



Year 5

Knowledge Organiser Booklet

This booklet can be used along with the weekly booklets and online resources to practice the key facts from our curriculum themes from the year so far.

'Knowledge Organisers' are sent home each half term. Below is a series of tips and information to help your child learn the key content, vocabulary, spellings which are contained in the Knowledge Organiser

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. Typically, an organiser fits onto one page of A4 or A3 – this helps pupils to remember the layout of the page, which helps them to memorise the information better. The secret to success is to regularly visit the knowledge to be learned (known as 'spaced retrieval'). This helps transfer the knowledge from the short-term memory to the long term memory. This not only helps to make 'learning stick' but it also frees up our short-term memory for day to day learning and experiences.

How will a knowledge organiser help my child?

Knowledge organisers will be made available at the start of each half term for our curriculum theme to help children remember what they are learning and see the bigger learning journey in their subjects. Instead of forgetting previous learning, pupils continually revisit and retrieve prior learning from their memories.

How will a knowledge organiser help me to help my child?

Many of you ask us how you can help to support your children at home. Some of you are worried that you don't have all of the subject specific knowledge to be able to help your children. Some of you worry how to check that your children have done their homework and revision. The knowledge organisers will help you to do this easily.








Suggested activities for parents

Top tips

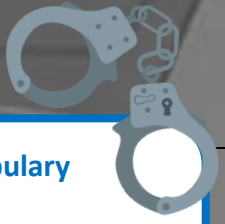
- Make your practice active-don't just read it. Try **flash cards**, **mind maps** or use **post it notes** to **cover sections and try and remember them**,
- Watching videos online can really help to bring your facts alive!
- Test yourself by asking your parents or asking a friend to test you! This will show you what you know and what you still need to learn.



Here are some strategies that might help you to do this:

Strategy	Description	Image
Reading it	Read through the organiser with your child – if you don't understand the content then ask them to explain it to you – 'teaching' you helps them to reinforce their learning.	
Change it	Try changing the information into a mind map or make your own version using clip art imagery if the organiser contains a lot of text. Display on the wall or the fridge door until the memory 'sticks'.	
Test it- Spelling	Test them regularly on the spellings of key words until they are perfect. Make a note of the ones they get wrong – is there a pattern to the spelling of those words or a song you can make up to help?	
Test it- Facts	Read sections out to them, missing out key words or phrases that they have to fill in. Miss out more and more until they are word perfect.	
Record it	Try recording the knowledge from the organiser as an mp3 sound file (most phones have this as a free app) your child can listen to and speak along with.	
Research it	Once they can remember all of the knowledge on the organiser, use the internet or a book to find out more.	
Glossary	Make a glossary (list) of key words with definitions or a list of formulae.	

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT



The Court System

The Magistrates Court	This is where the vast majority of the criminal cases are heard. These courts also deal with a wide range of civil cases.
The Youth Court	Deals with young offenders (under 18)
The Crown Court	This court deals with the most serious crimes and is heard by a judge and a 12 person jury.



What are laws?

Law is a **system of rules** that are created and enforced through social or governmental institutions to regulate behaviour.



How are laws made?

Both the House of Commons and the House of Lords share the job of making laws. But where do laws come from in the first place?

A law is a rule we've all agreed to live by. Laws help everyone understand what we must and must not do. Ideas for new laws are called Bills. They can be suggested by lots of different people, including political parties and campaign groups.

A Bill can begin in the House of Commons or the House of Lords. MPs and Lords always check Bills very carefully because making and changing laws affects everyone in the country. They do this by holding debates in each House where they can discuss what they agree and disagree with in the Bill and suggest changes. Sometimes a Bill can go backwards and forwards between the two Houses lots of times – this is called Parliamentary Ping Pong!

Once the two Houses agree, then it's the monarch's turn! It's their job to formally agree the Bill. This makes it an Act of Parliament, and only then is it a 'law'.

Medieval Crime and Punishment – Key Vocabulary

Exile:

the state of being barred from one's native country, typically for political or punitive reasons.

Confess:

Admit that one has committed a crime or done something wrong.

Stocks:

An instrument of punishment consisting of an adjustable wooden structure with holes for securing a person's feet and hands, in which criminals were locked and exposed to public ridicule or assault.

Treason:

The crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government.

Policing principles:

Accountability: You are answerable for your decisions, actions and omissions.

Fairness: You treat people fairly.

Honesty: You are truthful and trustworthy.

Integrity: You always do the right thing.

