

Science - Animals Including Humans



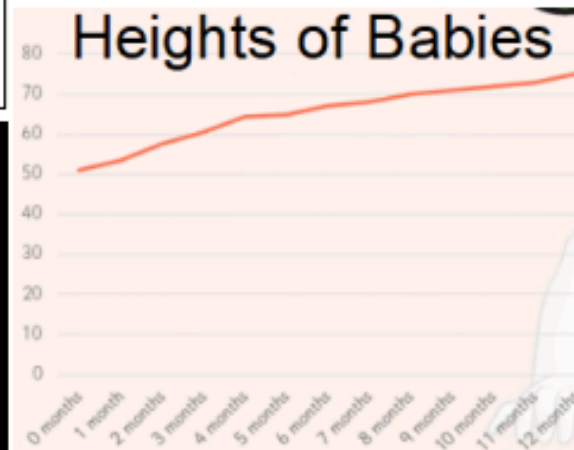
As you get older, your skin wrinkles because it becomes thinner and less elastic. It gets drier too as it makes less oil and sweat. Your bones become more visible as you store less fat beneath your skin. Inside the body your bones and muscle become weaker. Your memory gets worse, and your immune system cannot fight disease as easily.



In this topic, you will learn about ...

- The different stages of human development
- The growth and development of babies
- Comparing gestation periods of humans to different animals
- Comparing the needs and demands of human babies to animal young
- Understanding changes in old age

You will also use graph work skills to analyse information.



Key Vocabulary

Fetus - an unborn offspring of a mammal.

Infancy - Early childhood

Adolescence - the period of growing into an adult.

Gestation period - developing inside the womb

Old age - the later part of life - elderly

Data - is any picture, number, word, statistic, etc. and may or may not be easily understood.

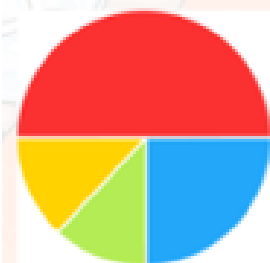
Continuous set of data - means that there is no clear category, such as height, which continues to change. This information is better shown in a line graph.

Discrete set of data - has a clear category, such as eye colour. This information is better shown in a bar graph.



Here you can see the different stages of development from a baby to a toddler. This is just one of the stages of development we will be discussing this term.

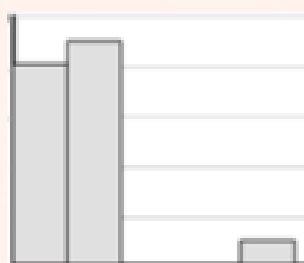
Pictogram Graph



Shows the parts and the whole picture

Shows parts of a whole (percentages)

Bar Graph



Shows more than one set of data easily

Compares choices – how many? how much?

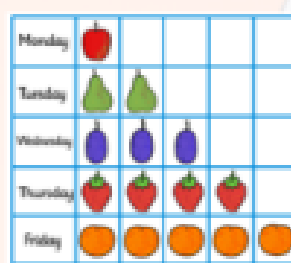
Pie Chart



Shows changes over time

Can adjust the scale easily

Line Graph



Shows how many with a picture or an icon

Good for showing what the data is about

The graphs below show the different types of ways that you can show data.

We will be looking at bar graphs this term when looking at data.

Viking Timeline



AD 794: First raids on Scotland and Ireland.

AD 865: Great Viking army from Denmark invades England

AD 866: Danes capture York (which the Viking called Jorvik) and make it their kingdom (land ruled by a king)

AD 954: Eric Bloodaxe, the last king of Jorvik, is thrown out of York

AD 1001: Vikings land in America and establish a settlement.

AD 1014: King Canute (Cnut) of Denmark becomes King of England.

AD 700: The Viking age begins.

