fabrics.

-You should already know how to join fabrics in a number of ways, including using a range of sewing techniques.

-Textiles designers and makers can use stitches and other techniques (e.g. embroidery, tie dye) to add to the aesthetic appeal of their product.

-They can also add a number of features to improve the product's functionality, for example by adding a range of fasteners (e.g. clasps, ties, buttons, zips, studs, toggles and Velcro).

Example Textiles

	Clothes Can be made with cotton/ polyester Embroidered using a number of different stitching techniques.	-A wide range of clothes, including those found in high-end fashion chains, contain embroidery patterns, pictures and designs. Floral patterns (patterns including flowers) are particularly popular. -Many clothes, for example the dress on the left, are made of polyester. It is very resilient and can stand a good deal of wear and tear. It also holds colour well. -A number of advanced stitching techniques are often used, including stem stitches for outlines (particularly effective for the individual leaves and stems) and satin stitches for filling in shapes (e.g. the flowers).
	Bags/ Satchels Made from synthetic fabrics, with leather strap Decorated using tie dye Zip fastener	-Bags and satchels can be made from a variety of materials. It is important that the materials are strong enough to bear the weight of the bag's contents. Leather, cotton and polyester are all often used. -The tie dye technique has been used to create the vivid colours on this bag, whilst a zip has been joined to the top of the bag as a fastener. This helps to keep the contents safe and secure in the bag, but allows the user easy access when needed.

Designing

Designers of textile products need to think about the purpose (what does it do?) and the user (who will use it?)
This project will draw on/ build on the textiles skills you have learnt in prior years.

Fabrics -Different fabrics have different properties (characteristics) which make them good for different purposes. For example, some materials are good insulators (keep things warm/cool, e.g. wool/fleece), others are waterproof/resistant (e.g. laminated fabrics, PUL, TPU, leather), whilst others are eco-friendly (e.g. organic cotton, linen). Consider will help you to meet the purpose and audience of your product.

Joining – In addition to the stitches that you have previously learnt, you should plan to use a range of further stitches (see below) can be used to sew and shape curved edges, and to decorate your product.

Fasteners – There are a range of fasteners that can be used to open & close different compartments on the product (see right). Each offers different strengths (e.g. aesthetics, strength & durability, size/ practicality and style).

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

Textiles
Sew/ Stitch
Aesthetics
Functionality
Appliqué
Stitch
Tie Dye
Fasteners
Embroidery
Cross Stitch
Stem Stitch
Chain Stitch
Satin Stitch

Making & Evaluating

Making

-You should use a wider range of stitches and decorations.

Cross Stitch – A popular form of embroidery stitching in which two diagonal lines are stitched to create an 'X' shape. This form of stitching can be easily used to create patterns and pictures.

Stem Stitch – The stem stitch creates a thin outline which can be curved. It uses diagonal stitches running closely beside the prior stitch.

Chain Stitch – Chain stitches create a thick, textured line. It uses looped stitches to form a chain-like pattern.

Satin Stitch – Satin stitches are often used to fill in shapes. Shapes can be outlined with other stitches before the satin stitch is used to fill the shape.

Tie Dye – Tie dye is a method of colouring fabrics, by tying it in a tight bundle (with rubber bands/ string) and dyeing it with different colours.

Evaluating

-How does your textile look? Would your user like it? Why or why not? How could you improve the way it looks?

-Are your attached fabrics secure? How did you achieve this? Which type of stitch did you use? How could fabrics be joined more securely?

-Which materials did you choose? What fasteners did you use? Why? Does your product perform its purpose well? Why or why not?

What do you like about your product? How could you improve your product?

Health and Safety

-Remove any jewellery and tie back long hair.

-Walk safely and calmly around the classroom/ workshop.

-When using a needle, keep your fingers well clear. Use a thimble where available.

-When you are not using your needle, keep it in the same safe place.

If using a sewing machine, follow staff instructions carefully.

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

If you need to move around with scissors, hold around the closed blades, facing down.

Report any accidents & clean up properly after yourself.

