

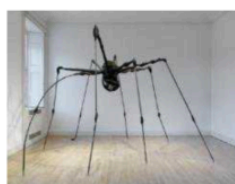


## CPS Knowledge Organiser

### 3D Modelling and Sculpture

Art Skills: **Drawing + Mixed-Media**

## Louise Bourgeois and Huma Bhabha



Louise Bourgeois (HISTORICAL)



HUMA BHABHA (CONTEMPORARY)

**Embark:** We are going to research and discuss various artists and apply their drawing techniques to represent 3D shapes and forms.

**Steady Progress:** We are going to use a variety of techniques in clay including slabs and slips to create a mood board.

**Accelerated Progress:** We are going to use a wide range of materials to make adjustments to work over time by working independently and collaboratively to create mixed-media sculptures.

**Destination:** We are going to create a collaborative mixed-media sculpture for our final piece.



## Colour Theory

The **Primary** colours are three colours that cannot be made by mixing other colours. These colours are **red, yellow and blue**.

When **primary** colours are mixed they make **secondary** colours.



### Hue-Colour

**Tone**-This describes how light or dark a colour is.

**Warm** colours- These are colours associated with heat and the emotions excitement, anger and frustration.

**Cool** colours-These colours are associated with cold things, like ice, and feelings such as sadness, comfort and calm.

**Complementary** Colours-These colours are opposite on the colour wheel.

**Shade:** To make a colour darker, add black.

**Tint:** To make a colour lighter, add white.

**Media-** the materials and tools used by an artist to create artwork.

### Junk modelling

Clay  
Paper  
Cardboard  
Metal  
Masking tape  
Paint  
Pencil

**Mixed Media-** using a mixture of media.

\*Medium-singular\*

## Our Learning Journey

**Embark:** Experiment with a range of drawing techniques. Focusing on scale, proportion and shading to draw 3D shapes to create a drawing that represents a 3D form.

**Steady Progress:** Create a mood board with a series of modelling techniques using both paper and clay. Some of the techniques we will employ will be: assembling, slabs, forming slips, folding, casting, scoring and stacking.

**Accelerated Progress:** Independently and collaboratively we will design and create our own sculptures. We will consider, scale, perspective, proportion and composition.

**Destination:** Apply 3D +mixed media skills learnt to create a collaborative sculpture.

## Key Vocabulary

**Proportion:** Proportion refers to the size of the parts of an object in relationship to other parts of the same object.

**Texture:** The feel, appearance or tactile quality of a work of art.

**Sculpture:** An artistic form in which hard or plastic materials are worked into three-dimensional objects. Two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms, especially by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster.

**Line:** A mark that can vary in length or shape. Lines can be curved, straight, fat or thin.

**Perspective:** Perspective is the way that one looks at something. It is also an art technique that changes the distance or depth of an object on paper.

**Abstract:** This form of art is a part of a modern art movement that does not represent our everyday world in an obvious way. Abstract art can include colour, lines, and shapes (form) however, they are often not figurative (objects, people or living things).

**Pattern:** A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. The part that is repeated is called a motif.

**Composition:** The arrangement and layout of artwork/objects. For sculpture: overlap, off-centre, rotate and focal point. The composition for painting and drawing would include: foreground, background and middleground.

**Shading:** The tonal and darker areas within a drawing/painting where there is less light on the object/person.

**Scale:** Scale refers to the overall physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork. We always relate scale to the size of the human body - how big or small the piece is in relation to us. Scale is the size of an object in relation to the other objects in a design or artwork.



**Highlight:** The bright or reflective area within a drawing/painting where direct light meets the surface or object of a person.

**Slabs:** A clay slab is a portion of clay that has been flattened into a sheet. Clay slabs are most often made by using a rolling pin.

**Slips:** Clay moistened with water so that it becomes liquid clay, is essentially a liquid mix of pieces of clay in water. It is used to attach pieces together when sculpting.