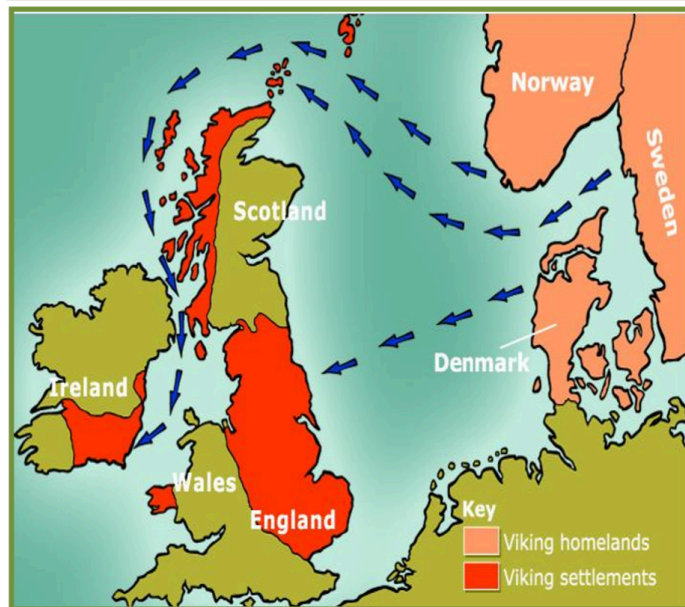
AD 793: First invasion by the Vikings. They raided monasteries on the coast including Lindisfarne, off the coast of Northumbria.

AD 876: Vikings from Denmark, Norway and Sweden settle permanently in England.

AD 1066: Battle of Hastings occurred; William I (the Conqueror) crowned King of England.

AD 886: King Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England.

AD 1100: End of the Viking age.



Norway



Sweden



Denmark

The Vikings were fierce and brutal,
Poor England was under attack,
The Saxon kings fought and some peace was bought,
But those Vikings just kept coming back!

They sailed to Britain in longboats,
'Let's go Viking!' they yelled so they did,
With axes held high and a glint in their eyes,
Many Britons just ran and then hid!

Some Saxon kings fought hard against them,
Brave King Alfred defeated Guthrum,
He charged in to fight with all of his might,
And the battle of Edington was won.

Alfred made friends with some Vikings,
They divided the land into shares,
They called it a draw, Guthrum got Danelaw,
And hundreds of lives were spared.

King Athelstan also fought Vikings,
He reclaimed lots of English ground,
York he got back giving Vikings the sack,
A king of all Britain had been found!

When a new wave of Viking raids started,
Poor King Ethelred struggled to cope,
So Danegeld he paid to try and stop raids,
But the Vikings came back in their boats.

The Danegeld tax couldn't contain them,
And Ethelred got called 'the un-ready',
"It's simply not funny, they're after more money!
I'm fleeing abroad instead!"

In the end some Vikings liked it in Britain,
They enjoyed the English way,
They sent for their wives and started new lives,
Vikings were here to stay!

Key Vocabulary

Monastery – A building where people worship and devote their time to God.

Scandinavia – The area is made up of three countries: Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Norse – The name for a person or thing from Scandinavia.

Settlement – A place where people have come to live.

Conquer – Get something by force.

Pagan – A person who believes in many gods.

Runes – Viking letters of the alphabet.

Viking longship – A ship used by Vikings for raids.

Danelaw – The area in Britain the Vikings ruled.

Danegeld – Land tax to raise funds for protection against Vikings.

Treaty – A written agreement between two states.



Sikhism

CPS Knowledge Organiser – Year 5 – R.E. – Spring 1

This term the children will be looking at Sikh stories and how they relate to the world today.

Question to answer by the end of the unit - **Are Sikh stories important today?**

Which is better?
A kindle or a paper-back?



Children will debate which is better a kindle or paper-back book? This will tie in with the Sikh's holy book the Guru Granth sahib.



Guru Granth Sahib - the holy book that Sikh's follow.

Key Vocabulary

A Sikh – A person who follows the Sikhism religion. The word 'Sikh' also means learner.

Guru – A teacher

Guru Nanak – The first guru in Sikhism

Guru Granth Sahib – The holy book for Sikhs

Equality – Everyone is treated the same.

Honesty – When you speak the truth

Kindle – Hand held electronic device for reading books.

Paperback book – Is a book that can be read in your hands instead of on an electronic device.