Leadership: You lead by good example.

Respect: You treat everyone with respect.

Selflessness: You act in the public interest.

Openness: You are open and transparent in your actions and decisions.

Objectivity: You make choices on evidence and your best professional judgement.



Heritage and Values Workspace for learning facts or additional research.

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.

EXTREME SURVIVAL

Our world is split into eight biomes. In order to survive in each of them, animals and humans need to adapt and consider the importance of their basic needs.

KEY VOCABULARY

Biome - a large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things.

Survival - the state or fact of continuing to live or exist

Environment - the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.

Continent - A continent is a large solid area of land

Inuit - a member of an indigenous people of northern Canada and parts of Greenland and Alaska.

Climate - the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period

Precipitation - rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to or condenses on the ground.



KEY DATES

April 22nd - Earth Day

June 5th - World Environment Day

1898 - Joshua Slocum begins the first voyage around the world.

October 12, 1492 - Christopher Columbus discovers land in the Americas



KEY PEOPLE

Anna Humphries - Anna is a Qualified Mountain Leader, Duke of Edinburgh Instructor and Climber. She is a passionate Scout Leader and enjoys organising UK and overseas adventures for young people working closely with schools, youth groups and Cadets.

Ray Mears - A British woodsman, instructor, businessman, author and TV presenter. He is an expert in bushcraft and survival techniques.

Bear Grylls - Current leader of the scouts, British former SAS serviceman, and survival instructor.



Tropical Rainforests are found close to the equator where the climate is warm and humid.

Animals - jaguar, sloth, anaconda

Habitable? - Rainforests are home to tribal peoples who rely on their surroundings for food, shelter, and medicines.



Temperate forests have four relatively distinct seasons. The temperature varies widely from season to season with cold winters and hot, wet summers.

Animals - rabbits, bears, beavers

Habitable? - Temperate forests are inhabited by humans but humans are also a major threat to this biome.



Deserts have the driest climate of all of the biomes. The temperature varies greatly depending on the location of the desert.

Animals - camel, fennec fox, kangaroo

Habitable? - The lack of rainfall makes it difficult for humans to survive in deserts - it is also hard for animals, plants and other forms of life.



Grasslands are generally open and fairly flat areas of grass. Their climate is dependent on latitude, temperature can range can be between -20°C to 30°C..

Animals - elephant, tiger, lizard

Habitable? - About 800 million people around the world live in grasslands.



Savannas consist of open grassland with very few trees. They are typically dry, receiving less than 30 inches of rain on average per year.

Animals - giraffe, zebra, rhino

Habitable? - The savanna biome has a low population as it can be difficult to live there. The people living in this biome are mainly farmers.



Tundra regions are one of the coldest of the biomes. They are treeless and also receive low amounts of precipitation, similar to a desert.

Animals - muskox, snowy owl, caribou.

Habitable? - In total, only about 4 million people live in the Arctic worldwide. In most countries indigenous people (e.g. Inuit people) make up a minority of the Arctic population



Ice biomes are the coldest, most frozen of all of the biomes. Scientists are beginning to recognise permanent ice as being a distinct biome.

Animals - polar bear, orca whale, penguin

Habitable? - Despite its extreme climate, Indigenous peoples have lived in the Arctic for thousands of years. Explorers, adventurers, and researchers have also ventured into the Arctic to explore its unique environment and geography.



Taiga is the largest terrestrial biome and extends across Europe, North America, and Asia. It is a cold, harsh climate with a little precipitation and a short growing season.

Animals - lynx, wolf, reindeer

Habitable? - The cold climate of the taiga biome makes it hard for people to live there but native communities like the Inuit tribe make there home there.



CAN YOU ... ?

Find out where your local cubs/scouts/rainbows/guides groups are!

Research wildlife conservation around the world.

Create some artwork inspired by one of the biomes!



EXTRA INFO



You can last 3 weeks without food.

You can last 3 days without water.

You can last 3 hours without shelter/protection.

Citizens and Culture Workspace for learning facts or additional research.

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.

GAME ON!



This term we are going to use our enterprise skills to design a board game!

Battleship was one of the first games to be made into a computer game in 1979.

The name **Jenga** is based on the Swahili word meaning "to build."

Senet is the oldest board game known to have existed c.3300BC

Charles Darrow first developed the **Monopoly** game in 1933

Snakes and Ladders originated in India and was known as moksha patam.

The game 'Monopoly' was using during WW2 to sneak money into Prisoner of War camps, pretending it was the fake money that the game uses!