**Carve:** Carving is the act of using tools to shape something.

**Conceptual:** The ideas involved in making artwork.

**Geometric:** These shapes have straight lines, angles, and points. There are no gaps between the lines that make these shapes. Round shapes are the only geometric shapes that are the exception to this because they have no sides, no straight lines and no points.

## Key Artists

**Historical-** Louise Bourgeois

**Contemporary-** Huma Bhabha



## Evaluation Sentence Stems

(Accelerated Progress/Destination)

It was interesting because...	It is the same because...
I like the part where...because...	It is different because...
I found this work...because...	They are alike because they are both...
Next time /you would/could...	One similarity between...and...is that...
Maybe you could try...	In some ways...and...are alike. For instance they are both...
I enjoyed it because...	Another feature they have in common is that...
Possible improvements may include...	They differ in some ways. For example...
Or alternatively...	Another difference is that...whereas...



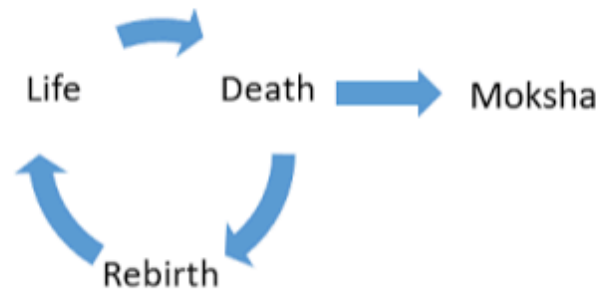


# Hinduism

CPS Knowledge Organiser - 5 – R.E. – Summer 1

## Key Question to answer this term:

Do beliefs in Karma, Samsara and Moksha help Hindus lead good lives?



## The cycle of Samsara

Hindus believe that they go through this cycle in their various reincarnated lives.



Brahma - the creator  
Vishnu - the preserver  
Shiva - the destroyer

## Key Vocabulary

**Dharma** - Another word for morals. Knowing the difference between good and bad choices and making sure you make the right choice.

**Moksha** - The ultimate goal for Hindus which is to reach heaven.

**Samsara** - A cycle that Hindus believe they go through before they reach heaven.

**Karma** - A person's actions that decides their fate. There is good and bad karma. If you do good actions, you get good karma. If you do bad actions, you get bad karma.

**Trimurti** - Is made up of the three main Hindu Gods.

The Trimurti is made up of Lord Brahma (who created the world), Lord Vishnu (who protects the world) and Lord Shiva (who will destroy and recreate the world).

## Karma



- In a lifetime people build up karma, both good and bad, based on their actions within that lifetime.
- Influences circumstances of future lives.
- There are lots of different types of rebirth in samsara, e.g. human or a pig; a prince or a homeless person, in India or Ireland.
- It all depends on what you deserve.

How does Karma relate to Hindus?

As we already know, Hindus believe that the soul passes through the Samsara cycle and its next incarnation depends on how the previous life was lived.

