



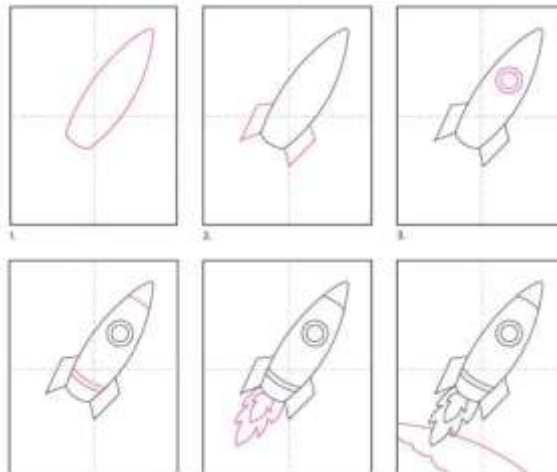



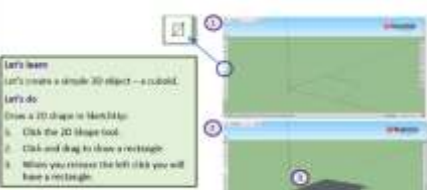
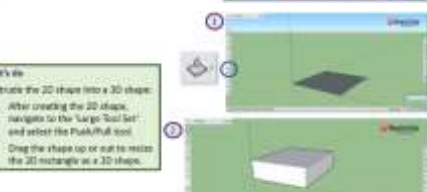

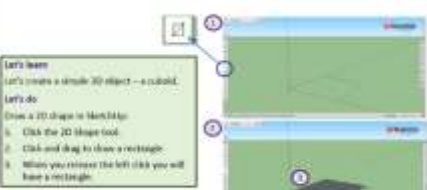
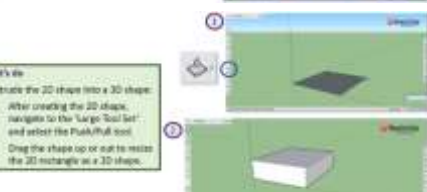






Knowledge Organiser – Art ‘May the Force be with you’ Year 5




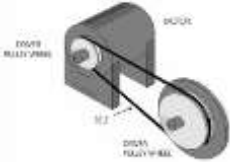








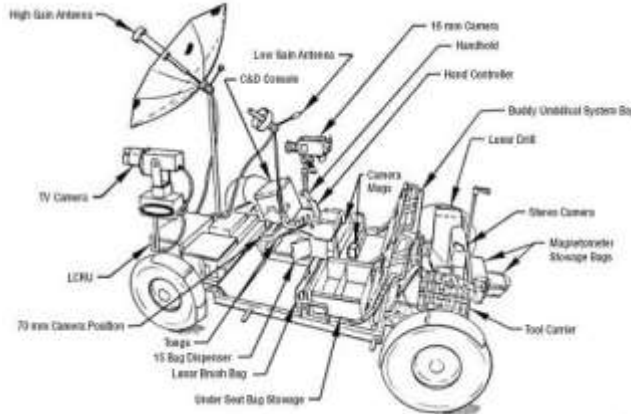
Key Knowledge and Skills	Key vocabulary	Cultural Heritage										
<p><u>What you need to know:</u></p> <p>* How to present in a sketchbook to show combined graphics, research and comments.</p> 	<table><tr><td>graphics</td><td>Images from the internet</td></tr><tr><td>magenta</td><td>Puplish-red</td></tr><tr><td>excess</td><td>extra</td></tr><tr><td>sponging</td><td>Pressing lightly with a sponge to create a textured print.</td></tr><tr><td>Blurring</td><td>To make unclear</td></tr></table>	graphics	Images from the internet	magenta	Puplish-red	excess	extra	sponging	Pressing lightly with a sponge to create a textured print.	Blurring	To make unclear	<p>Pakistani satellites launched in 2018.</p> 
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magenta	Puplish-red											
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<p><u>Peter Thorpe art</u></p> <p><u>How to create space backgrounds</u></p>  	<p><u>How to draw a rocket</u></p> 	 <p><u>Romanian rocket</u></p>  <p><u>Budapest from space</u></p> 										

