



# Cooking

Design and Technology allows us to combine our designing and creative skills along with our knowledge and understanding to create a new product.

## Investigate

## Design

## Make

## Evaluate



Spring 2  
DT - Cooking

What is already on the market?

What do people want?

What will you design so that it is fit for purpose?

Will your product meet the design brief?

What steps will you follow to make your new product?

Do you have any safety steps to follow?



### Key Vocabulary

**Investigate** – to find out what is already on the market and already being sold.

**Design** – a design for a new product, which is fit for purpose and suitable.

**Make** – creating.

**Evaluate** – this is when we identify the good parts and the not so good parts of the new product. What could be changed if we were to design it again?

**Prototype** – a model of the new product. This is commonly used in the manufacturing world, to ensure that the product works well and is fit for purpose.

**Purpose** – when designing a new product, the producers have to think about the REASON for

**Product** – the item

**Manufacture** – the making process.

**Packaging** – what the product will be kept in to sell in the shops.

# Geography

## Glossary

1	<b>South America</b>	One of the 7 world continents – found in the southern hemisphere.
2	<b>Amazonia</b>	The area within the Amazon Rainforest and around the Amazon River.
3	<b>Climate</b>	The general weather conditions in an area over a long period of time.
4	<b>Rainfall</b>	How much rain falls in an area.
5	<b>Rainforest</b>	A dense forest found in tropical areas with high levels of rainfall.
6	<b>River</b>	A natural stream of water which flows in a channel to the sea or a lake.
7	<b>Oxygen</b>	A colourless gas that we breathe and need for life.
8	<b>Forest Floor</b>	The bottom layer of the rainforest which receives small amounts of light.
9	<b>Understory Layer</b>	The layer found above the forest floor and under the main canopy.
10	<b>Canopy Layer</b>	The layer above the understory and below the emergent layer.
11	<b>Emergent Layer</b>	The highest layer of the rainforest, found above the canopy.
12	<b>Indigenous</b>	Meaning something is naturally from that place.
13	<b>Tribe</b>	A group of people who live in a traditional way.
14	<b>Tributary</b>	A smaller stream or river which feeds into a larger river.
15	<b>Confluence</b>	The point where two rivers (of near equal size) meet and join.
16	<b>Meander</b>	The winding curve or bend of a river.
17	<b>Estuary</b>	The mouth of a river – where it meets the sea.
18	<b>Erosion</b>	The process of being worn away by water or wind.
19	<b>Deposition</b>	The process of depositing something – leaving it behind.
20	<b>Deforestation</b>	The cutting down of a large area of trees by humans.

### Who lives in the Amazon?

The Amazon is home to many plants and animals but also people. There are a small number of towns and cities – Manaus is the most major city in the rainforest and is known as 'the heart of the Amazon'. The rainforest is also home to a large number of indigenous tribes who still follow a traditional way of life – the largest is the Yanomami.

Amazingly however, some tribes have never been contacted and we know very little about them and the way they live.



### Where is the Amazon?

Both the Amazon River and the Amazon Rainforest are located in South America. South America is one of the 7 continents of the world and is located in the southern hemisphere. On the image below you can see the continent which has the Andes mountain range running down the western side. The Amazon Rainforest can be seen in the north of the continent, it is the dark green colour you can see across the top. The Amazon River can be seen flowing through the rainforest, also in the north of the continent, moving from west to east.

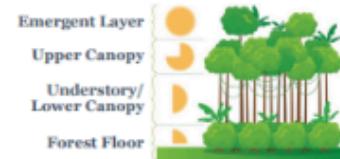


### What is it like in the Amazon Rainforest?

The Amazon Rainforest is the largest tropical rainforest in the world and it is responsible for producing 40% of the oxygen in the world. A tropical rainforest experiences a large amount of rainfall and has a very warm and humid climate for most of the year. It also has many, many tall trees and a huge number of different plant and wildlife species. The rainforest is located mostly in Brazil but also in parts of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. There are only a small number of cities found in the rainforest and many tribes live there.

### What does the Amazon Rainforest look like?

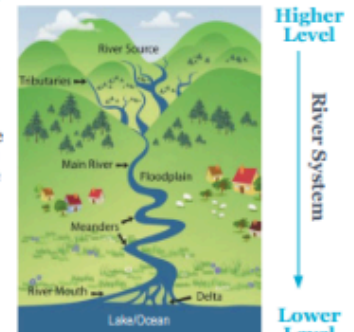
The Amazon, like other rainforests, has different layers: the forest floor at the bottom; the understory layer above; the canopy layer; the emergent layer at the very top. Each layer is home to different plants and animals and because of the huge number of trees and their leaves, different amounts of sunlight reach each of them.



### What are the features of a river?

The water in a river comes from rainfall, snow, melting ice and from water inside the Earth. Each river has a source, usually found in mountainous areas, where different streams flow downhill and join together to form a river. A small stream or smaller river which flows into the main river is called a tributary. This is the upper course of the river.

The river has a middle course, where the channel of the river is wider and it flows across land and through valleys. The river here meanders because the flow of the river causes erosion of the land. Sometimes meanders form oxbow lakes which are cut off from the river.



