



Knowledge Organisers – Summer 2



English

Maths

Science

History

Geography

DT

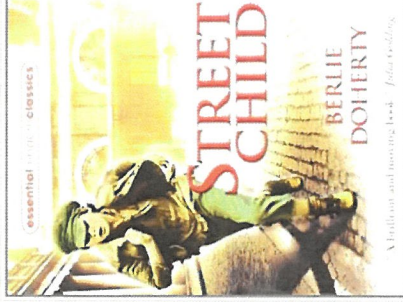
PSHE

Latin

Computing

RE

Street Child- Knowledge Organiser



Key Information

Plot: Jim Jarvis and his family are forced to move to London after the death of his father. Life is difficult for the family resulting in them becoming homeless. Jim's sisters find work but Jim and his mother live in fear of having to go to the workhouse.

Setting: The slums of London where Jim's family have been forced to live.

Theme: Poverty, cruelty kindness, judging others, compassion.

Key Characters

Jim Jarvis	Boy who escapes the workhouse looking for a better life
Tip	Jim's best friend in the workhouse
Shrimps	Street child who helps Jim survive on the streets.
Rosie	A cook who shows Jim kindness
Grimy Nick	A cruel coal boat owner who buys Jim.

Vocabulary

Cane	A long stick, used to punish children.
Constable	A police officer.
Governor	The head of the workhouse.
Workhouse	A place where the poor would be sent; feared by many.
Landlord	The owner of a property who people paid to live there.
Slum	An area of a town or city where very poor people live.
Docks	Area in a port for the loading, unloading, and repair of ships.
Cargo	Goods carried on transport.

Key Quotes

"Jim Jarvis. Want to know who that is? It's me!
That's my name. Only thing I've got, is my name."
"My story, mister? What d'you want to know that for? Ain't much of a story, mine ain't!"
"It is, Jim," he says. "It's a very special story."

Discussion Points

What was the effect of the 'ragged schools' on children's lives?
What is your impression of *Barnie*?
How would you describe life in the workhouse?
At what point do you think Jim's life improved?
Which character had the biggest impact on Jim's life?

Questions To The Author

Q. How long did it take you to write *Street Child*?

A. About a year, but most of that time was spent in research, reading about the conditions of the poor in the 1860's

Q. Which is your favourite character?

A. I think it was Jim, because he never gave up in spite of all the awful things that happened to him.

Q. Is the setting somewhere you knew?

A. No. I don't even know London very well, let alone the London of over a hundred years ago! I walked round the streets of London and along the river Thames, read a lot, took photographs, and tried to imagine it all as it must have been a long time ago. That's the writer's job.

Q. After you'd finished writing *Street Child* did it make you think more about children on the streets?

A. Yes. It's very hard for anyone of us to imagine what it must really be like to have nothing and nobody in the world. I was showing *Street Child* to some children in a school in Brussels and a little boy called Juan told me that he used to live on the streets in Peru, and was adopted at the age of nine.

Q. Is there going to be another book about Jim Jarvis?

A. I don't think so. It would be very interesting to try to imagine what might have happened to Jim in the orphanage but at the moment I think that sequels are best left to the readers' imaginations.

Decimals – Year 5 (cont.)

Multiplying and Dividing by 10, 100 and 1000

Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
3	8			
$\div 10$				
	3	8		
$\times 10$				
3	8			

Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
3	8			
$\div 100$				
	0	3	8	
$\times 100$				
3	8			

Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
3	8			
$\div 1000$				
	0	0	3	8
$\times 1000$				
3	8			

Adding and Subtracting Decimals

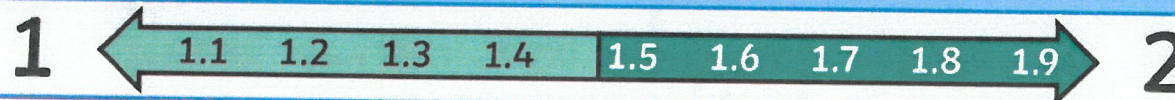
$$0.8 + 0.001 = 0.801$$

$$1.031 - 0.23 = 0.801$$

$$0.4005 + 0.4005 = 0.801$$

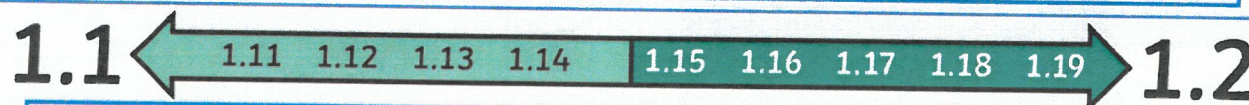


Rounding Decimals



If the tenths digit is 1, 2, 3 or 4, we round down to the nearest whole number.