Knowledge Organiser – Year 5 Computing: We are Architects



Key Knowledge	Unit 5.3: We are architects Creating a virtual space	Key vocabulary		Cultural Heritage
<h2>SketchUp: 3D Design Software</h2> <p>SketchUp is a 3D modelling computer program for a wide range of drawing applications such as architectural, interior design, landscape architecture, civil and mechanical engineering, film and video game design. SketchUp is an example of a CAD (Computer-aided design) tool. Computer-aided design is where computer software is used to help design real-world objects, such as buildings and sculptures.</p>  <p>Let's learn Let's create a simple 3D object – a cuboid. Let's do: Draw a 2D shape in SketchUp: 1. Click the 2D shape tool. 2. Click and drag to draw a rectangle. 3. When you release the left click you will have a rectangle.</p>  <p>Let's do Extrude the 2D shape into a 3D shape: 1. After creating the 2D shape, navigate to the 'Push/Pull' tool and enter the Push/Pull tool. 2. Drag the shape up or down to create the 3D rectangle as a 3D shape.</p>  <p>Let's do You can navigate the 3D environment using the Pan tool. 1. Click the Orbit tool in the menu. 2. Select the Pan tool. 3. You can now pan across the screen, rather than orbit it.</p> <p>ORBIT PAN ZOOM ZOOM EXTENT</p> <p>Create a hole in the sculpture 1. Use the Push/Pull tool and push the circle through the shape by clicking on it. 2. Select the Fill tool and choose to fill the circle with glass.</p> <p>Add interesting angles to the sculpture 1. Click the Rotation tool and choose 'Unlocked plane'. 2. Click on one of the faces of the sculpture. 3. Rotate the shape's face 180 degrees.</p>	<h2>SketchUp: 3D Design Software</h2> <p>SketchUp is a 3D modelling computer program for a wide range of drawing applications such as architectural, interior design, landscape architecture, civil and mechanical engineering, film and video game design. SketchUp is an example of a CAD (Computer-aided design) tool. Computer-aided design is where computer software is used to help design real-world objects, such as buildings and sculptures.</p>  <p>Let's learn Let's create a simple 3D object – a cuboid. Let's do: Draw a 2D shape in SketchUp: 1. Click the 2D shape tool. 2. Click and drag to draw a rectangle. 3. When you release the left click you will have a rectangle.</p>  <p>Let's do Extrude the 2D shape into a 3D shape: 1. After creating the 2D shape, navigate to the 'Push/Pull' tool and enter the Push/Pull tool. 2. Drag the shape up or down to create the 3D rectangle as a 3D shape.</p>  <p>Let's do You can navigate the 3D environment using the Pan tool. 1. Click the Orbit tool in the menu. 2. Select the Pan tool. 3. You can now pan across the screen, rather than orbit it.</p> <p>ORBIT PAN ZOOM ZOOM EXTENT</p> <p>Create a hole in the sculpture 1. Use the Push/Pull tool and push the circle through the shape by clicking on it. 2. Select the Fill tool and choose to fill the circle with glass.</p> <p>Add interesting angles to the sculpture 1. Click the Rotation tool and choose 'Unlocked plane'. 2. Click on one of the faces of the sculpture. 3. Rotate the shape's face 180 degrees.</p>	<p>Computer-aided design (CAD)</p> <p>using computer software to help design real-world artefacts, from engineering components to buildings</p> <p>Creative Commons</p> <p>copyright licensing scheme where the creator of an original work allows others to use it without seeking further permission</p> <p>Photorealistic</p> <p>an image indistinguishable (or nearly indistinguishable) from a digital photograph</p> <p>Render</p> <p>to create a 2-D image from a 3-D virtual scene</p>	 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SELECT 2. ERASER 3. LINES 4. ARCS 5. SHAPES 6. PUSH/PULL 7. OFFSET 8. MOVE 9. ROTATE 10. SCALE  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. TAPE MEASURE 12. TEXT 13. PAINT BUCKET 14. ORBIT 15. PAN 16. ZOOM 17. ZOOM EXTENT 18. 3D WAREHOUSE 	<p>Sheila Sri Prakash</p> <p>is an architect and urban designer of Indian origin. She is the founder of Shilpa Architects and is the first woman in India to have started and operated her own architectural practice.</p> <p>Look into some of her architect designs.</p> 

Knowledge Organiser – D and T ‘Moon buggies’ Year 5

Key Knowledge and Skills	Key vocabulary	Cultural Heritage										
<p><u>What you need to know:</u></p> <p><u>What you are making:</u></p> <div><p><u>DESIGN BRIEF</u></p><p><u>Design and make a moon buggy</u></p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• It must be robust.• It must move using an electrical mechanism.• It must include practical features for the astronauts.</div> <p><u>How a driver pulley works:</u></p> <p>The motor works using an electrical circuit. This turns the motor pulley. This in turn drives the belt which is attached to a wooden pulley. The wooden pulley rotates which in turn drives the axle that the wheels are attached to.</p> <p><u>You also need to know:</u></p> <div></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">* How to set up a bench hook with a G-clamp.* How to saw safely.* How to use lynx jointers to make a square corner.* How to create an axle with moving wheels on a chassis.* How to connect a driving pulley and motor to an axle.	<table><tr><td>Design brief</td><td>A design brief is a document or set of instructions for a design project. The design brief outlines what the purpose of the project is and instructions for what is required.</td></tr><tr><td>pulley</td><td>A mechanism used to move things with less effort.</td></tr><tr><td>robust</td><td>Not easily broken</td></tr><tr><td>axle</td><td>The rod passing through the centre of a wheel</td></tr><tr><td>rotate</td><td>To turn around</td></tr></table> <div><p><u>Key tools</u></p><div><p>Junior hacksaw</p><p>Hot glue gun</p><p>Lynx joint corners</p><p>Bench hook</p><p>G Clamp</p></div></div>	Design brief	A design brief is a document or set of instructions for a design project. The design brief outlines what the purpose of the project is and instructions for what is required.	pulley	A mechanism used to move things with less effort.	robust	Not easily broken	axle	The rod passing through the centre of a wheel	rotate	To turn around	<p>The first lunar rover was designed by Filipino Eduardo San Juan.</p>   <p>What a moon buggy would contain.</p> 
Design brief	A design brief is a document or set of instructions for a design project. The design brief outlines what the purpose of the project is and instructions for what is required.											
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Knowledge Organiser – Geography: May the Force Be With You Y5

