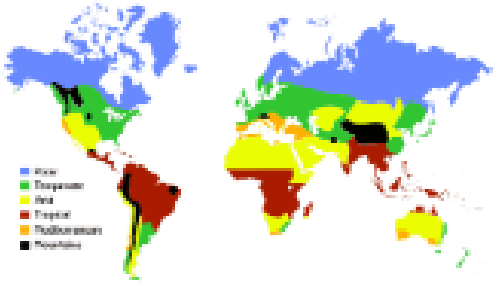
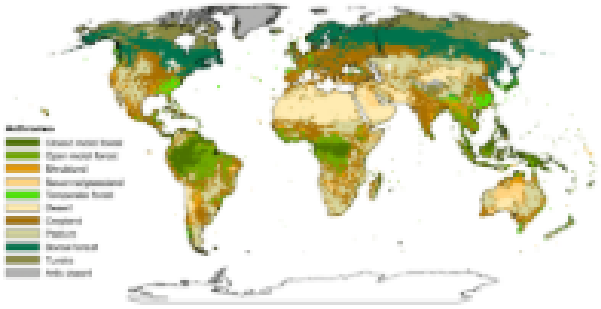
Knowledge Organiser - Autumn 1 - Year 5
Geography - Where in the world do biomes occur?

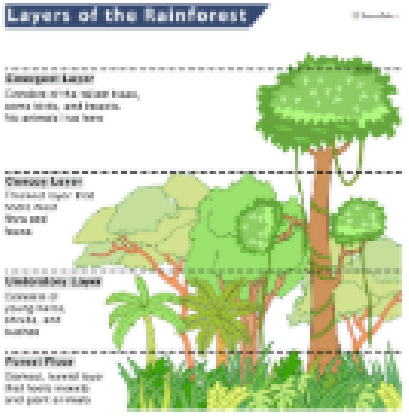
Climate zones of the world:





Vegetation belts:





Vocabulary

Continents - Europe, Asia, North America, South America, Australia, Africa, Antarctica
Equator - imaginary line around the centre of the Earth.
Climate - average weather conditions.
Climate zones:
Arid -
Temperate -
Tropical -
Polar -
Mediterranean -
Mountainous -
Biomes: a distinct geographical region with specific climate, vegetation, and animal life.
Vegetation belts -
Deforestation - removal and destruction of a forest.
Degradation - when forests are unable to provide goods.
Global warming - the process of our planet heating up.
Environment - the surroundings.
Habitat - the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism

CPS Knowledge Organiser – Year 5– RE – Autumn 1

Prayer and Worship - Hinduism

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

Worship—Puja Hindus can worship at home or in a mandir. Puja involves prayers (mantras) to an image of a deity (murti) and giving offerings to deities. In a Hindu home there may be a shrine which contains a puja tray that holds seven items. The items help to use all the senses when worshipping, as a symbol that the whole person is taken up with the worship.

Objects Used in Puja

Each shrine contains a puja tray, which holds several important items:

Bell – The worshippers ring the bell to let God know that they are ready to worship.



Incense and incense holder – The incense burns and gives off a pleasant aroma, which purifies the air around the shrine.



Kum kum powder – When mixed with water, this powder makes a red paste. Hindu worshippers use it to mark their foreheads as a sign of respect to the gods.
They also mark the foreheads of the gods on their shrine.



Diva lamp – The lamp is lit as a symbol of God's presence.

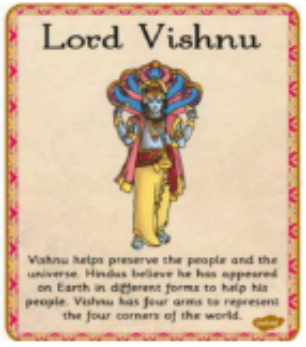


Water containers and spoon – To show respect, water is offered to the gods on a spoon.









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

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

Purusharthas – the Hindu goals

Dharma – teaching – the code for teaching ones life.

Pilgrimage – a journey to a holy place.

Beliefs-Hindus recognise one supreme God, Brahman. Brahman is present everywhere. The gods and goddesses of Hinduism are different aspects of Brahman. The main three aspects (Trimurti) are: Vishnu, Brahma and Shiva. Hindus can pray to different gods and goddesses for help with different needs.