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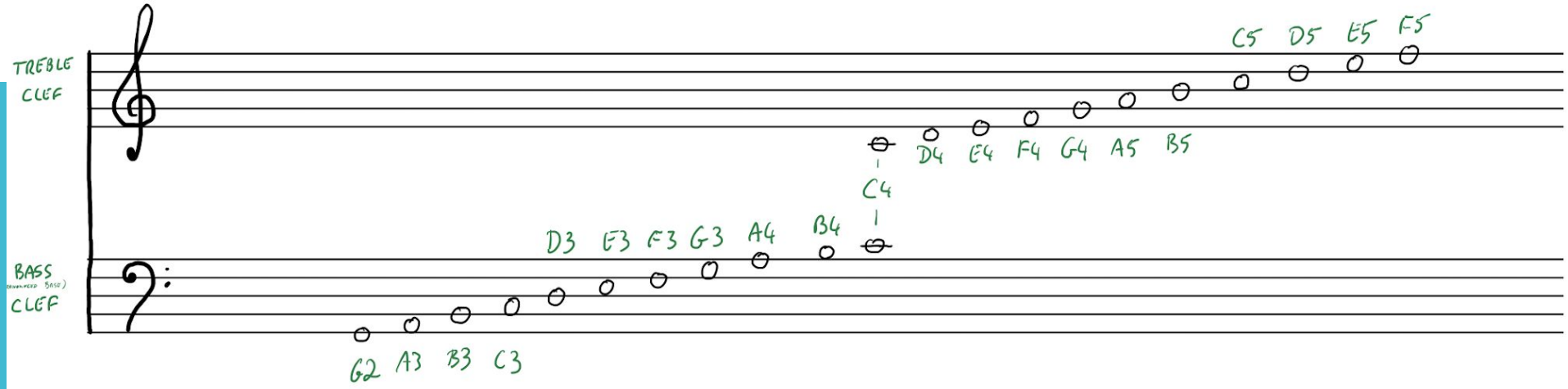
Music

Notation



𝅝 = SEMIBREVE – 4 BEATS

𝅗𝅥 = MINIM – 2 BEATS

♩ = CROTCHET – 1 BEAT

♪ ♫ = QUAVER – ½ BEAT (FLAGS ARE ATTACHED IF IN GROUPS)

𝄽 = CROTCHET/1 BEAT REST

𝄼 = MINIM/2 BEAT REST

𝄻 = FULL BAR REST

𝄾 = QUAVER/½ BEAT REST

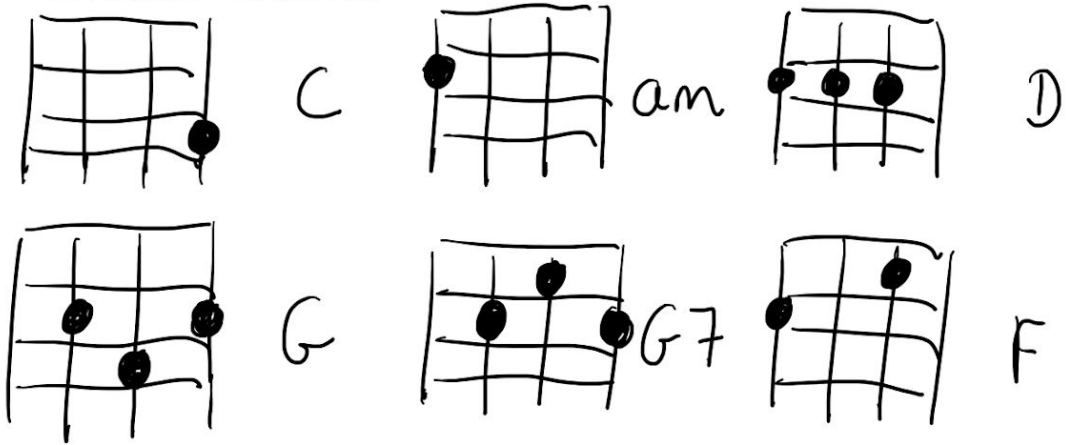
𝅝. / 𝅗𝅥. / ♩. / ♪. – A DOT AFTER A NOTE INCREASES IT BY HALF ITS VALUE.