Key Knowledge

How far is the ISS from Earth?	The ISS (International Space Station) orbits at approximately 350 km (220 miles) above the Earth.
Who owns the ISS?	The ISS program is a multi- national collaborative project between 5 participating space agencies: NASA (US), Roscosmos (Russia), JAXA (Japan), ESA (Europe) and CSA (Canada)
What is the ISS used for?	The ISS serves as a microgravity and space environment research laboratory in which scientific experiments are conducted in astrobiology, astronomy, meteorology and physics.



Key vocabulary

astrobiology	Astrobiology is a scientific field concerned with the origins, evolution and future life of the universe. It considers the question of whether extra-terrestrial life exists and if it does how humans can detect it.
astronomy	The science that studies celestial objects and phenomena. Objects of interest include planets, moons, stars, nebulae, galaxies and comets
meteorology	The study of weather forecasting and the impact of weather and climate change.

Cultural Heritage

International Space Station



The ISS provides a vantage point from which to observe, monitor and even discover Earth. Astronauts are trained in meteorology, geology, oceanography

and environmental science in advance of their mission to maximize their observation of Earth. Scientists on the ground help ISS crew identify upcoming photo opportunities and areas of interest. These areas can range from coral reefs, to alpine glaciers, to smog over industrial regions. The unique documentation has become a valuable asset to researchers who use the data to help illustrate change over time. By comparing photo's from space of areas of interest, they can develop maps of land changes, identify changes in water levels, vegetation and even urban sprawl.



Knowledge Organiser – History: May the Force Be With You Y5

Key Knowledge

What do the initials NASA stand for?	NASA stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration. NASA was started on 1 st October 1958 as part of the US government. NASA is in charge of US science and technology that has to do with aeroplanes and space.
Have any astronauts from Britain gone into space?	There have been several astronauts from Britain who have gone into space. Dr Helen Sharman was the 1 st British person in space and the first woman to visit the Mir space station in May 1991. Michael Foale was the 2 nd British person in space and the 1 st to perform a spacewalk. Tim Peake in 2015 was the 7 th British person to go into space.
What is the difference between an astronaut and a cosmonaut?	Cosmonauts are people trained and certified by Russian Space Agency. Astronauts are people trained and certified by NASA, ESA (European Space Agency), CSA (Canadian Space Agency) or JAXA (Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency) to work in space.

Life in Space



Life in space is very different from life on Earth. Helen Sharman and Tim Peake (both British astronauts) had to overcome difficulties of living in space such as brushing their teeth, going to sleep, eating, having a wash and going to the toilet.

Key vocabulary

segregation	Into the 20 th Century many states in the US followed a segregation policy. This meant that African Americans had to attend different schools, use different restaurants and sit in different areas of public transport than white people.
Space tourism	Someone who pays to go on a journey into space for pleasure and interest rather than as a job.

Cultural Heritage

Muslim Astronaut Dilemma

On 10th October 2007 Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor was the first Malaysian Muslim astronaut. His time in space coincided with the last part of Ramadan.

In 2006, Malaysia's space agency Angkasa held a conference of 150 Islamic scientists and scholars to address the question: "*How to pray towards Mecca while in space?*" A document was produced in 2007 called "*A Guideline of performing Ibadah (worship) at the International Space Station*". It was approved by Malaysia's National Fatwa Council. The 18 page guideline addressed issues such as how to pray, how to locate Mecca, determining prayer times and issues surrounding fasting. One of the items agreed upon was prayer times. Instead of praying based on sunrise and sunset that the astronaut could see from the ISS, they were instructed to pray according to the day cycle of the last place on Earth they had been on. For Shukor this was the launch site in Baikonur in Kazakhstan.