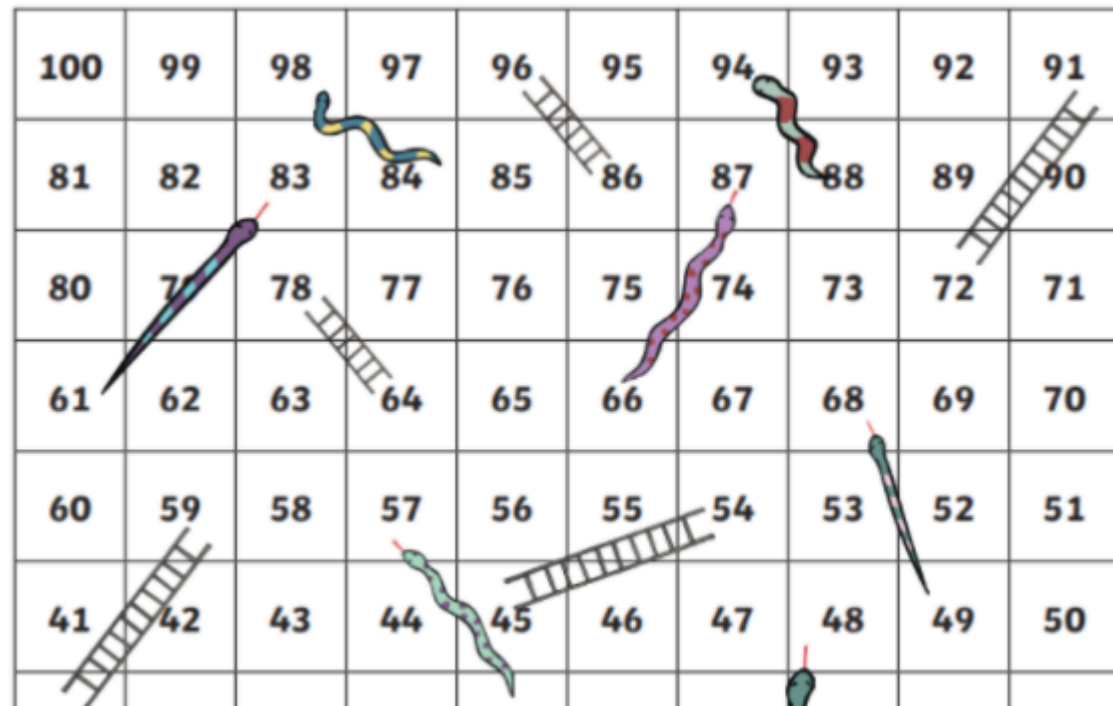
Hindus aim to live each life in a better way than the life before, with this current life being like a passageway between lives.

Hindus believe that the soul (atman) is eternal and lives many lifetimes, in one body after another. The soul can be born in a human form, or that of a plant or animal, as all living things have a soul (Brahman in everything).

**Snakes and ladders:** Fact - Snakes and ladders was originally from India.

It is a Hindu game and represents making good and bad decisions in life. The ladders represent going up - making good decisions and the snakes represent the bad decisions.

In ancient India, it was known as Mokshapat or Moksha Patamu.





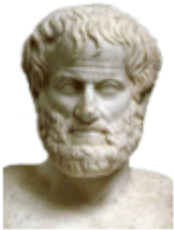


# Forces

CPS Knowledge Organiser - YEAR 5 – Science – Summer1



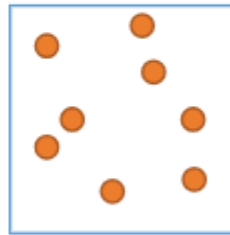
**Sir Isaac Newton (1642 – 1727)** – made huge contributions to the discovery of gravity.



**Aristotle** – a Greek philosopher during the Classical period in Ancient Greece. He thought that the heavier the object the quicker it falls.



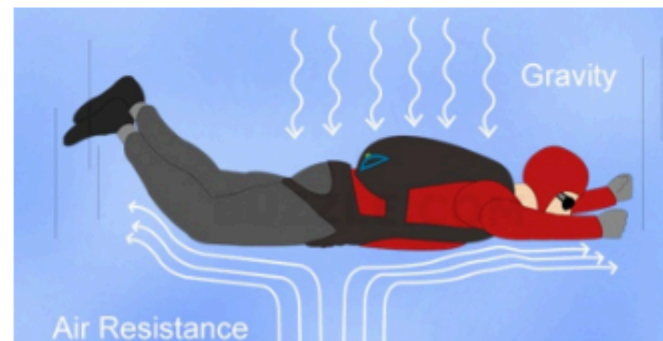
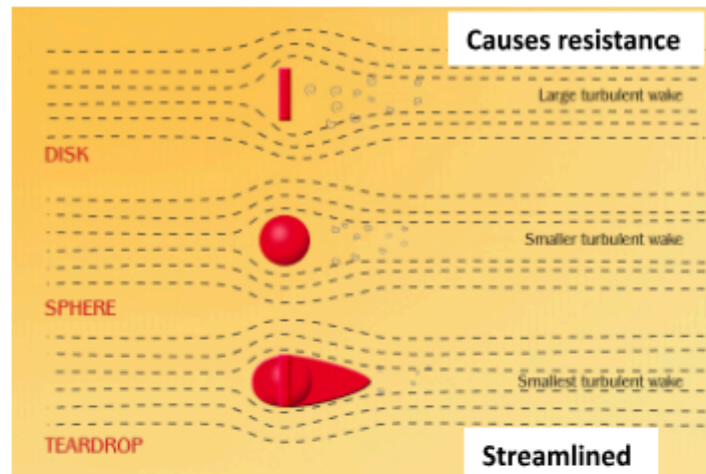
**Galileo Galilei (1564 – 1642)** proved Aristotle wrong. He dropped a cannon ball and a wooden ball from The Leaning Tower of Pisa to see which landed first... they landed together!!