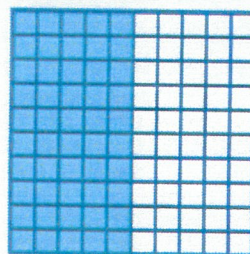
If the tenths digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, we round up to the nearest whole number.



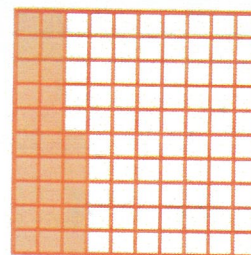
If the hundredths digit is 1, 2, 3 or 4, we round down to the nearest tenth.

If the hundredths digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, we round up to the nearest tenth.

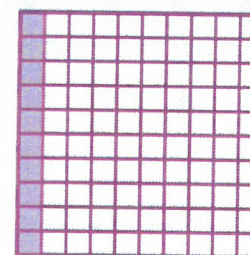
Percentage and Decimal Equivalents



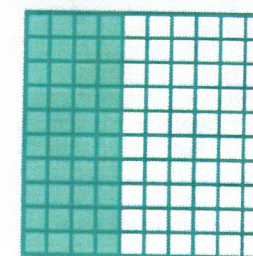
$$50\% = \frac{50}{100} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$



$$25\% = \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$



$$10\% = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$

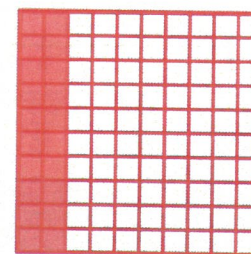


$$40\% = \frac{40}{100} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$$

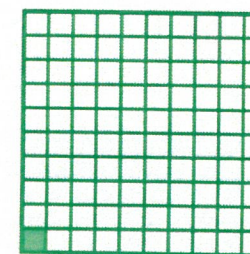
Crossing the Whole

$$0.82 + 0.63 = 1.45$$

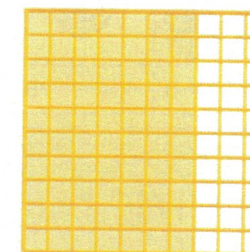
$$2.531 - 0.6 = 1.931$$



$$20\% = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2$$



$$1\% = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01$$



$$70\% = \frac{70}{100} = \frac{7}{10} = 0.7$$

Decimals – Year 5

Key Vocabulary

tenths

hundredths

decimal tenths

decimal hundredths

decimal equivalents

part-whole model

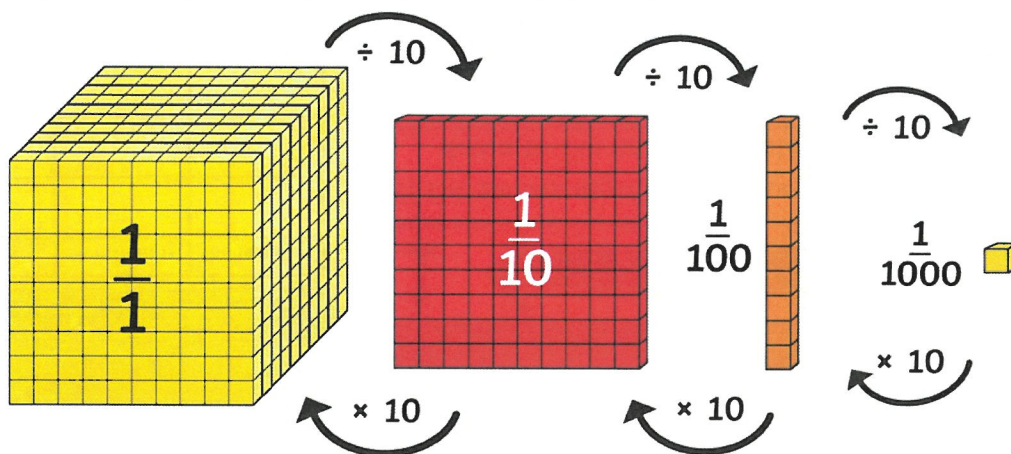
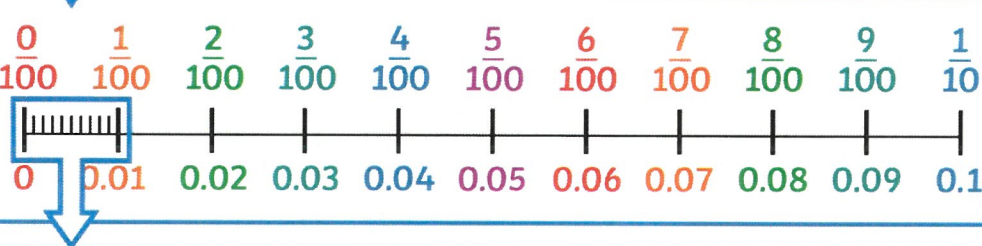
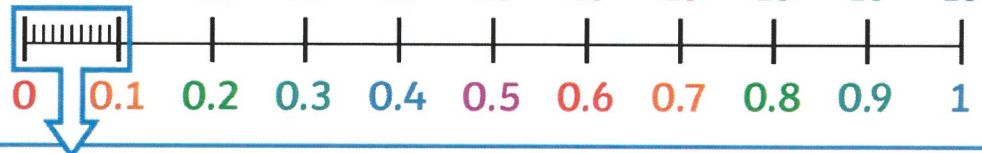
rounding

decimal point

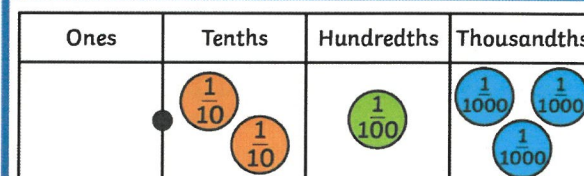
place value



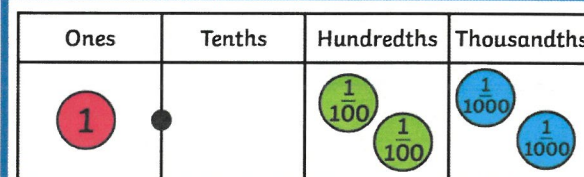
Tenths, Hundredths and Thousandths