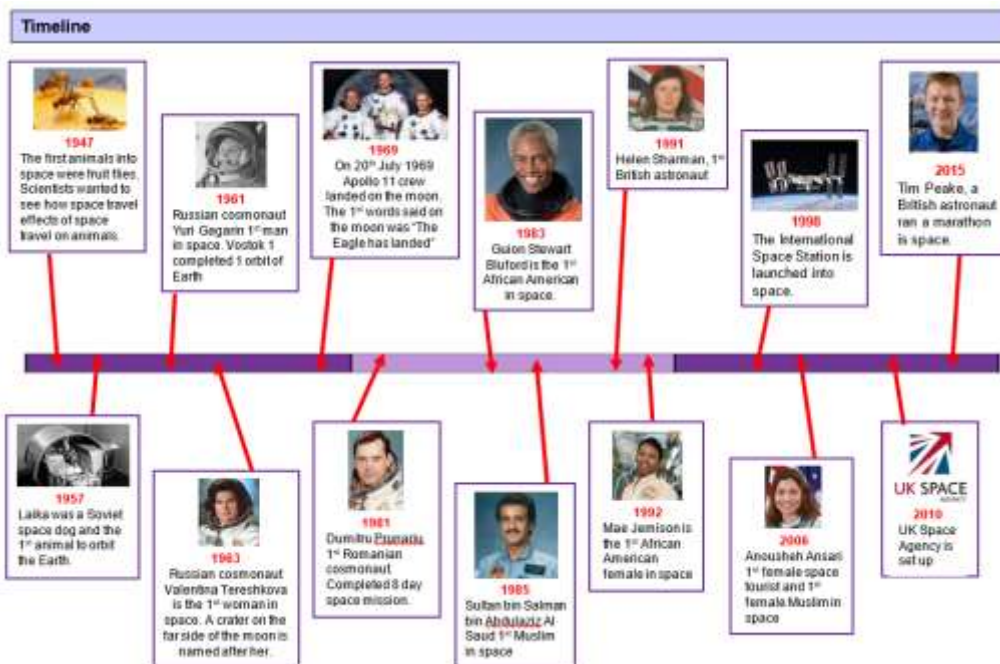
Hidden Lives



Katherine Johnson, Mary Jackson, Dorothy Vaughn and Christine Darden were four African American mathematicians who played pivotal roles in a variety of NASA space missions.

They had to constantly deal with racial and gender discrimination at work and in their lives. In 1958, Mary Jackson became the first African American female to become a NASA engineer. Although she was the co author of 12 research papers often her name was left off them. Their work was not given the recognition it deserved, however in recent times this has begun to change. In 2015 Katherine Johnson was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Obama. In 2019, Mary Jackson (posthumously) and the other ladies were awarded the Congressional Gold Medal. In 2020 NASA renamed it's Washington Headquarters to the Mary W Jackson building.

Key Knowledge



Cultural Heritage

Caroline Herschel



Caroline Herschel was the first woman to discover a comet. She discovered 14 new nebulae, 8 comets and added 561 new stars to Flamsteeds Atlas. She has a comet, an asteroid, a crater on the moon and a space telescope named after her.

Valetina Tereshkova

In 1963 Russian cosmonaut Valetina Tereshkova was the first woman in space. A crater on the far side of the moon is named after her.



Dumitru Prunariu.



Dumitru Prunariu was the first Romanian cosmonaut in space.

Cecilia Payne Gaposchkin

Cecilia Payne Gaposchkin was an astronomer who discovered the composition of stars.

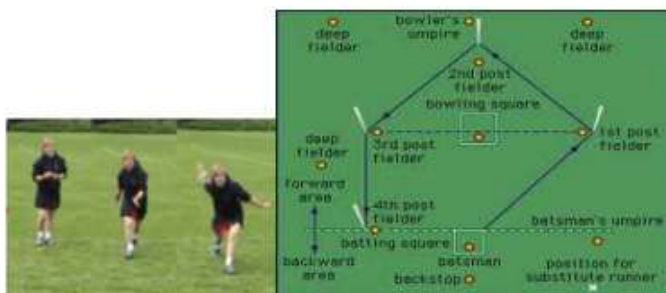


P.E Knowledge Organiser – Striking and Fielding – Year 5

Key Knowledge

Key Skills:

UNDERARM BOWLING – Hold ball in dominant hand, step forward with opposite leg, swing arm and release ball before shoulder height. Aim for the backstop hands.



BATTING/HITTING – Stand sideways on to the bowler with the bat up and behind you. Swing through with the hips and follow through with the swing.

CATCHING – you can get someone out by catching them or by stumping them at a post after catching the ball. Get in position under the ball, hands in a cup shape. Bring the ball close into the body to ensure it is not dropped.

THROWING – a high elbow, the correct grip of the ball and power through the arm, achieves an effective overarm throw.

FIELDING - using different techniques in order to get the ball back to the bowler or to a post. E.G. long barrier fielding for stopping a low or rolling ball.

Bowling Skills (overarm):



A straight arm on delivery whilst looking at the wickets

Key vocabulary

Word	Definition
Catch	Stopping a moving object without it touching the group and keeping hold of it.
Short Barrier	A quick way of stopping and picking up a ball
Long Barrier	Used to stop the ball when fielding
Fielding	Stopping, catching, throwing the ball, being in a ready position and getting in line with the ball.
Overarm Bowl	A roundarm style in which the arm rotates over the head and is different to throwing. The arm must be kept straight up to 15 degrees and exceeding this results in a throw.
Front foot batting	A forward movement towards the ball in an attempt to hit the ball
Back foot batting	A backward movement towards the ball in an attempt to hit the ball
Officials	Run the game: Umpires, Scorers 3rd Umpire are some examples.
Fielding Positions	These are the multiple places that the fielding players can stand on the pitch
Vertical/straight bat shots	Used to drive the ball or sometimes deflect. The bat is in a vertical alignment at the point of contact.
Horizontal/cross bat shots	The bat is swung in a horizontal arc, with the player's head not typically being in line with the ball.

