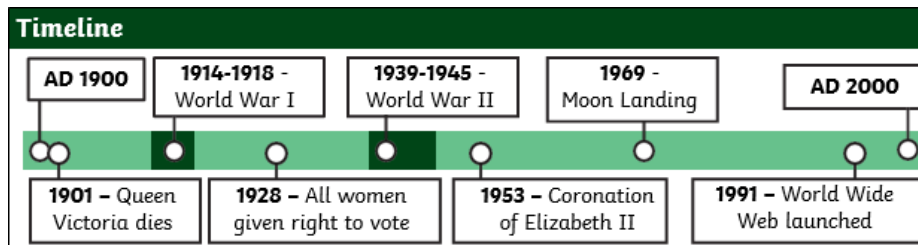




# Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	World War II	Theme	Children	Year Group	5
Key Question	Were the children of WWII refugees?				
Subject	History				

Date	Key events
September 1, 1939	Germany invades Poland.
September 3, 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany (start of WW2).
January, 1940	Rationing introduced across the UK.
May to June, 1940	Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany. Germany uses blitzkrieg to take over much of Western Europe.
July, 1940	Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain (The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins). Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact creating the axis alliance.
December 7, 1941	The Japanese attack the US navy in Pearl Harbor. The next day, the USA enters the war fighting with the allies.
June 6, 1944	D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans.
April 30, 1945	Adolf Hitler commits suicide.
May 7, 1945	Germany surrenders and victory in Europe is declared the next day.
August 1945	Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing approximately 226,000 people.
September 2, 1945	Japan surrenders signaling the end of WW2.
July, 1954	Rationing ends in the UK.



## Evacuation

During World War II, over 3.5 million children, along with some of their teachers and helpers, mothers with very young children, pregnant women and people with disabilities, were evacuated from the cities to the countryside, where it was believed they would be safer from bombing. All evacuees had to take their gas masks, ration book and identity cards. When they reached their destination, a billeting officer would arrange a host family for them. Evacuation happened in waves, beginning on 1st September 1939. Other waves occurred at the start of the Battle of Britain and at the start of the Blitz.



Winston Churchill  
UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955)



## Rationing

Supply ships were targeted by German bombers and it was necessary to conserve as much food as possible. Rationing meant that each person was only allowed a fixed amount of food. Ration books were issued, with coupons that showed people how much of each item they were allowed. Shopkeepers would remove or stamp the coupons when they were used. People were also encouraged to 'Dig for Victory' and grow as much of their own food as possible.

Petrol, soap, clothing and timber were also in short supply. Clothing ration books were issued and people were encouraged to 'make do and mend'.

Adolf Hitler  
Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 (also referred to as the Führer meaning leader)



Evacuation



Swastika Neo-Nazi symbol



# Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Design Technology	Theme	Children	Year Group	5
Subject	Design Technology: Cooking and Nutrition: Developing a recipe				

Cross-contamination is when harmful bacteria from one food get onto another. To prevent it, use different coloured chopping boards for different types of food.

Red - raw meat

Blue - raw fish

Yellow - cooked meat

Green - salad and fruit

Brown - root vegetables

White - bakery and dairy



Spaghetti bolognese is a popular dish that can be adapted in many ways. Adapting and developing the recipe by adding, substituting and removing ingredients can ensure that it suits dietary needs and tastes.

As a guide, we recommend this product provides: 3 servings			
NUTRITION:	Typical values	Per 100g	Per 1/3 can
(hot-heated and drained)			
Energy	342kJ	302kJ	
	81kcal	72kcal	
Fat	0.6g	0.5g	
of which saturates	<0.1g	<0.1g	
Carbohydrate	12g	10g	
of which sugars	<0.5g	<0.5g	
Fibre	3.4g	3.0g	
Protein	5.7g	5.0g	
Salt	<0.01g	<0.01g	
TIN - METAL widely recycled TIN made from 100% RECYCLED METAL			

Nutritional value helps us understand how healthy a food is. Nutrition information on food labels can help us make better choices for our bodies by showing us the amounts of nutrients like fibre, protein and sugar.

adaptation	The process of changing something.
cook	To prepare food by heating it.
cross-contamination	When something harmful spreads from one food to another.
farm	To grow crops or keep animals as a business.
hygiene	Keeping things clean to prevent illness.
ingredients	The foods a recipe is made from.
label	Something that provides information about the product it is attached to.
nutrient	Substances that help living things stay healthy and grow.
nutritional value	The nutrients a food or recipe provides.
process	A series of actions.