Time Signatures

NUMBER OF BEATS PER BAR → 4 3 2

TYPE OF BEAT BEING COUNTED → 4 4 4

Ukulele Chords



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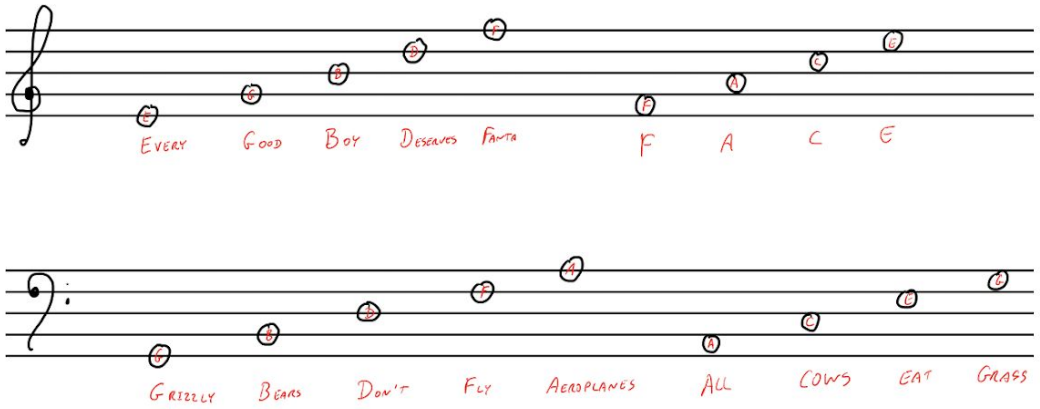
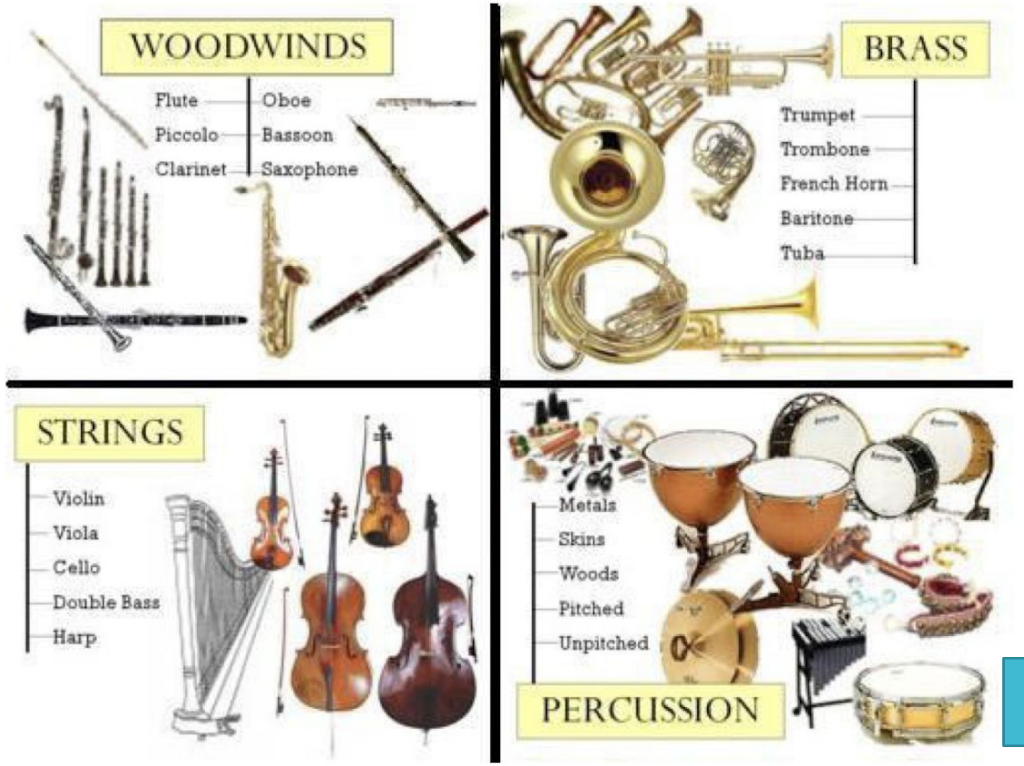
Music