Cultural Heritage



Mahendra Singh Dhoni is a former Indian international cricketer who captained the Indian national team in limited-overs formats from 2007 to 2017 and in Test cricket from 2008 to 2014. Under his captaincy, India won the inaugural 2007 ICC World Twenty20, the 2010 and 2016 Asia Cups, the 2011 ICC Cricket World Cup and the 2013 ICC Champions Trophy. A right-handed middle-order batsman and wicket-keeper, Dhoni is one of the highest run scorers in One Day Internationals (ODIs) with more than 10,000 runs scored and is considered an effective "finisher" in limited-overs formats.

Batting Skills:

GRIP, STANCE, BACKSWING AND STEP

GRIP

- Fingers and thumbs wrapped around the bat handle
- "V" in line between spine and edge
- Hands close together
- Top hand against inside front thigh



STANCE

- Feet parallel and a foot length apart
- Weight evenly distributed and knees flexed
- Side-on position, relaxed
- Eyes level over toes

STANCE & BAT TAP

- Wrists and arms only
- Top hand control
- Bat handle close to body, in line with & under shoulders



BACKSWING & STEP

- Co-ordinated movement
- Comfortable stride
- Smooth movement of head toward line of the ball

Fielding Skills:







LONG BARRIER



REMEMBER










Don't do this too soon!!!

Knowledge Organiser – Year 5 R Be Yourself – 2.2

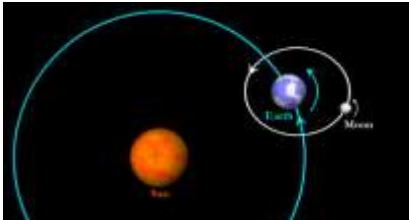
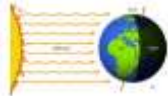


Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage																					
<div><p>1. You are Unique</p><p>Sometimes wanting to ‘fit in’ can actually make us do things we don’t feel comfortable with; behaving in a certain way or saying certain things. When this starts to happen, we are compromising our individual thoughts and values.</p><p>As we are all individuals, we all have our own thoughts, opinions and feelings. It is OK to think and feel differently to others – we are all unique! To respect this, we can:</p><div><div>Ask the other people in my relationships and friendships questions.</div><div>Listen to their answers and ask questions to find out even more.</div><div>Notice things about them, for example, if they have a new haircut or new shoes.</div><div>Compliment them by saying nice things to them.</div><div>Thank them for the things they do that you appreciate; don't take them and their actions for granted.</div></div><p>2. Let it Out</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">It is important to share our true thoughts and feelings with people.Letting our thoughts and feelings out (and helping others to do the same) can help us all feel happier inside. It can also help us to build successful and trusting relationships with each other.<p><i>What different ways can we help others to share their true thoughts and feelings with us? How can we ‘be there’ for our friends?</i></p><p>3. Uncomfortable Feelings</p><p>Managing uncomfortable feelings</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Explain honestly and calmly how you are feeling and why.✓ Find ways to calm yourself so that you feel ready to talk.✓ Feeling confident and positive.✓ Be kind to yourself.✓ Think yourself happy.<p>When our uncomfortable emotions get on top of us, it's time to seek support.</p></div> <div></div>	<div><p>4. The Confidence Trick</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">When we are feeling nervous, our body produces extra adrenaline – however, this extra adrenaline isn’t always needed and therefore it can make us feel a bit sick, have a gurgling stomach or we may even feel shaky and dizzy.In some situations where people feel nervous, they use this extra adrenaline to cope with the situation. At other times, people use this extra adrenaline to flee from the situation. These two different responses are known as fight or flight.An invisible confidence mask encourages us to feel confident and makes us believe in ourselves, even when we are feeling shy or nervous.<p>5. Do the Right Thing</p><p>Tricky situations are ones which make you feel uncomfortable, ones which are dangerous and ones which involve resisting pressure to do something you feel is wrong.</p><p>Peer pressure describes a situation in which your friends are influencing the choices and decisions you are making. There are some things you can do to help yourself?:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ You can remove yourself from the situation✓ You can tell a trusted adult✓ You can be assertive<p>6. Making Amends</p><p>When we make amends after making a mistake, we make the situation better. We also make ourselves feel better. By making amends, we allow ourselves to move on and leave behind uncomfortable feelings such as guilt and anxiety.</p></div> <div></div>	<table><tr><th>Word:</th><th>Meaning:</th></tr><tr><td>amends</td><td>something given or paid to make up for a wrong done to a person or group</td></tr><tr><td>assertive</td><td>means being able to stand up for your own or other people's rights in a calm and positive way</td></tr><tr><td>compromise</td><td>an agreement or settlement of a dispute that is reached by each side making allowances</td></tr><tr><td>fight or flight</td><td>a response when in a difficult situation, you may ‘run away’ or stay and ‘have your say’</td></tr><tr><td>individuality</td><td>the character of a person that sets them apart from others</td></tr><tr><td>opinion</td><td>a view about something, not necessarily based on fact</td></tr><tr><td>peer pressure</td><td>influence from your friends</td></tr><tr><td>resolution</td><td>to fix something; to make it right</td></tr><tr><td>tricky situation</td><td>a difficult time that is happening, one where you might need to think about the right decision</td></tr><tr><td>unique</td><td>being the only one of its type; sole; single</td></tr></table>	Word:	Meaning:	amends	something given or paid to make up for a wrong done to a person or group	assertive	means being able to stand up for your own or other people's rights in a calm and positive way	compromise	an agreement or settlement of a dispute that is reached by each side making allowances	fight or flight	a response when in a difficult situation, you may ‘run away’ or stay and ‘have your say’	individuality	the character of a person that sets them apart from others	opinion	a view about something, not necessarily based on fact	peer pressure	influence from your friends	resolution	to fix something; to make it right	tricky situation	a difficult time that is happening, one where you might need to think about the right decision	unique	being the only one of its type; sole; single	<div><p>People who promote individuality</p><p>Pharrell Lanscilo Williams is an American singer, songwriter, record producer, fashion designer, and entrepreneur.</p><p>“Individuality is the new wealth.”</p><p>"We think individuality is super important because that which makes you different makes you special. People can be honest about who they are, and they recognise that their differences are not things to be ashamed of, but these really special attributes actually give you your identity."</p></div>
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Knowledge Organiser – R.E Year 5 – 2.2

Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage																					
Unit 7 – Disposition: Participating and Willing to Lead				Unit 7 – Disposition: Participating and Willing to Lead																					
<p>1 & 2. What is good about taking part? Why are leaders needed? How can people help to make the world a better place?</p> <p>○ What is good about taking part? Why it is necessary to have a leader? Would things work if the followers don't join in?</p> <p>○ How do you participate in the school community? As you move to the top of the school, your role often changes from participation to leading. For example, you may become a Prefect.</p> <p>○ The Jewish-led Mitzvah Day takes place every year in November. The idea brings together people of all ages, faiths and backgrounds, to volunteer side-by-side, building relationships. Many projects take place during this time.</p>		<p>2. Gemilut Chasadim, which means 'acts of loving-kindness' which knows no bounds and not only teaches the art of giving but also not to expect to receive something material in return.</p> <p>3. Tzedek, which translates as 'righteousness' and 'justice' and can be shown through social action and acts of loving-kindness; not because it feels good but because the Jewish faith commands that it is the right thing to do.</p> <p>○ What is my responsibility to others? How can I help the world to be a better place?</p> <p>3. How do believers of faiths participate in Birmingham, the UK and the world?</p> <p>Individuals can influence the nature of society by participating. There are many modern day examples such as:</p> <p>○ Christian rock band thebandwithaname's share the Christian message to thousands at gigs</p> <p>○ Rastafarian Peace Officers join West Midlands Police on patrol in Handsworth</p> <p>○ Other famous leaders from a variety of faiths include Gandhi, Malcolm X and Baha'u'llah.</p>		<table><tr><th>Word:</th><th>Meaning:</th></tr><tr><td>communion</td><td>the part of a Christian service that honors the last supper of Jesus and his apostles</td></tr><tr><td>disciple</td><td>one who follows a leader or teacher; pupil</td></tr><tr><td>humble</td><td>not proud; modest</td></tr><tr><td>humility</td><td>the quality or state of being humble; modesty about one's status or accomplishments</td></tr><tr><td>influence</td><td>the power or invisible action of a thing or person that causes some kind of effect on another</td></tr><tr><td>lead</td><td>to give direction to; show the way to; guide</td></tr><tr><td>Mitzvah</td><td>a good deed done from religious duty (Hebrew)</td></tr><tr><td>modest</td><td>not thinking too highly of oneself; humble</td></tr><tr><td>participate</td><td>to take part in</td></tr></table>	Word:	Meaning:	communion	the part of a Christian service that honors the last supper of Jesus and his apostles	disciple	one who follows a leader or teacher; pupil	humble	not proud; modest	humility	the quality or state of being humble; modesty about one's status or accomplishments	influence	the power or invisible action of a thing or person that causes some kind of effect on another	lead	to give direction to; show the way to; guide	Mitzvah	a good deed done from religious duty (Hebrew)	modest	not thinking too highly of oneself; humble	participate	to take part in	<p>Social Change and Participation</p> <p>Imran Khan, the former Prime Minister of Pakistan, has worked hard to tackle corruption</p> <p>Rastafarian Peace Officers join West Midlands Police on patrol in Handsworth</p>
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lead	to give direction to; show the way to; guide																								
Mitzvah	a good deed done from religious duty (Hebrew)																								
modest	not thinking too highly of oneself; humble																								
participate	to take part in																								
<p>There are three key concepts that underpin Mitzvah Day:</p> <p>1. Tikkun Olam, which means 'repairing' or 'perfecting' the world to instil a shared responsibility of society— helping others, looking after the environment and addressing diverse human rights.</p>																									

Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage
Unit 8 - Disposition: Being Modest and Listening to Others				
1. Why should people listen to others and be modest? What do Christians teach from the Bible about humility? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The expression 'being proud' (pride) has a number of everyday meanings; the least attractive of which is that proud people think they have a superior status to others because of achievement. Humility is putting aside status for the good/benefit of others. For example, a carer shows humility in serving others. We can see the humility of Jesus when he washed the disciples' feet. Jesus was willing to serve other people, and humble himself. In The Last Supper, the bread and wine represents Jesus' body and blood. This is also important because it was the last meal that Jesus had with his friends before he was killed. Many Christians today, remember Jesus' death by sharing bread and wine (Holy Communion). 	 	pride	a sense of personal value that comes from what one has or can do	 <p>Christian rock band <i>thebandwithnoname's</i> share the Christian message to thousands at gigs</p>
2. How do Christians follow Jesus' example of humility? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians continue to seek opportunities to serve each other today. In some church traditions, church leaders wash feet on Maundy Thursday as a symbol of the way Christians leaders should serve others. Crucifixion was considered the most shameful death. It was the helpless, naked, drawn out death of a convicted criminal and yet Christians believe that Jesus was willing to die that shameful death because of his great love for God and humanity. What does it mean to be humble and modest? Are there any situations where being humble/modest is an unusual response? 	  	righteousness	the quality of being morally right or justifiable	
3. Why should we listen to others? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both Muslims and Christians believe they have a Holy book which clearly states God's will for people. There are some similarities and differences. Listening to others is not simply hearing their words, but acknowledging and respecting their right to hold views different from our own. Muslims believe that Isa (as) was a prophet, that he gave the message/teachings of Allah (swt) to the people. Christians believe that Jesus is God in person. Muslims believe that followers of Moses plotted to kill Jesus but that Allah (swt) raised him to heaven alive (body and soul) without experiencing death on earth. It was someone else who died and was buried. Christians believe that Jesus died, was buried and on the third day came alive again. How can I learn to listen respectfully to those who hold different views from me? How can we listen respectfully to the those who hold different views from ourselves? 	  	social change	the way human interactions and relationships transform cultural and social institutions over time	
<p>Is humility always a good thing? Is it good in every situation? Are there times when I should stand up against injustice or unfairness rather than just listen?</p>		society	the members of a community or group considered together	

Knowledge Organiser – Science – ‘May the Force be with you’ - Earth and Space - Year 5

Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	Cultural Heritage																						
<div></div> <div>The Earth, Sun and Moon are spherical (approximately).</div> <div><div>The Earth</div></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Earth rotates on its axis, which stands on a 23.5° angle.The sun's rays hit the side of the Earth which faces the sun. This causes day and night.It takes the Earth 24 hours to make one complete spin on its axis.The Earth orbits the Sun. One orbit takes 365 days (1 year). <div><div>The Moon</div></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Moon is a celestial body which orbits the Earth.One orbit takes approximately a month (almost 28 days).We only see the part of the Moon that is lit by the sun which is why it appears to be different shapes at different times of the month.The moon is described as waxing as it gets larger from new moon to full moon. As the moon gets smaller from full moon to new moon it is described as waning.There is no life on the Moon because it has no atmosphere (no air or weather).	<table><tr><th>Word</th><th>Definition</th></tr><tr><td>Sun</td><td>A huge star that the Earth and other planets in the solar system orbit around.</td></tr><tr><td>Star</td><td>A giant ball of gas held together by its own gravity.</td></tr><tr><td>Moon</td><td>A natural satellite which orbits Earth or other planets.</td></tr><tr><td>Planet</td><td>A large object, spherical, or nearly spherical, that orbits a star.</td></tr><tr><td>Sphere</td><td>A round 3D shape. An example of a sphere is a ball.</td></tr><tr><td>Spherical bodies</td><td>Astronomical objects shaped like spheres.</td></tr><tr><td>Satellite</td><td>Any object in space that orbits something else. These can be natural or manmade.</td></tr><tr><td>Orbit</td><td>To move in a regular, repeated curved path around another object.</td></tr><tr><td>Rotate</td><td>To spin. The Earth rotates on its own axis.</td></tr><tr><td>Axis</td><td>An imaginary line that a body rotates around.</td></tr></table>	Word	Definition	Sun	A huge star that the Earth and other planets in the solar system orbit around.	Star	A giant ball of gas held together by its own gravity.	Moon	A natural satellite which orbits Earth or other planets.	Planet	A large object, spherical, or nearly spherical, that orbits a star.	Sphere	A round 3D shape. An example of a sphere is a ball.	Spherical bodies	Astronomical objects shaped like spheres.	Satellite	Any object in space that orbits something else. These can be natural or manmade.	Orbit	To move in a regular, repeated curved path around another object.	Rotate	To spin. The Earth rotates on its own axis.	Axis	An imaginary line that a body rotates around.	<div>Dumitru-Dorin Prunariu is a Romanian cosmonaut. He flew in space aboard Soyuz 40 spacecraft and Salyut 6 space laboratory.</div> <div></div>
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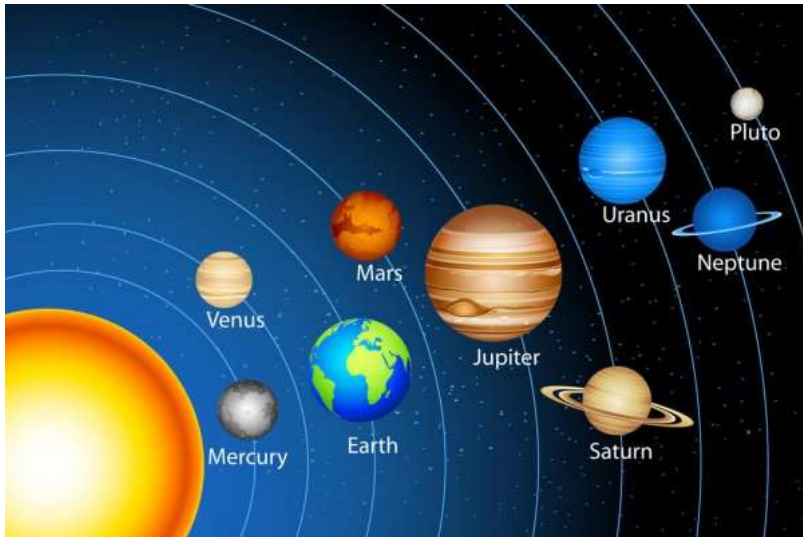
Our Solar System - The Planets and the Sun -

