

United Kingdom

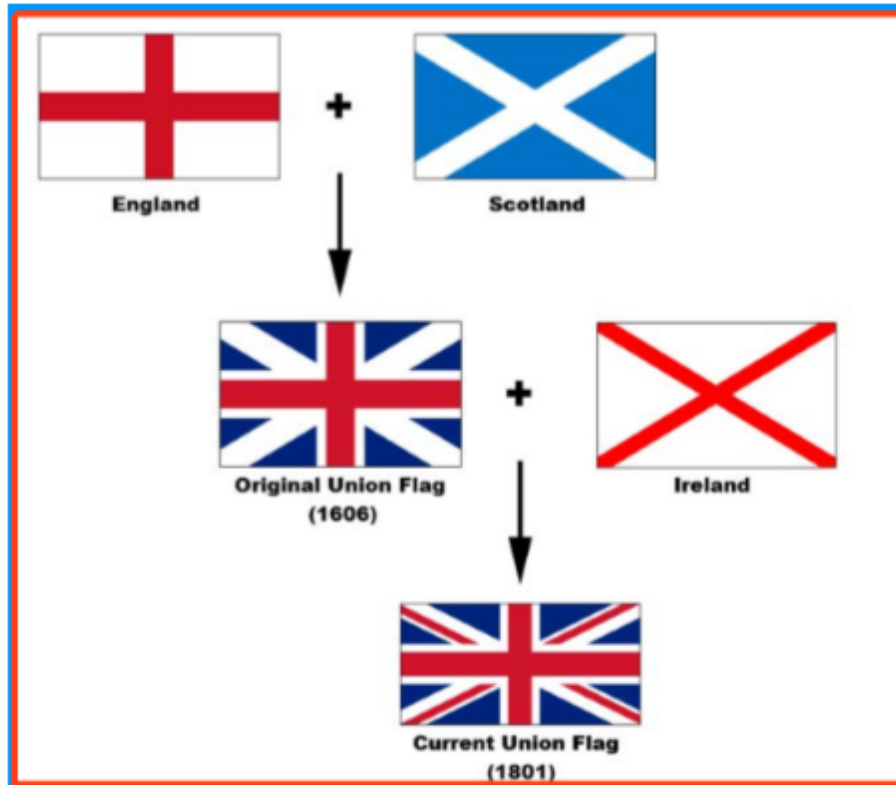
Key Vocabulary

United Kingdom - a country of western Europe consisting of England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland; population 64,700,000 (estimated 2015); capital, London. Full name United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Counties - a territorial division of some countries, forming the chief unit of local administration.

Wales - a country of Great Britain and the United Kingdom, to the west of central England; population 2,993,000 (est. 2008); capital, Cardiff. Welsh name Cymru.

Scotland - a country forming the northernmost part of Great Britain and of the United Kingdom; population 5,169,000 (est. 2008); capital, Edinburgh





How many different countries form the United Kingdom?

How big is the United Kingdom?

What is the population of the UK?

England - a country forming the largest and southernmost part of Great Britain and of the United Kingdom, and containing the capital, London; population 51,446,000 (est. 2008) London;

Northern Ireland - a province of the United Kingdom that occupies the north-eastern part of Ireland, comprised of six counties of Ulster; population 1,775,000 (est. 2008); capital, Belfast



The counties of England can be split into different regions to help locate them.



Do you know what the difference between a town and a city is?



Prayer and Worship - Hinduism

For many Hindus, religion is more a matter of practice than of beliefs.

During worship, Hindus use many items, which are kept on a Puja tray. The items include a bell, a pot of water, a diya lamp, an incense burner, a pot of kum kum powder, and a spoon. Puja involves offering light, incense, flowers and food to the deities (the gods).



Did You Know?

The Ganges river basin has the highest population of any river basin in the world.

The Ganges River is sacred to Hindus.

The Ganges is home to over 100 different species of fish and more than 50 different types of amphibian.



Lord Shiva - He is related to the River Ganges. This is because when the world was created the River Ganges was released but because it was too big it could have drowned the whole world. Therefore, Lord Shiva had to trap the river in a lock of his hair to stop the world from being drowned.

Key Vocabulary

Worship – to honor or respect

Commitment – doing what needs to be done.

Puja – the act of worship

River Ganges – a river flowing through India and Bangladesh

Brahman – Hindus believe in a universal God called Brahman

Artefacts – an item of cultural interest.

Gayatri Mantra – the Hindu short prayer

Vedas – the oldest religious texts in Hinduism and are the law.

Purusharthas – the Hindu goals

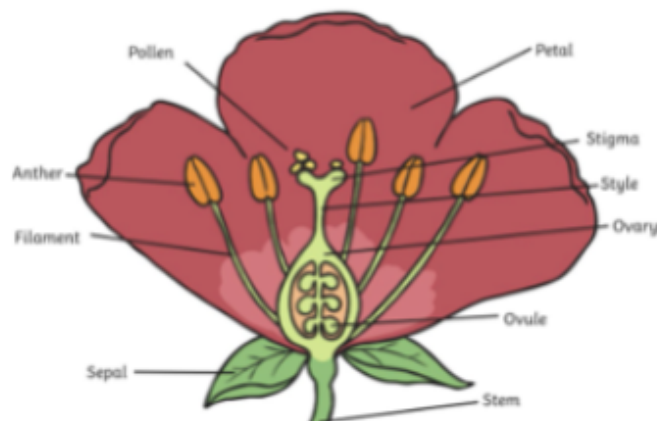
Dharma – teaching – the code for teaching one's life.