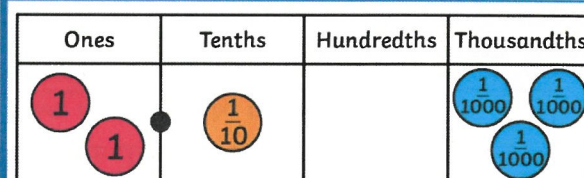
Order and Compare Numbers with Three Decimal Places



0 . 2 1 3



1 . 0 2 2



2 . 1 0 3

Decimal Numbers as Fractions

$$0.71 = \frac{71}{100} = \frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{100}$$

$$0.37 = \frac{37}{100} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{7}{100}$$

Knowledge Organiser - Science – Meteorology – Y5

Key Vocabulary:

meteorology	A science that deals with the atmosphere and its phenomena and especially with weather and weather forecasting
ozone layer	A layer of the earth's upper atmosphere with high ozone content which blocks most of the sun's ultraviolet radiation from entering the lower atmosphere
breeze	A light wind.
gale	A very strong wind.
anemometer	An instrument for measuring the speed of the wind
humidity	The amount of wetness or water vapour in the air
climate	The weather conditions of an area.
lightning	The flashing of light caused by the passing of electricity from one cloud to another or between a cloud and the earth.
tornado	A violent rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground.
hurricane	A large rotating storm with high speed winds that forms over warm waters in tropical areas
forecast	A prediction of something in the future.
barometer	An instrument that is used to measure air pressure and predict changes in the weather

Key Knowledge:

I know the Earth's main atmospheric layers.
I know how meteorologists measure wind speed and direction.
I know that thunderstorms are created by cumulonimbus clouds.
I know that tornadoes are the most dangerous type of thunderstorm.