Our solar system is currently believed to include eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. In 2006 Pluto was reclassified as a 'dwarf planet'.

Planets are celestial objects that orbit a star like our solar system's Sun.

The Sun is a hot ball of gas which is classified as a star. The Sun is placed at the centre of our solar system and makes life possible on Earth.


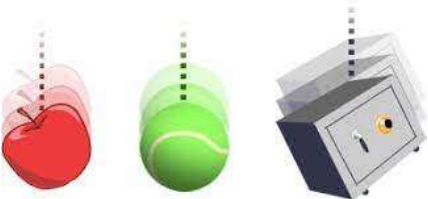

Diagram of our Solar System -



Forces acting upon Earth

- Forces acting at a distance are forces that do not require direct contact between them.
- Gravity is the pulling force acting between the Earth and other planets.

Knowledge Organiser – Science – ‘May the Force be with you’ - Forces - Year 5

Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage
<p>Forces can make an object -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start to move Stop moving Move faster Move slower Change direction Change its shape <p>Force - Gravity</p> <p>Gravity is the pulling force acting between the Earth and a falling object. Gravity pulls objects to the ground. Isaac Newton is famously thought to have developed his theory of gravity when he saw an apple fall to the ground from a tree.</p> <p>Isaac Newton</p>  <p><i>The force of gravity is pulling these objects towards the ground -</i></p> 	Word	Definition	<p>Galileo -</p> <p>Was a professor of mathematics in Italy. Discovered the idea of air resistance and how it effects the rate the objects fall. He discovered that all objects, no matter their mass, would fall at the same rate in a vacuum.</p>  <p>Archimedes -</p> <p>He was a philosopher and mathematician, who lived in Greece. He discovered the idea of water resistance, density and water displacement and how it effects objects moving through water.</p>
	Forces	Pushes or pulls	
	Gravity	A pulling force exerted by the Earth	
	Weight	The measure of the force of gravity on an object.	
	Mass	A measure of how much matter (or 'stuff') is inside an object.	
	Friction	A force that acts between 2 objects or surfaces that are moving, or trying to move, across each other.	
	Air Resistance	A type of friction caused by air pushing against any moving object.	
	Water Resistance	A type of friction caused by water pushing against any moving object.	
	Streamlined	When an object is shaped to minimise water and air resistance.	
	Mechanism	Parts which work together in a machine. Examples of mechanisms are pulleys, gears and leavers.	

Other forces - that act between moving surfaces -

Air Resistance -

Air resistance is the force on an object moving through air. Air resistance affects how fast or slowly objects move through the air.

Water Resistance -

Water resistance is the force on objects floating on or moving in water.

Friction -




Friction is a 'sticking' force - the resistance that a surface or object encounters when moving over another surface or object.

Examples of **forces** in action:



Water resistance and air resistance are forms of friction. Friction is sometimes helpful and sometimes unhelpful. For example, air resistance is helpful as it stops the skydiver hitting the ground at high speed. Friction on a bike chain can make the bike harder to pedal so it is unhelpful.

Streamlining objects can help to reduce the resistance. E.g. a shark is streamlined as it has a pointed nose which helps it cut through the water more quickly. This reduces the water resistance.

Pulleys	Gears/Cogs	Levers
		
Pulleys can be used to make a small force lift a lighter load. The more wheels in a pulley, the less force is needed to lift a weight .	Gears or cogs can be used to change the speed, force or direction of a motion. When two gears are connected, they always turn in the opposite direction to each other.	Levers can be used to make a small force lift a lighter load. A lever always rests on a pivot.