Mnemonics



Instrument Families



Key Terms

Composer - A person who writes music

Tempo - The speed of the music

- **Allegro** - Fast
- **Andante** - A walking speed
- **Lentos** - Slow
- **Presto/Vivace** - Very fast

Dynamics - The volume of the music

ff	- Fortissimo	- Very loud
f	- Forte	- Loud
mf	- Mezzo forte	- Medium loud
mp	- Mezzo piano	- Medium soft
p	- Piano	- Soft
pp	- Pianissimo	- Very soft

Orchestra - A large group of musicians who play together

Conductor - The leader of the orchestra

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PE

Health and Fitness

Eat 5 portions of fruit and vegetables everyday

SIXTY Minutes of exercise everyday!

Ways to keep active at home: (Youtube)

-Just Dance

-Joe Wicks

-Go Noodle

-Change4Life activities (website)

What is Health & Fitness?

A healthy active lifestyle involves contributing positively to your physical, mental and social well being. This includes regular exercise and physical activity. Within PE, you will learn about different types of exercise we can do to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

Why is it important to learn about health and fitness?

A lot of factors play a role in staying healthy. Participating in physical activity regularly can lead to good health which can help to prevent injury. It can also decrease your risk of developing some diseases. Maintaining a healthy and active lifestyle can greatly impact your life and make you happier!

Key Words:

Health, fitness, sport, nutrition, heart rate, stamina, strength, heart rate, aerobic, power, balance, flexibility, exercise, skill related fitness, health related fitness.

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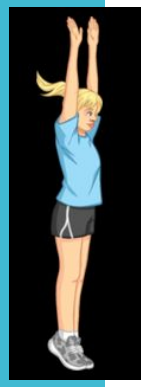
PE



Pupils in Y5 will be exposed to a range of different activities where they will be able to acquire their fundamental movement skills. Here are some of the ways in which the pupils will be experiencing this:

Gymnastic and Dance

Pupils will be learning how to do a range of rolls safely. Learn sequences in unison and practice a range of dynamics.

Athletics

Pupils will have the opportunity to work on their agility, balance and coordination. This will be experienced through a range of different fun activities within athletics.

Ball Skills/Team Games

Pupils will have the opportunity to experience team games as well as acquiring and trialing the different skills involved with ball skills in a range of sports like football, basketball and benchball.

Links to YouTube playlists:

Joe Wicks - https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLyCLoPd4VxBuS4UeyHMccVAjpWaNbGomt

Cosmic Yoga- https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL8snGkhBF7njoXY4DQbm203LNMQvbnPyw

Debbie Doo- https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL7G9h8-DwaBjmDcJq85EJFzBgsY4TWNT8

Here are some links to help keep your child active at home.

DOHA BRITISH SCHOOL WAKRA

Spanish

Spanish Knowledge Organiser for Year 5 Term 1 Autumn 1

Key vocabulary

*Números del 1-1000	
0 cero	21-29 Veinti_(1-9)_
1 uno	30 treinta
2 dos	40 cuarenta
3 tres	50 cincuenta
4 cuatro	60 sesenta
5 cinco	70 setenta
6 seis	80 ochenta
7 siete	90 noventa
8 ocho	31 - 99 Tens y Units
9 nueve	100 cien
10 diez	101 - 199 ciento
11 once	200 doscientos
12 doce	300 trescientos
13 trece	400 cuatrociento
14 catorce	500 quinientos
15 quince	600 seiscientos
16 dieciseis	700 setecientos
17 diecisiete	800 Ochocientos
18 dieciocho	900 Novecientos
19 diecinueve	1000 Mil
20 veinte	

*In addition to this topic " Números del 1-1000" we will be looking at spelling.