Viking Purses

CPS Knowledge Organiser - YEAR 5 – DT – Spring 1

Factors of design:

Appearance (colours, materials, fastenings, size)

Purpose (what do you want to keep inside?)

Safety (to ensure nothing falls out!)

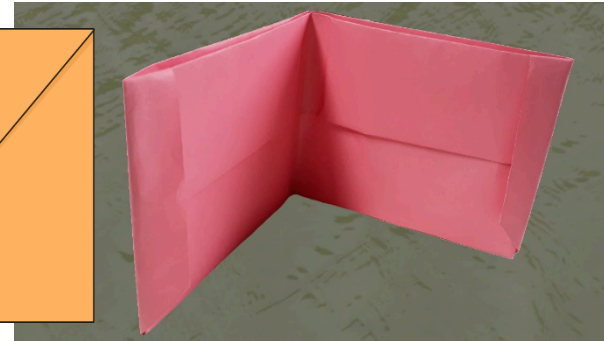
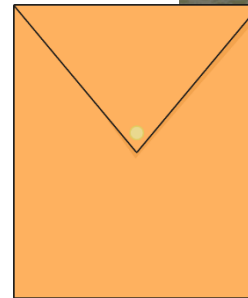
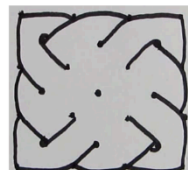
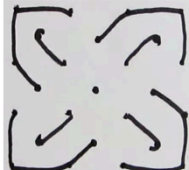
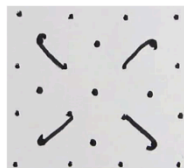
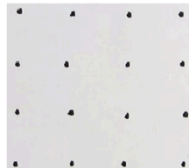
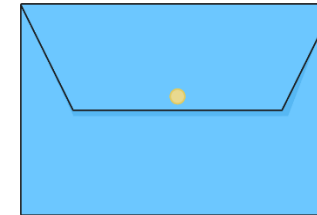
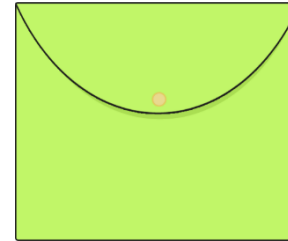
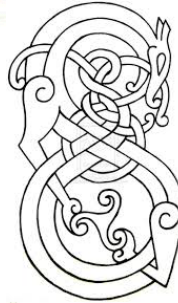
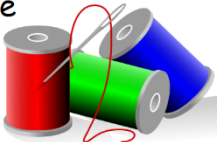
Key Vocab:

knots
spirals
interlacing patterns
crosses
symmetrical

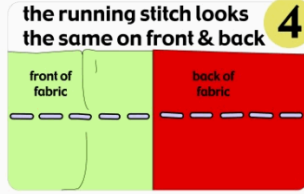
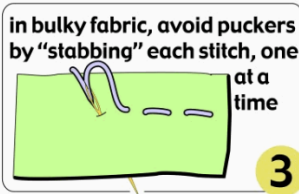
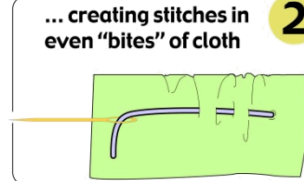
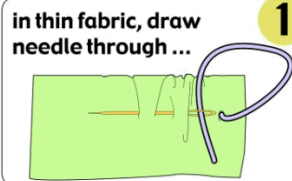


You will need:-

- * A piece of felt
- * A needle
- * Thread



Template – a piece of paper used to design the Viking purse



Stitch Vocabulary

- Running Stitch
- Blanket Stitch
- Cross Stitch
- Back Stitch
- Button Stitch

Useful vocabulary

Colours

Beige
Dark
Brown
Colourful
Animal print
Adjectives

Plain
Modern
Old-fashioned
Smart
Patterned
Bold

Materials

Felt
Fabric
Burlap
Leather
Stitching detail
Embroidery
Fastenings

Draw string
Velcro
Zip
Clasp
Press stud
Button
Fold