The lower course of the river flows much more slowly as it reaches the sea. It widens out into a broad estuary or delta and where it meets the sea is known as the mouth.

## Significant People and Places



Andes	Amazon Rainforest	Amazon River	Brazil
A mountain range which runs along the western side of South America. The second highest peak is found here as well as the three sources of the Amazon River.	The largest tropical rainforest in the world, producing 40% of the oxygen. The majority is located in Brazil and one in ten known species of animal lives there.	The second longest river in the world (after the Nile) but the largest in terms of the water it carries to the sea. The river flows through the rainforest and has many different tributaries.	The largest country in South America and where most of the Amazon Rainforest is found. The capital city of Brazil is Brasilia and the main language is Portuguese.

### What is the Amazon River?

The Amazon River is the second longest river in the world but carries the largest volume of water to the sea. The source of the river is located in Peru, in the Andes mountains – there are three smaller rivers which come together to create the Amazon. The Amazon has a large number of tributaries which spread through the rainforest but the main course of the river runs through Peru and Brazil. The mouth of the river is in the east of the continent and feeds into the Atlantic Ocean.





# Properties and Materials

## Key Knowledge

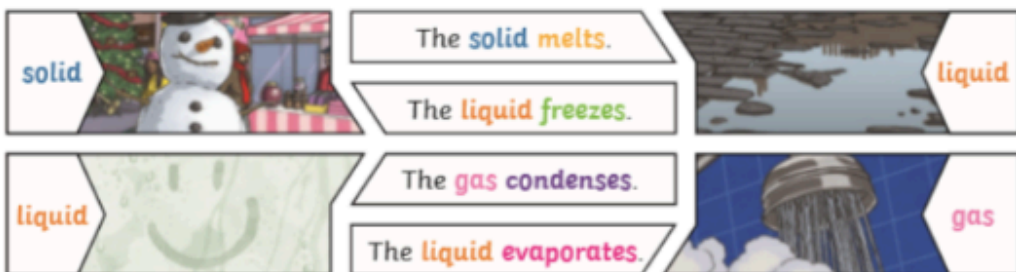
Different **materials** are used for particular jobs based on their properties: electrical **conductivity**, flexibility, hardness, **insulators**, magnetism, solubility, thermal **conductivity**, **transparency**.



For example, glass is used for windows because it is hard and **transparent**. Oven gloves are made from a thermal **insulator** to keep the heat from burning your hand.



## Changes of State



## STATES OF MATTER



### Useful vocabulary

Materials

Solids

Liquids

Gases

Melting

Freezing

Evaporating

Condensing

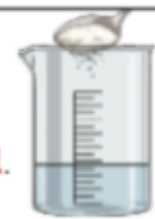
Conductor

Insulator

Transparency

**Dissolving**  
A solution is made when **solid** particles are mixed with **liquid** particles. **Materials** that will dissolve are known as soluble. **Materials** that won't dissolve are known as insoluble. A suspension is when the particles don't dissolve.

Sugar is a soluble **material**.






Sand is an insoluble **material**.



## Key Knowledge

Reversible changes, such as mixing and dissolving **solids** and **liquids** together, can be reversed by:

Sieving	Filtering	Evaporating
		
Smaller <b>materials</b> are able to fall through the holes in the sieve, separating them from larger particles.	The <b>solid</b> particles will get caught in the filter paper but the <b>liquid</b> will be able to get through.	The <b>liquid</b> changes into a <b>gas</b> , leaving the <b>solid</b> particles behind.



Irreversible changes often result in a new product being made from the old **materials** (reactants). For example, burning wood produces ash. Mixing vinegar and milk produces casein plastic.



# Easter - Christianity

CPS Knowledge Organiser - YEAR 5 – RE – Spring 2

The last supper



The Garden of Gethsemane



Judas betrays Jesus



Jesus is crucified on a cross



Jesus is buried



Jesus is resurrected



## Key Vocabulary

**Easter** – the most important and oldest festival of the Christian Church, celebrating the resurrection of Christ

**Forgiveness** – the action or process of forgiving or being forgiven.

**Salvation** – deliverance from sin and its consequences, believed by Christians to be brought about by faith in Christ.

**Bible** – Holy book in the Christian faith.

**Jesus** – The central figure in the Christian faith.

**Resurrection** - (in Christian belief) the rising of Christ from the dead.

## Colossians 3:13

Chapter

Parallel

Compare



**13** Bear with each other and forgive one another if any of you has a grievance against someone. Forgive as the Lord forgave you.



## Colossians 3:13

Chapter

Parallel

Compare

**13** Bear with each other and forgive one another if any of you has a grievance against someone. Forgive as the Lord forgave you.



## Mark 11:25

Chapter

Parallel

Compare

**25** And when you stand praying, if you hold anything against anyone, forgive them, so that your Father in heaven may forgive you your sins."



The Last Supper by Leonardo Da Vinci

## Ephesians 4:31-32

Chapter

Parallel

Compare

**31** Get rid of all bitterness, rage and anger, brawling and slander, along with every form of malice. **32** Be kind and compassionate to one another, forgiving each other, just as in Christ God forgave you.