The fascinating world of weather



Winds and Weather Patterns



Tornadoes and Hurricanes

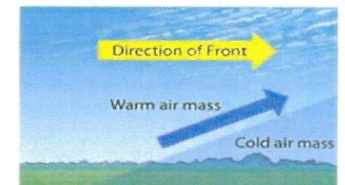


Forecasting the Weather

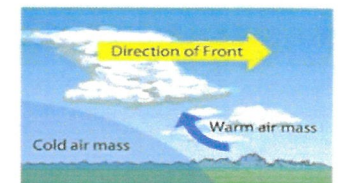
The Atmosphere



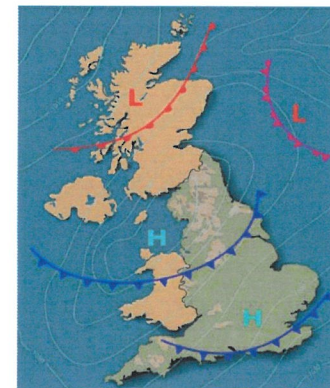
Lightning and Thunder



Warm front



Cold front



Knowledge Organiser - The Victorian Age – History - Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Coronation	the ceremony of crowning a sovereign
Reign	the period of rule of a monarch
Reform	A change to improve something
Mandatory	Required by law, compulsory
Bill	A draft of a proposed law
Act	An Act of Parliament creates a new law
Philanthropist	A person who promotes the welfare of others
Electorate	The people who are entitled to vote
Suffrage	The right to vote
Equality	Being equal in status, rights or opportunities



George IV



William IV



Victoria



Key Knowledge
I know George IV and William IV were Victoria's predecessors.
I know Victoria became Queen as a very young girl (aged 18).
I know Parliament made education compulsory for every British child up to 11 years old.
I know lots of reform happened including Reform Acts which extended who could vote.

The **Victorian** period of history is named after **Queen Victoria** who reigned as monarch of our country, and a large empire, from **1837** until her death in **1901**. Life in Victorian times was rather different to how it is today. It was a time of both great wealth and great poverty, as well as invention and scientific discovery.



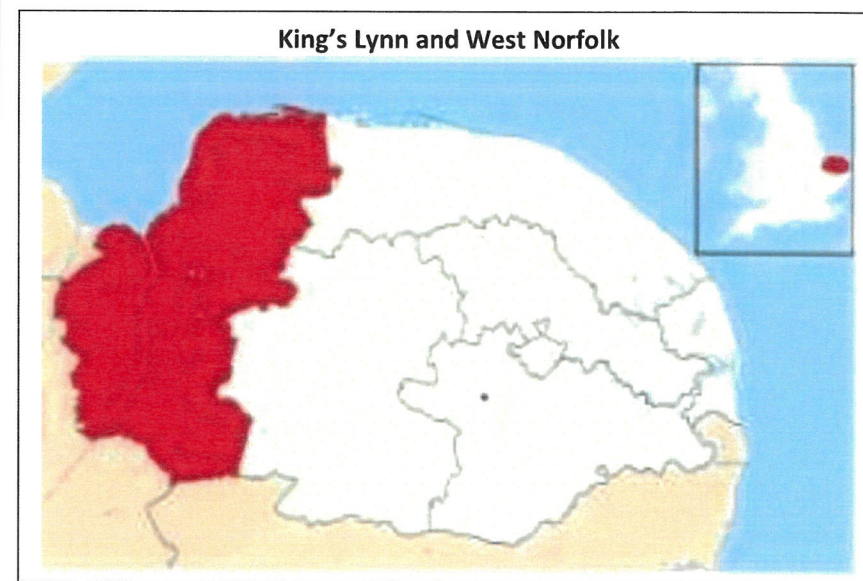
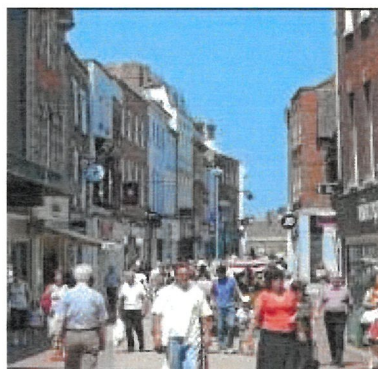
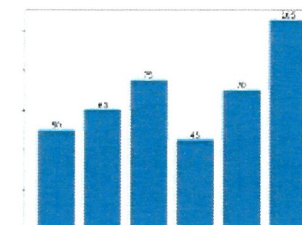
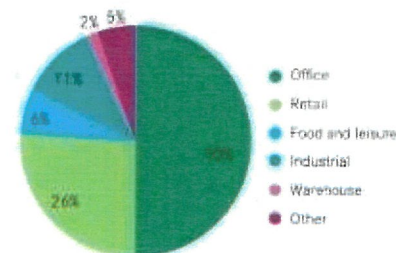
Key Social Reform	
1842	Mines Act – stopped children under 10 working in mines
1847	Factory Act – limited the working day of children aged 13-18 to 10 hours
1861	Local Government Act – Local authorities have to purify sewage before putting it back into rivers
1864	A law bans boys under 10 working as chimney sweeps
1874	Factory Act – raises the minimum working age to 9, limits the working day for women and children to 10 hours
1880	The Education Act – makes school compulsory for children aged 5-13
1883	Married women can acquire their own property
1889	Employment of children under 10 is banned
1891	Free education for every child between 5-13