Air is made up of particles, such as oxygen.



Space has no air particles and is called a vacuum.



## Key Vocabulary

Forces can be described simply as:

**Pull, Push or Twist**

Forces you need to know about are:

**Gravity** – the gravity we feel pulls objects down to the centre of the Earth.

**Driving Force** (also known as **thrust**) – a pushing force, can be from an engine

**Reaction Force** (also known as **upthrust** or **buoyancy** in water) – A force that acts in the opposite direction to an action force. Usually talked about when working in the opposite direction to gravity (stops us from being pulled through surfaces/allows us to float)

**Friction** (including types of friction known as **drag**, **air resistance** or **water resistance**) – when objects or particles rub against one another. Causes heat and slows movement.

Forces interact with one another

**Resultant force** – when two forces combine to an overall force (add if same direction or subtract if opposite direction)

**Balanced** – two opposite forces equal in size

**Unbalanced** – two opposite forces opposite in size

Forces have effects on objects

**Stationary** – not moving

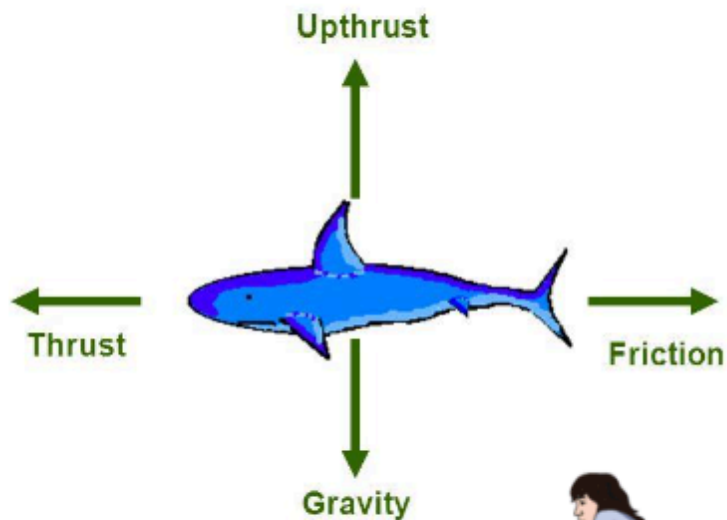
**Constant** – moving at the same speed

**Accelerating** – speeding up

**Decelerating** – slowing down

**Terminal Velocity** – the constant speed of a free falling object when air resistance stops further acceleration.

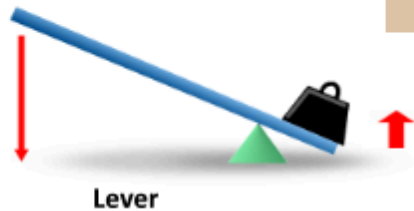
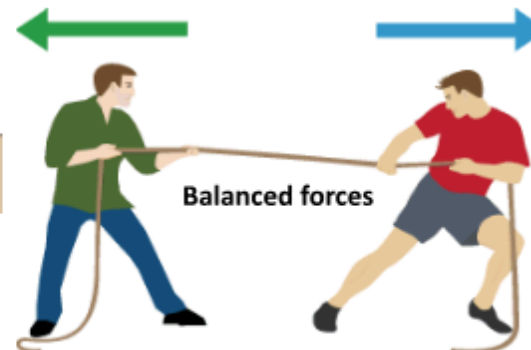
Direction of the force is shown by arrows