The **Rubik's Cube** has stumped more than 350 million people around the world with its puzzling coloured squares.

When **Mr Potato head** was invented in 1952, kids received a box filled with legs, arms, eyes, a moustache and a corn cob pipe — but no potato. You had to find that yourself!



Timekeeper: remind the team of how much time is left and make sure the meeting finishes on time.

Note-taker: Write down everyone's ideas.

Chairperson / Leader: Makes sure the team reaches their objective.

Coordinator: Make sure everyone stays positive and every team member has a turn.

Contributor: Listen to others ideas and shares their own ideas

Can you?

Play some board games at home!

Invent your own board game and rules...play it at home with friends!

Find more board game facts at your local library!

KEY VOCABULARY

Criteria- a specific list for what your product should include.

Theme- what your game is about, a theme should be obvious.

Target audience- the people you are aiming your product at.

Delegate - to assign job tasks.

Product feedback- getting reflective opinions about the product you have made. Good feedback should be specific.

Advertising - drawing public attention to your product.

Jingle - a short memorable song used in advertising.

Slogan - a short, striking or memorable phrase used in advertising.

Algorithm- step by step instructions achieve a particular goal

Programming- involves converting an algorithm (instructions) into a language the computer understands

De-bug- Making an algorithm that isn't working work.



Hasbro – founded December 1923, New Jersey

Ravensburger – founded 1883, Ravensburg, Germany

Sega – founded June 1960, Hawaii, United States of America

EA – founded 1982, California, United States of America

Enterprise Workspace for learning facts or additional research.

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.

PLASTIC NOT SO FANTASTIC

The world is being severely impacted by the amount of plastic we throw away each year. We need to be the generation to stop this and provide a better future for generations to come!



WHY ARE WE LEARNING THIS? In year 5, we need to know:

- That some changes are not reversible, including changes associated with burning.
- These changes have an impact on our lives and the future of our planet.
- We need to understand that we are the next generation and we should be doing all that we can to protect our beautiful planet from harm.
- We need to understand why recycling and reusing is so important in today's society.

WHY IS PLASTIC USED?

- Plastic is lightweight, strong and mouldable, which makes it an ideal packaging material.
- Rigid plastic keeps fragile items secure and flex plastic makes easy-to-carry bags for our shopping!
- Food stays fresher for longer when packed in plastic, which reduces waste by reducing the amount of spoiled food that must be discarded every year. This also reduces the amount of preservatives needed to keep food fresh.
- Plastic is an ideal material for manufacturing cars, trucks and other vehicles due to it being lightweight and durable.
- Plastics also make vehicles safer and more comfortable. Life-saving seat belts and airbags are made of plastic.

KEY VOCABULARY

Pollution - the presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects.

Properties - properties that can be observed or measured without changing the composition of the material

Ecologist - An ecologist is a scientist who studies how animals and plants interact with their environment.

Opaque or transparent – transparent materials do let light through (you can see through them). Opaque materials do not let any light through (you cannot see through them).

Micro-plastic - extremely small pieces of plastic debris in the environment

Reversible change – a physical change that can be undone

Irreversible change - a physical change that cannot be undone.

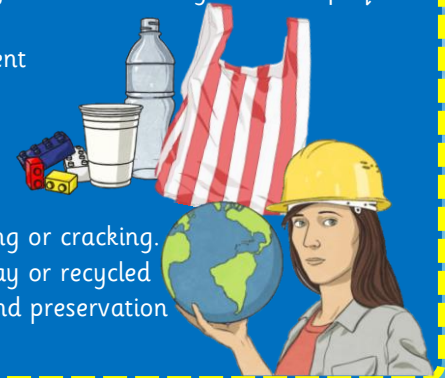
Durable - able to withstand wear, pressure, or damage; hard-wearing.

Rigid - unable to bend or be forced out of shape; not flexible.

Malleable - able to be hammered or pressed into shape without breaking or cracking.

Single-use plastic – plastic only used once before they are thrown away or recycled

Conservationist - a person who advocates or acts for the protection and preservation of the environment and wildlife



BOOK FOCUS

SULLIE SAVES THE SEA

Written by: Goffinet McLaren

Published in: 2016



General description:

Sullie the seagull has noticed that plastic pollution is destroying his precious Turtle Beach. He decides to do something about it and calls his friends to action to form a Secret Society. Sullie and his pals take aim at specific thoughtless humans who are causing environmental damage to the beach and to Sullie's ocean pals.