1837 – Victoria ascends to the throne
1840 – Lord Shaftesbury – Ragged Schools
1840 – Victoria and Albert marry
1840s Railway 'mania' hits Britain
1841 – Thomas Cook opens a travel firm
1842 – Women and children banned from working underground
1846 – First Christmas cards sold
1848 – First Public Health Act
1851 – The Great Exhibition
1854 - 1856 – Crimean War in Russia
1855 – First stethoscope invented
1861 – Prince Albert dies
1869 – John Sainsbury opens a small shop
1870 – Education Act makes primary education available for all
1871 – First FA Cup
1874 – Lawn Tennis became popular
1876 – Alexander Bell patented the telephone
1879 – Invention of the light bulb
1881 – First electric street lighting appears
1884 – The first 'safety' bicycle
1889 – First vacuum cleaners invented
1890 – Electric trains run on London Underground
1895 – Herbert Austin opens a motor car factory in Birmingham
1899 - 1902 – Boer War in South Africa
1901 – Queen Victoria dies aged 81

Knowledge Organiser – Local Study – Geography – Year 5

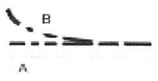
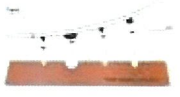
Key Vocabulary	Definition
rural	Relating to the countryside
urban	Relating to a town or city
Land use	The management or modification of natural land by people
Secondary data	Information collected by other people and then used to answer questions
Primary Data	Information collected directly in response to answering a geographical question
Observational data	Information collected by watching events unfold
Aerial photograph	A photograph taken from a height – in mapping this is either by satellite or aircraft
Field work	Collecting information from a place to answer geographical questions

Key Knowledge
I know that there are different types of land use in West Norfolk
I can complete desk top fieldwork
I can complete field work into the local area
I can present the data that I collect
I can come to conclusions about the local area



Knowledge Organiser - Prints and Printmaking – Visual Arts – Year 5

Key Vocabulary:

printmaking	An indirect art form, where the artist creates a design on a block, plate or screen which is then transferred to paper or fabric by a pressing with printing ink.
indirect	Where an image is not created by drawing or painting directly on the paper but by applying ink to a plate or a block and pressing paper or fabric on top.
edition	The number of prints taken from one plate or block usually at the same time.
mono-print	A single print.
relief (positive) printing	Printing created by ink covering raised parts of a printing block, e.g. woodcut/wood engraving and linocut.
	
intaglio (negative) printing	Printing created by ink covering the sunken parts of a printing plate, e.g. drypoint/engraving, etching.
	
screen-printing	Printing where printing ink is forced through the small holes in a piece of material. A picture or pattern is made by covering some of the holes with a stencil.
wood cut/wood engraving	A print made from a design cut in a block of wood.
linocut	A print made from a design cut into a lino block.
drypoint/engraving	A print made by cutting lines into a metal plate with a needle.
etching	A print made by cutting lines into a metal plate by applying acid.
plate	A sheet of metal or plastic, with an image on it, from which copies are printed.
block	A piece of wood or metal carved or engraved for printing on paper or fabric.
printing press	A machine for printing from a plate.