Taste testing



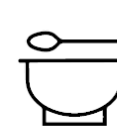
Juicing



Snipping



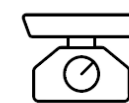
Grating



Mixing



Cutting



Measuring



Farmers rear cows.



The cows are killed and the meat matures.



The meat is processed and packaged.



The food is transported to shops.



Customers buy beef products.



The food is consumed.





Subject

Computing: Online Safety

Theme

Children

Year Group

5

## Key Learning

- To gain a greater understanding of the impact that sharing digital content can have.
- To review sources of support when using technology and children's responsibility to one another in their online behaviour.
- To know how to maintain secure passwords.
- To understand the advantages, disadvantages, permissions and purposes of altering an image digitally and the reasons for this.
- To be aware of appropriate and inappropriate text, photographs and videos and the impact of sharing these online.
- To learn about how to reference sources in their work.
- To search the Internet with a consideration for the reliability of the results of sources to check validity and understand the impact of incorrect information.
- To ensure reliability through using different methods of communication.

## Key Vocabulary

### Citation

Making reference to the original source of a piece of information quotation or image.

### Copyright

When the rights to something belong to a specific person.

### Identity theft

When someone pretends to be another person online. It can be done for financial gain or to steal others' private information.

### PEGI ratings

These show the age that digital content is suitable for and the type of content that it contains.

### Password

The practice of sending email pretending to be from reputable companies in order to persuade individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords and credit cards numbers.

### Reliable source

A source of information that provides thorough, well-reasoned details based on valid evidence.

### Collaborate

To work jointly on an activity or project.

### Creative Commons Licence

A non-profit organisation who provide free licences for creators to use. If an image has a CC licence, you may usually use the image for non-commercial purposes. You must still give credit to the original creator of the image.

### Malware

Software that is specifically designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorised access to a computer system.

### Personal information

Identifying information about yourself such as your name, address and telephone number.

### SMART rules

A set of rules based around the word SMART designed to help you stay safe when online. SMART represents the words Safe, Meet, Accept, Reliable, Tell.

### Communication

A way of exchanging information for example, email, blogs, speaking, writing.

### Encrypt

The translation of data into a secret code to achieve data security.

### Ownership

Who has permission or can give permission to use or edit a resource or part of the resource.

### Phishing

The practice of sending email pretending to be from reputable companies in order to persuade individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords and credit cards numbers.

### Spoof

An imitation of something that appears to look genuine.

### Validity

The quality of something being logically or factually sound.



SMART rules- S



SMART rules- M



SMART rules- A



SMART rules- R



SMART rules- T



## Key Learning

- To learn how to search for information in a database.
- To contribute to a class database.
- To create a database around a chosen topic.

## Key Images



Open, close or share a file



Design a new database



Add a record to the database



Find information in the database



Sort, group and arrange information



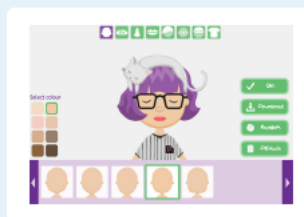
Statistics and reports



Represent the information as a chart



Table view of records



Avatar creator

## Key Vocabulary

### Arrange

Sorting information in order against a search request.

### Avatar

An icon or figure representing a person in a video game, Internet forum, etc.

### Chart

A diagram that represents data. Charts include graphs and other diagrams such as pie charts or flowcharts.

### Collaborative

Produced by, or involving, two or more parties working together.

### Data

A collection of information, especially facts or numbers, obtained by observation, questions or measurement to be analysed and used to help decision-making.

### Database

A set of data that can be held in a computer in a format that can be searched and sorted for information.

### Field

A heading in a database record against which information is entered.

### Group

Putting similar pieces of information together in a database so it is easy to read, understand and interpret.

### Record

A collection of data about one item entered into a database.

### Database Report

A way of producing a written paragraph that incorporates the data from the fields and records of the database.

### Sort

Organising data by a rule such as alphabetical or numerical.

### Statistics

The study and manipulation of data, including ways to gather, review, analyse, and draw conclusions from data.



# Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic

Science: Properties and changes of materials

Theme

Children

Year Group

5









## Vocabulary

circuit	a complete route which an electric current can flow around
condensation	small drops of water which form when water vapour or steam touches a cold surface, such as a window
conductor	a substance that heat or electricity can pass through or along
dissolves	when a substance is mixed with a liquid and the substance disappears
electricity	a form of energy that can be carried by wires and is used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for devices
evaporation	to turn from liquid into gas; pass away in the form of vapour.
filtering	a device used to remove dirt or other <b>solids</b> from <b>liquids</b> or <b>gases</b> . A filter can be made of paper, charcoal, or other material with tiny holes in it.
flexible	an object or material can be bent easily without breaking
gas	a form of matter that is neither <b>liquid</b> nor <b>solid</b> . A <b>gas</b> rapidly spreads out when it is warmed and contracts when it is cooled.
insoluble	impossible to <b>dissolve</b> , especially in a given <b>liquid</b> .
insulator	a non-conductor of electricity or heat
irreversible	impossible to reverse, turn back, or change.
liquid	in a form that flows easily and is neither a <b>solid</b> nor a <b>gas</b> .
magnetic	having to do with magnets and the way they work
melting	to change from a <b>solid</b> to a <b>liquid</b> state through heat or pressure
particles	a tiny amount or small piece
permeable	of a substance, being such that <b>gas</b> or <b>liquid</b> can pass through it
process	a series of actions used to produce something or reach a goal.
properties	the ways in which an object behaves
rate	the speed with which something happens
resistance	the opposing power of one force against another.
reversible	able to turn or change back
solid	having a firm shape or form that can be measured in length, width, and height; not like a <b>liquid</b> or a <b>gas</b>
soluble	able to be <b>dissolved</b> .

## Vocabulary

solution	a mixture that contains two or more substances combined evenly
state	the structure or condition of something
temperature	a measure of how hot or cold something is
thermal	relating to or caused by heat or by changes in <b>temperature</b>
transparent	If an object is <b>transparent</b> , you can see through it
variable	something that can change or that has no fixed value
water cycle	the process by which water on the earth evaporates, then condenses in the atmosphere, and then returns to earth in the form of precipitation.

## What will I know by the end of the unit?

How to group materials based on their properties using more complex vocabulary.	 magnetic  transparent  flexible  permeable  soluble  insoluble
What are thermal insulators and conductors?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials which are good <b>thermal conductors</b> allow heat to move through them easily.</li> <li><b>Thermal conductors</b> are used to make items that require heat to travel through them easily, such as a saucepan which requires heat to travel through to cook food.</li> <li><b>Thermal insulators</b> do not let heat travel through them easily.</li> <li>Examples of <b>thermal insulators</b> include woollen clothes and flasks for hot drinks.</li> </ul>  thermal insulator  thermal conductor

What are electrical insulators and conductors?

- Electrical conductors** allow electricity to pass through them easily while **electrical insulators** do not.
- Electrical insulators** have a high **resistance** which means that it is hard for electricity to pass through these objects.

What is dissolving?

- When the **particles** of a **solid** mix with the **particles** of a **liquid**, this is called **dissolving**.
- The result is a **solution**.
- Materials** that dissolve are **soluble**.
- Materials** that do not dissolve are **insoluble**.



Can materials be separated after they have been mixed?

- Some **materials** can be separated after they have been mixed based on their **properties** - this is called a **reversible** change.
- Some methods of separation include the use of a magnet, a **filter** (for insoluble materials), a sieve (based on the size of the solids) and **evaporation**.
- When a mixture cannot be separated back into the original components, this is called an **irreversible** change. Examples of this include when materials burn or mixing bicarbonate of soda with vinegar.



**Conductivity** is a measure of how quickly and easily a material will let heat or electrical charge pass through.

- Good **conductors**, like metal, will let heat and electricity pass through quickly.
- Good **insulators**, like plastic and rubber, will not let heat and electricity pass through easily.

**Hardness** is a measure of how easily a material can be scratched or dented.

- **Hard** materials, like most metals, cannot be scratched or dented easily.
- **Soft** materials, like clay or wax, can be scratched and dented easily.

Materials are chosen for specific uses according to their **properties**. For example, buildings are made from strong, durable materials like wood, stone, brick, concrete and metal.



**Transparency** is a measure of how much light a material lets pass through.

- Opaque materials, like metal and wood, do not let any light pass through so objects on the other side cannot be seen.



- Translucent materials, like some plastics, let some light pass through. The light is scattered as it passes through so objects on the other side (if visible) appear fuzzy, coloured or distorted.



- Transparent materials, like glass, let most light pass through with minimal scattering so objects on the other side are clearly visible.



A **reversible change** is when a material is changed but can be easily reverted to its original state.

**Dissolving** is a reversible change because the dissolved substance can be reclaimed by evaporating the liquid.

**Mixing** vinegar and bicarbonate of soda is an irreversible change. A new product (a gas) is formed which causes fizzing.



An **irreversible change** occurs when a material is changed but cannot be easily reverted to its original state. New materials are produced in the process.



**Burning** is an irreversible change in which a material is burned and makes new products.

**Rusting** is an irreversible change in which **iron** makes **rust** when exposed to **water** and **air** (**oxygen**).