Scales



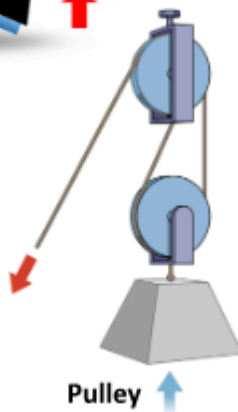
Force Meter



Lever



Gear



Pulley

Large  
surface area



Small surface  
area



### More Key Vocabulary

**Mass** – the particles (or matter) that we are made up of (picture it like sand grains making up a beach). This stays the same, whether we are on Earth, in Space or on the Moon. Mass is measured in grams (g).

**Weight** – this is affected by the amount of gravity (**weight = mass x surface gravity**). There is less gravity on the moon, so you would weigh less. There is no gravity in space so you would be weightless. Weight is a force measured in Newtons (N). *\*note that we use the wrong words in cooking: we should say I am measuring the mass of the flour.*

100g is equal to 1N

1g is equal to 0.01N

1kg is equal to 10N

**Newton Meter** – Measures the amount of Newtons acting on an object.

**Streamlined** – having a form that is aerodynamic (has little resistance) to a flow of air or water.

**Surface Area** – total area of the faces and curved surfaces of an object.

**Pivot** – the central point around which a mechanism turns.

**Levers** – a rigid bar resting on a pivot.

**Pulleys** – a wheel around which a rope passes to carry heavy weights.

**Gears** – a cog of different sizes used to change the speed of rotation.



# Anglo-Saxons

PS Knowledge Organiser – Year 5 – History – Summer 1



The Anglo-Saxons were a group of **farmer-warriors** who lived in Britain over a thousand years ago. Made up of three tribes who came over from Europe, they were called the Angle, Saxon, and Jute tribes. The two largest were the Angle and Saxon, which is how we've come to know them as the Anglo-Saxons today.

Anglo-Saxons ate **small, round loaves of wholemeal bread baked on hearthstones**. Bread would have accompanied almost every meal. Leeks were the most popular vegetable used by the Saxons. Onions, garlic, a kale-like cabbage, beetroot, turnips, peas, beans and carrots were also popular.



Sutton Hoo is **the site of the grave of an Anglo-Saxon king in Suffolk, England**. Discovered in 1939, it is one of the largest and best-preserved archaeological finds of the Saxon period in Europe.

## When did they rule?

Anglo-Saxons ruled for about three centuries, and during this time they formed the basis for **the English monarchy and laws**. The two most famous Anglo-Saxon kings are Alfred the Great and Canute the Great.

## Key Vocabulary

**Romans** – the Romans ruled Britain before the Anglo-Saxons

**Jutes** - Nordic tribes who settled in Great Britain after the departure of the Romans

**Angles** - Angle, member of a Germanic people, which, together with the Jutes, Saxons, invaded the island of Britain in the 5th century

**Northern Denmark** – where the Anglo Saxons came from

**Settlers** - a person who moves with a group of others to live in a new country or area.

**Invaders** - a person or group that invades a country, region, or other place.

**Invasion** - an unwelcome intrusion into another country.

**Picts** - The Picts were a group of peoples who lived in what is now northern and eastern Scotland

**King Vortigern** – King of Britain at the time of the arrival of the Anglo Saxons.

**Rule** – to control

**Britannia** - national personification of Britain as a helmeted female warrior holding a trident and shield.

**5th Century** – the time in history. We are now in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century!

**Settlement** - a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.

**Tunic** – an item of clothing

**Hierarchical** – arranged in order of rank

**King Alfred the Great** – the King of Wessex, a Saxon Kingdom in Britain