Prints



Pine Barrens Tree Frog
Warhol (1983) Screen-print



Self-portrait in a cap, wide-eyed and open-mouthed
Rembrandt (c.1630)
Etching and drypoint

Key Knowledge:

I know Hogarth was well-known for making prints about life in London.

I know screen-printing allows an artist to produce multiple prints with the same design but different colours.

I know relief printing is when lines are carved into a printing block.

I know Intaglio printing is done on a metal plate.



South Wind, Clear Sky
Hokusai (c.1830-1832) Woodcut

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Changing Me - Year Five

Key Vocabulary

Self-image	The opinion or idea you have of yourself, especially of your appearance or abilities
Self-esteem	A feeling of being happy with your own character and abilities
Puberty	The period of a person's life during which their sexual organs develop and they become capable of having children.
Oestrogen	A hormone produced in the ovaries which controls the reproductive cycle and prepares the body for pregnancy.
Conception	The fertilisation of an egg by sperm.
Embryo	The earliest stage in the development of a fertilised egg (the zygote).
Perception	The ability to become aware of or know through the senses.
Consent	To give permission or approval.



Key Knowledge

I am aware of my own self-image and how my body image fits into that.
I can explain how my body changes during puberty and understand the importance of looking after yourself physically and emotionally.
I understand that sexual intercourse can lead to conception and that is how babies are usually made. I also understand that sometimes people need IVF to help them have a baby.



Reflective questions

Ask me this...

How can I build my own self-esteem?
What changes happen to boys and girls during puberty?
How might you manage changes ahead?



Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 6: Off to Town

Key Vocabulary

Latin	English
vādō	I go/I am going
Eborācum	to York or in York
ibi	there
arma	weapons
lūdus	game
lūdī	games
pilulae	beads
variae	colourful (pl)
stilus	pen
stilī	pens
gladius	sword
cēra	wax tablet
cērae	wax tablets
frāctus/frācta	broken
obēsus/obēsa	fat
dūrus/dūra	tough
acūtus/acūta	sharp
callidus/callida	clever

Key Knowledge

- To investigate Romano-British settlements (York/Eboracum).
- To translate sentences with plural forms.
- To translate simple sentences using our prior knowledge and some imperative forms.
- To create simple plural nouns.
- To explore and translate ancient mythology (Acteon and Diana).
- To explore how art depicts ancient mythology.

Unit Motto

audentes fortuna iuvat = fortune favours the bold

Grammar

Words we use to talk about actions are called verbs. For example, Flavius **is travelling**. In Latin, we show who is doing the verb (the subject) by changing the ending of the verb.

Words we use to describe a noun are called adjectives. In Latin, you must change the ending of the adjective to agree with the noun.

- If the noun is feminine, the adjective ending must be feminine, e.g. ancilla benigna est (the slave girl is kind)
- If the noun is masculine, the adjective ending must be masculine, e.g. gladius maximus est (the sword is very big)
- If the noun is plural, the adjective ending must be plural, e.g. pilulae pulchrae sunt (the beads are beautiful)



Actaceon and Diana



R.E. Year 5 Summer 2 Judaism Knowledge Organiser
Enquiry: How special is the relationship Jews have with God?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Relationship	The way in which two or more people or things are connected.
Abraham	The founder of Judaism. Abraham means 'father of many'.
Commitment	Jews dedication to God
Covenant	The agreement Jews have with God
Affirmation	A short, positive statement that is designed to be frequently repeated in order to enforce positive thinking.

Key Knowledge
I know why agreements are important and why they should be kept.
I know the covenant between God and Abraham
I know how Jews show commitment to each other
I know about the relationship Jews maintain with God
I know that affirmations can help build and maintain relationships.

