

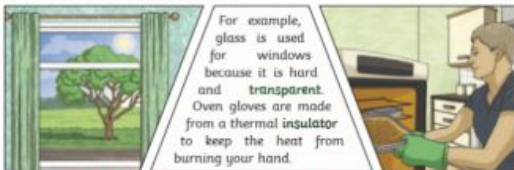


Properties and Materials

Year 5 -

Key Knowledge

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



Changes of State



STATES OF MATTER



Key Knowledge

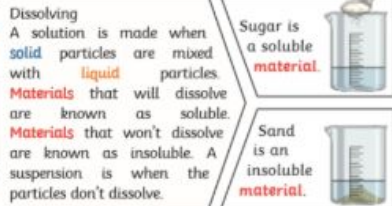
Reversible changes, such as mixing and dissolving solids and liquids together, can be reversed by:



Smaller **materials** are able to fall through the holes in the sieve, separating them from larger particles.

The solid particles will get caught in the filter paper but the liquid will be able to get through.

The liquid changes into a gas, leaving the solid particles behind.



Knowledge Organiser - Spring 2

Useful vocabulary

Materials

Solids

Liquids

Gases

Melting

Freezing

Evaporating

Condensing

Conductor

Insulator

Transparency

Christianity - Salvation

This term we are learning to question whether God intended Jesus to be crucified or whether Jesus' crucifixion was the consequence of events during Holy Week.

Do you have a plan for your life?

Some people believe there is already a plan for their life, which they have little control over. This is called destiny. Other people have a strong sense of purpose in their lives but still believe they have choice or free will.

Were the events that happened leading up to Jesus' crucifixion part of God's plan?



Christians believe that Jesus was the Incarnation of God sent to the Earth to show people how to lead good lives, to die as a sacrifice, so they could be forgiven and come back to life again to prove to Christians that they could also have life after death. **What do you think of this plan, this purpose? What might it say about God?**



Did Jesus know?



Other people who have had or have a strong purpose or sense of destiny include Gandhi, Mother Teresa, Martin Luther King, Florence Nightingale, Prince William, The Queen.

Key Vocabulary

Salvation – Being rescued from sin and its consequences.

Destiny – a pre-determined path for your life, which you have little control over.

Free will – The ability to make your own choices and act on them.

Incarnation of God – God taking on flesh.

Crucifixion – Jesus's death on the cross.

Holy Week – The week before Easter.

Miracles – An event that cannot be explained by science and is considered to be caused by God.

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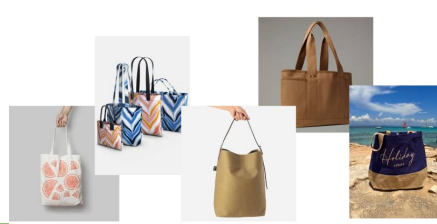
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Design brief:

Design, make and evaluate a bag (product) for an adult (user) for shopping (purpose).

Step 1 - Investigate a range of existing bags on the market and determine their purpose, their intended users and the textiles used to make them.

Step 2 - complete some market research to understand what people prefer when they are buying a bag.

Step 3 - Design a new innovative bag which has an intended purpose.

Step 4 - practise and apply the focussed tasks in order to assemble and make a bag.

Step 5: Evaluate the new product.

Vocabulary

Analyse - to examine something in detail.

Investigate - to find out

Research - the study of something

Design - to plan something

Intended User - the person/group of people who will use the bag

Consumer - the person/group of people who could buy the bag

Product - the actual bag

Textiles - the materials

Fabric - materials.

Fastening - something to hold the bag shut: buttons, poppers, velcro

Seams - where the material pieces are joined together.

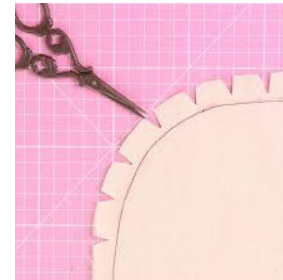
Focussed tasks:

Threading needles

Joining materials

Using a range of stitches.

Snipping curved edges.

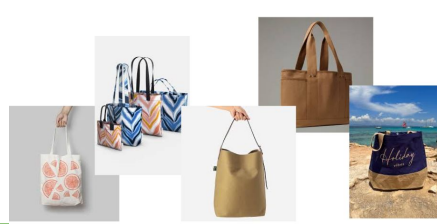


Fastening: press stud



Fastening: velcro





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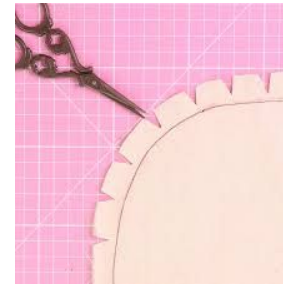
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Vikings



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 876: Vikings from Denmark, Norway and Sweden settle permanently in England.	AD 886: King Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England.
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 1066: Battle of Hastings occurred; William I (the Conqueror) crowned King of England.	AD 1100: End of the Viking age.



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 *danegeld*, 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 unready',
'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.