FACTS

CAN YOU...?

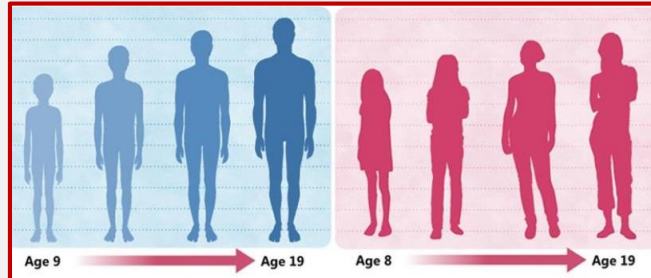
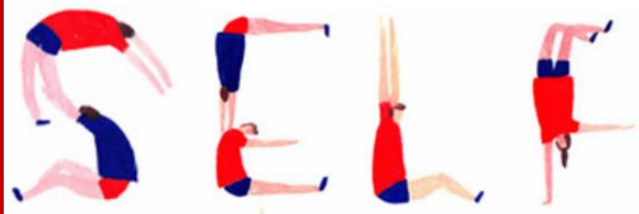
- Encourage your family to recycle!
- Research careers that are linked to protecting the environment.
- Keep a plastic diary to log how much single-use plastic you use at home!

- Plastic pollution – this is when plastic is where it shouldn't be! It's in the sea, on the beach and it is causing harm.
- Micro-plastic in the ocean is consumed by plankton which, in turn, becomes part of our food chain.
- We're using more plastic than ever due to it being durable and cheap to produce.
- There could be more plastic in the ocean than fish by 2050.
- Plastic is a risk to the lives of birds and animals that live in our seas (e.g. whales, dolphins and turtles)
- At least 8 million tons of plastic enter the oceans each year. That is about the same as 1345 blue whales.
- Plastic takes a long time to break down. A plastic bottle can last for 450 years in the marine environment, slowly fragmenting into smaller and smaller pieces which eventually end up microscopic but never really go away. This means that every piece of plastic that has ever been produced is still with us...Yuck!



STEM Workspace for learning facts or additional research.

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.



Body Changes

- Puberty is the physical process whereby a child develops into an adult capable of reproduction.
- Puberty can start anywhere from 9 – 16 years of age.
- Puberty is controlled by hormones.
- Hormones cause puberty changes to occur.



Democracy – how women won the vote!

Suffrage means the right to vote in political elections.

It is a sad fact that throughout history, there have been many restrictions placed on who can and can't vote, based on things like age, gender, race, education, wealth and social status.

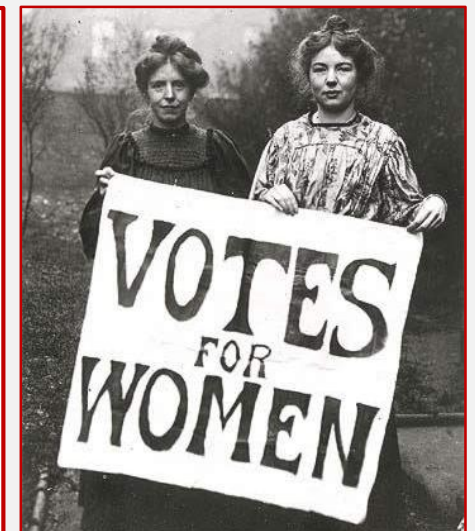
During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, men in the UK had the right to vote but women did not. Many people – including women – didn't believe that women should be able to vote. Even Queen Victoria called the fight for women's rights a "mad, wicked folly" – despite being a powerful woman herself!

In 1918, the efforts of the women's suffrage movement finally had a breakthrough. A Bill was passed through Parliament that granted some women the right to vote. They had to be over the age of 30 and own property, or be married to someone who owned property. Despite the restrictions, it was still a big victory, giving 8.4 million women the vote!

However, there was still a long way to go until all women had the same voting rights as men – who could vote from the age of 21 regardless of property. In fact, it took another ten years until women received equal suffrage with men, in 1928.

Food hygiene

- Wash your hands before and after handling food, especially when handling raw meat, poultry, fish or egg products.
- Keep food preparation surfaces clean - Use one cutting board for raw meat, poultry, and fish, and another board for everything else.
- Wash vegetables and fruit under cold water before use.
- Handle knives and other sharp equipment with care.
- Use oven mitts when taking hot dishes from the oven or microwave.



Self Workspace for learning facts or additional research.

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.