**Paises Europeos y Nacionalidades	
Estados Unidos	United States
España	Español/a
Reino Unido	Inglés/a
Francia	Francés/a
Paquistán	Paquistaní
México	Mexicano/a
Alemania	Alemán/a
Irlanda	Irlandes/a
Italia	Italiano/a
Gales	Galés/a
Nigeria	Nigeriano/a
Escocia	Escoces/a
Jamaica	Jamaicano/a
Austria	Austriano/a

**Para preguntar por la nacionalidad:
¿De dónde + Verbo SER = ¿De dónde eres?
Decir la nacionalidad:
SER + Nacionalidad = Soy Español.
SER + de + PAIS = Soy de España

Masculino - o	Femenino - a
Italiano	Italiana
Mexicano	Mexicana
Nigeriano	Nigeriana
Masculino - consonante	**Femenino - consonante + a**
Francés	Francesa
Escoces	Escocesa
Inglés	Inglesa

When the masculine ends in -a, -e, -i
The femenine will not change.
(Estadounidense - Estadounidense)

**VERBO SER - TO BE

Verbo – ser (to be)

(I)	yo	soy	(we)	nosotros	somos
(you)	tú	eres	(you pl.)	vosotros	sois
(he)	él	es	(they m.)	ellos	son
(she)	ella		(they f.)	ellas	
(you. polite)	usted		(you pl. polite)	ustedes	

Instruccines de clase-Class commands	
Silencio por favor	Silence please
Escuchad	Listen
Sentaos	Sit down
Levantaos	Stand up
Repetid	Repeat
Abrid el libro	Open the book
Cerrad los libros	Close the book
Leed	Read
Escribir	Write
Mirad la pizarra	Look at the board
Cortad el papel	Cut the paper
A la papelera	Throw it in the bin
A la fila	Line up
Levanta la mano	Put your hands up
No entiendo	I don't understand
Parad	Stop
Un voluntario	A vontureer
¿Me puede ayudar por favor?	Can you help me please
¿Puedo beber agua por favor?	Can I drink some water please?
Necesito papel	I need paper
¿Cómo se dice "_____" en español?	How do you say "_____" in Spanish?
¿Qué significa "_____" en español?	What does "_____" mean in Spanish?

Partes del ordenador-Parts of the computer

Arroba	@	La tecla	Key
Los auriculares	Earphones	El teclado	Keyboard
Barra	Forward Slash	Entra en el sistema	Log on
Botón	Button	Escribe la dirección	Write the address
La contraseña	Password	Busca en la red	Search on the net
El disco compacto	CD	Mete el disco compacto	Put in the CD
El disquete	Floppy disk	Salva el trabajo	Save your work
El micrófono	Microphone	Envia un correo electrónico	Send an e-mail
El número de identidad	Identity number	Imprime el trabajo	Print your work
la Pantalla	Screen	sal del sistema	Log off
El ratón	Mouse		

Saludos y presentaciones/Greetings

There are 2 ways of saying YOU in Spanish

Tú for friends, people your own age and children.
Usted for adults and people you don't know.

This changes the way you say things

	Tú	Usted
What is your name?	¿Cómo te llamas?	¿Cómo se llama?
How are you?	¿ Cómo estás?	¿Cómo está?
And you?	¿Y tú?	¿Y usted?

Verb "llamarse" (to be called)/ Present tense

Me	llamo	My name is
Te	llamas	Your name is
Se	llama	His/Her/Your (formal) names is
Nos	llamamos	Our name is
Os	llamáis	Your name is
Se	llaman	Their name is