**Changes of state** are all examples of reversible changes because heating or cooling the substance will change it back to its original state.



solid

melting



freezing



liquid

evaporating



condensing



gas







Blues music is often sad and emotional, which is why we say we have 'the blues' when we feel sad. Its main features are the 12-bar blues and the blues scale, and it includes a lot of improvisation.

### The Blues scale

The Blues scale to accompany our 12-bar Blues is made up of these notes:



### Vocabulary

#### 12-bar blues

A series of chords played in a specific order.

1 C C C C	2 C C C C	3 C C C C	4 C C C C
5 F F F F	6 F F F F	7 C C C C	8 C C C C
9 G G G G	10 F F F F	11 C C C C	12 C C C C

#### chord

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

#### scale

Any set of musical notes which are in order of their pitch.

#### ascending scale

A scale in which the pitch of the notes goes up.

#### descending scale

A scale in which the pitch of the notes goes down.

#### blues scale

A set of notes used to play a melody over a 12-bar blues.

#### improvisation

Making up music as it is played or performed.

#### bent notes

A musical note that varies in pitch usually going up slightly at the end.

#### bar

A section of music with a specific number of beats (in blues there are usually 4 beats in a bar).

#### quaver

A note which last for half a beat.



Topic

Spanish - The weather - Que tiempo hace

Theme

Children

Year Group

5

Subject

## ¿Qué tiempo hace?

### phonics

#### accents

Accents can be placed on some words like **qué** to indicate a question word.

#### stress placement

Words that end in a vowel, 'n' or 's' are normally stressed on the second to last syllable like **tí-em-po**.

#### ñ tilde

This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound like in the English word 'onion'. As in the Spanish word **España**.

### vocabulary

9 common weather expressions.



Key questions:



¿Qué tiempo hace?

What is the weather?

Compass points:

el norte

north

el sur

south

el oeste

west

el este

east

### grammar

To understand better the use of the verb '**hacer**' (to do/make) in set weather phrases:

Hace calor.

It is hot (literal translation 'it is doing hot').



Hace sol.

It is sunny (literal translation 'it is doing sun').

### What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will be introduced to the new vocabulary for describing the weather in Spanish.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will start to learn how to recall, say and write the weather expressions from memory.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn to improve my listening decoding skills.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to read a weather map in Spanish and describe weather in different parts of the country.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will use all my new knowledge to present a weather forecast in Spanish.





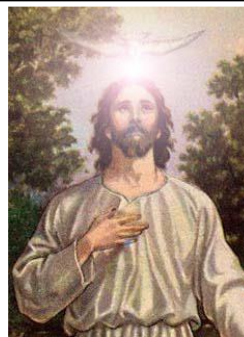
## Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Religious Education: Incarnation	Theme	Children	Year Group	5
Key Question	Was Jesus the Messiah?				

While investigating this question we will:

- Explain the place of Incarnation and Messiah within the 'big story' of the Bible.
- Identify Gospel and prophecy texts, using technical terms.
- Explain connections between biblical texts, Incarnation and Messiah, using theological terms.
- Show how Christians put their beliefs about Jesus' Incarnation into practice in different ways in celebrating Christmas.
- Comment on how the idea that Jesus is the Messiah makes sense in the wider story of the Bible.
- Weigh up how far the idea that Jesus is the Messiah – a Saviour from God – is important in the world today and, if it is true, what difference that might make in people's lives.

Key vocabulary	
Advent	The coming or second coming of Christ.
Bible	The sacred text used by Christians, consisting of the Old and New Testaments.
Christ	The title given to Jesus.
Jesus	The man that Christians believe is the son of God.
Incarnation	A person who embodies the flesh of a spirit or God.
Messiah	Regarded as the saviour of Christians.
New Testament	The second part of the Bible which includes stories after the birth of Jesus.
Old Testament	The first part of the Christian Bible which includes stories before the birth of Jesus



PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT:

- The Old Testament is the first part of the Christian Bible which is written about time before Jesus.
- The life of Jesus was planned by God to restore the relationship between humans and God.
- Christians believe that when Jesus was born, God became present on earth as a human. This is referred to as the incarnation of Jesus, as it was when God took on human form, becoming fully God and fully human at the same time.
- Jesus is referred to as Christ or Messiah and he showed Christians how they should live. The Messiah is also known as 'The Promised Saviour'.
- Advent is the period leading up to the birth of Jesus.
- Each year, Christians celebrate Christmas as a time when Jesus was brought to the earth as 'God in the flesh'.
- The Gospel is the teaching of the life of Jesus.