Pilgrimage – a journey to a holy place.

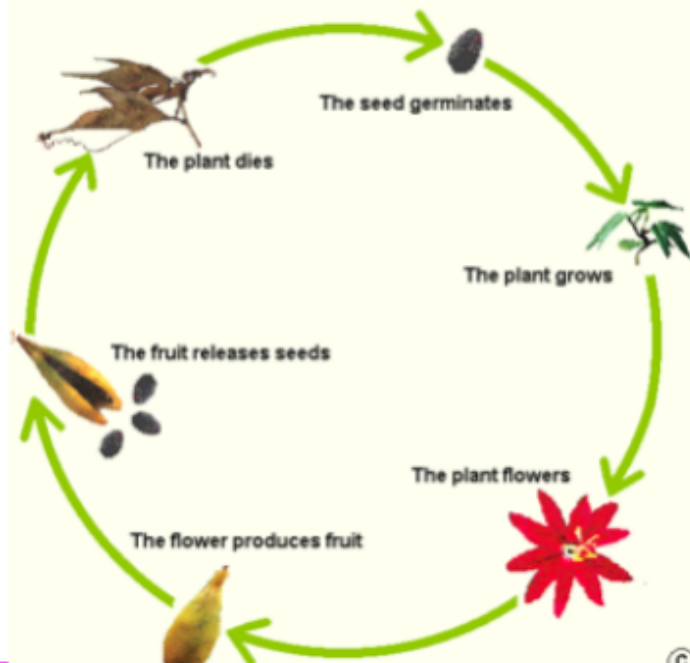
Meditation - This is a type of stilling exercise where we focus on calming the brain and being peaceful in our minds. We will be practising how to meditate following these steps.

Science: Living Things and Their Habitats

Parts of a Flower



The Life Cycle of a Plant



Can we grow mint plants from a cutting?



Step 1 - Take cuttings from the top growth of your mint plant, about 8cm in length. Remove the lower leaves and cut the stem just below the leaf node (the point on the stem where leaves emerge).



Step 2 - Place the stems in a glass of water. Leave in a light, airy place until the stems have taken root.

Key Vocabulary

Reproduction - All living things need to make more of themselves so that their species does not die out. Reproduction is the process by which new living things are made.

Plants

Pollination - how pollen is moved from one flower to another. Can be achieved by birds, bats, insects, water and the wind.

Germinate - Begin to grow and put out shoots after a period of dormancy (sleep)

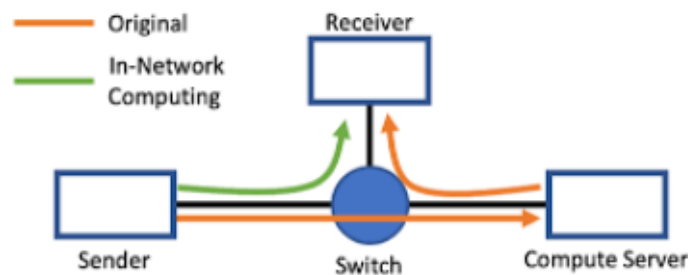
Sepals - (if present) help to protect the flower in bud

Petals - attract insects with colour, scent and nectar

Stamens - make pollen and hold it in position

Stigma - receives pollen during pollination

Ovary - contains undeveloped seeds (ovules) which, if fertilised following pollination, develop into seeds



Key Vocabulary

Google - Search engine on the internet.

Internet - an electronic communications network that connects computer networks or telecommunications.

Connection - link between servers. Can be connected or disconnected.

System - Connecting different resources together.

Examples of Computer Systems



Running washing programmes and sensing when clothes are dry.



On-board computers to control everything from engine efficiency to voice-activated MP3/Bluetooth hands-free system.



Cashless catering system in school to add and subtract money from your account.



Self-service checkouts in supermarkets that scan, weigh, take payment and give change.



Contactless card payment systems where a small RFID (radio frequency ID) tag is embedded into the card and read when the card is near.





Still Life

CPS Knowledge Organiser - YEAR 5 - Art - Autumn 1

Embark: We are going to be looking at Still life art whilst incorporating influences from artists Roy Lichtenstein + Holly Coulis

Steady Progress: We are going to practice drawing techniques, features of the different art and looking at mixed media.

Accelerated Progress: We are going to refine the techniques we have learned and apply the artist styles to inform our own sense of style when designing my final piece

Destination: We are going to create our final piece, a painting with influences from the artists we have looked at. We will then evaluate and showcase our work.



Yayoi Kusama



Clara Peters



Key Vocabulary

Composition- Composition is the way in which different elements of an artwork are combined or arranged.

Proportion- Proportion describes the relationship between the dimensions of different elements and an overall composition. For example, if you're painting a portrait of a dog and a person, the dog should be at the correct scale in relation to the person.

Abstract- a non-lifelike portrayal of real-world objects, people and scenes that are usually difficult for other people to recognize.

Still Life- The term "still life" describes a work of art that shows objects from the natural or man-made world, such as fruit, flowers, baskets or bowls. Still life shows object that are "still" and do not move.

Foreground- The object of the artwork closest to you makes up the foreground

Background- The furthest element away from you is the background.

Middleground- the middle ground makes up the area in between the foreground and background.

Still life- The term "still life" describes a work of art that shows objects from the natural or man-made world, such as fruit, flowers, baskets or bowls. Still life shows object that are "still" and do not move.



Water bleed



Paint Wash