DOHA BRITISH SCHOOL WAKRA

Spanish

Spanish Knowledge Organiser for Year 5 Term 1 Autumn 2

Key vocabulary

La familia-The family		*Instrumentos musicales - Musical instruments		Mascotas - Pets		**Mi estuche - My pencil case		El Día de los Muertos-The Day od the Dead	
Padre	Father			Gato	Cat	Lápiz	Pencil	Cementerio	Cementery
Madre	Mother	Piano	Piano	Perro	Dog	Colores	Colours	Flores	Flowers
Hermano	Brother	Tambor	Drum	Pájaro	Bird	Sacapuntas	Sharpener	Velas	Candles
Hermana	Sister	Flauta	Flute	Coballa	Guinea pig	Goma	Eraser	Calaveras	Skulls
Hijo	Son	Bateria	set of drums	Caballo	Horse	Regla	Ruler	Muerto	Dead
Hija	Daughter	Trompeta	Trumpet	Conejo	Rabbit	Pegamoento	Glue	Foto	Photo
Abuelo	Grandfather	Guitarra	Guitar	Pez	Fish	Tijeras	Scisors	Altar	Altar
Abuela	Grandmother	Saxofón	Saxophone	Ratón	Mouse	Estuche	Pencil case	Ofrenda	Offering
Tío	Uncle	Violín	Violin	Hámster	Hamster	Celo	Tape	Comida	Food
Tía	Aunt	*VERBO TOCAR - TO PLAY		tortuga	turtle	Bolígrafo/Boli	Pen	Recordar	To remember
Primo	Cousin (m)	(I) Yo	toco	Serpiente	Snak	Rotulador	Markers	Esqueleto	Skeleton
Prima	Cousin (f)	(you) Tú	tocas	Bueno	Good	Florescente	Highlighter	Huesos	Bones
Padrastro	Stepfather	(He/she) él/ella	tocas	Malo	Bad	Grapadora	Stapler	Pan de muerto	Dead bread
Madrastra	Stepmother	(we) Nosotros/as	tocamos	Grande	Big	Clip	Clip	Papel picado	Perforated paper
Hermanastro	Stepbrother	(you) Vosotros/as	tocais	Pequeño	Small	**VERBO TENER - TO HAVE		Alfeñiques	Sugared Skulls
Hermanastra	Stepsister	(they) Ellos/ellas	tocan	Rápido	Fast			*Research the Mexican festival "The Day of the Dead"*	
Cuñado	Brother in law	*The verb **TOCAR** will be linked to "**Instrumentos musicales**" children will be able to create sentences. i.e. Nosotros tocamos la trompeta. Ellas tocan el piano. Yo toco el violín.		Lento	Slow				
Cuñada	Sister in law			Inteligente	Intelligent				
Nieto	Grandchild			Estúpido	Stupid				
Nieta	Granddaughter.			Bonito	Nice				
Números Ordinales		** In additon to this topic "**Animales**" and "**Mi estuche**" we will be looking at singular/plural. See below the **rules**: **Plural**: All words ending in **vowel** you will need to add "S" i.e: libro = libros. If the word ends in **consonant** then "ES" will be added at the end, e.g: Color = Colores. If a word ends in **"Z"**, this will be **replaced** with a "C" then add "ES" = "CES" e.g. lápiz = lápices.		Feo	Nasty				
				Feroz	Fierce				
				Tierno	Gentle				

* primer/o/a	1st	first
segundo/a	2nd	second
* tercer/o/a	3rd	third
cuarto/a	4th	fourth
quinto/a	5th	fifth
sexto/a	6th	sixth
séptimo/a	7th	seventh
octavo/a	8th	eighth
noveno/a	9th	ninth
décimo/a	10th	tenth

Adjectives

Adjectives agree with the noun they describe, so they have masculine, feminine and plural forms:

El perro grande
Los perros grandes
La perra grande
Las perras grandes

Los Pronombres Personales	El Verbo
Yo	tengo
Tú	tienes
Él	tiene
Nosotros	tenemos
Vosotros	tenéis
Ellos	tienen

**The verb TENER will be linked to "Animales" and "Mi estuche" children will be able to create sentences. i.e. Nosotros tenemos cuatro conejos. Ellas tienen rotuladores. Yo tengo un perro.

Resources

English	https://www.literacyplanet.com/ https://play.edshed.com/ www.century.tech.com
Maths	https://www.mymaths.co.uk/ https://ttrockstars.com/ www.century.tech.com
Vocabulary Flash Cards	https://www.scholastic.com/parents/games/flash-card-maker.html
Reading	https://readtheory.org/ www.century.tech.com
Science	www.century.tech.com www.legendsoflearning.com