The story of Shiva and the Great River



Long, long ago, when the great god Lord Brahma was looking down upon the earth, he saw that a terrible fire had spread over all the land.



Horrified, he watched the hungry flames destroying everything in their path all over the world.



The goddess Ganga, full of purity, leapt to offer her help: "Send me to earth Lord Brahma, I will quench the fire."



Lord Brahma told her to take the form of a rushing mighty torrent of water, because water puts out fire the best. She swiftly leapt to help, and transformed herself into a cascading river in full flow, and she dashed down to earth.



Lord Shiva, another of the gods, watched as goddess Ganga dashed to the rescue. He realised at once that she was so strong that she would not just put out the fire: she would destroy the whole earth as well.

Ganga's torrents of water hit Shiva with full force on the head. Her mighty waterfall splashed through his long hair, and cascaded down to the earth below in seven fast flowing streams. Instead of destroying the earth, the waters of Ganga splashed off Shiva's tangled hair and quenched the fires that burned.

Living things and their habitats.

Key Vocabulary:

Organism – a living thing.
Habitat – the place where an organism lives.
Life cycle – the stages a living thing goes through during its life.
Stage – a particular part of a life cycle.
Offspring – the young of a living thing.
Reproduction – the process of producing offspring.
Growth – getting bigger and developing.
Mature – fully grown or developed.
Mammal – an animal that has hair or fur and feeds its young with milk.
Amphibian – an animal that usually begins life in water and later develops the ability to live on land.
Insect – an animal with six legs and three main body parts.
Metamorphosis – a major change in an animal's body during its life cycle.
Larva – the young stage of an insect, such as a caterpillar or maggot.
Pupa – the stage when some insects change into adults.
Tadpole – the young aquatic stage of an amphibian such as a frog.
Incubation – keeping eggs warm until they hatch.

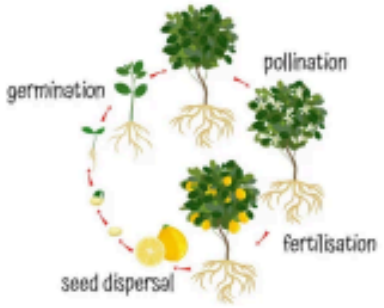


Habitats:

- Habitats provide food, water, shelter and space.
- Different organisms are suited to different habitats.
- A habitat has both living and non-living features.
- Microhabitats are small areas within a habitat where organisms live.
- Habitats can change over time, affecting the organisms that live there.

Examples:

Woodland: trees, foxes, birds, insects
Pond: frogs, fish, pondweed, insects
Desert: cacti, snakes, lizards
Ocean: fish, sharks, seaweed
Grassland: grasses, rabbits, insects





Art Knowledge organiser Autumn 1

CPS Knowledge Organiser

Landscapes

Art Skills: Painting + Mixed-Media

Etel Adnan+Jane Dickinson

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.



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

Drawing/Colouring Pencils

Felt-tip pens

Cardboard/Recycled materials/Newspaper

Paint(watercolour/poster)

Mixed Media- using a mixture of media.

Medium-singular



Etel Adnan



Jane Dickinson

Embark: We are going to look at the artists work to inform our own artwork and begin to practise techniques which will help us develop this terms art skills.

Steady Progress: We are going to develop our use of composition to create collages that depict stories, inspired by either of the artists.

Accelerated Progress: We are going to refine our painting and mixed-media skills to develop our own artwork and we will apply the skills we learn so that we are able to work to create a collage.

Destination: We are going to create our final piece, an artwork using collage and an abstract background. We will exhibit this.

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.*

Our Learning Journey

Embark: Drawing and painting skills-employ a range of drawing techniques such as, blind/negative space and line drawing.

Steady Progress: Employ painting skills techniques. Mixed-Media-using a range of media to experiment with texture by creating crayon rubbings and using fabric etc.

Accelerated Progress: Develop composition, proportion, scale and perspective by creating plans for a collage. Plan record and evaluate artwork. Mixed-Media skills-create preparatory relief using newspaper and other recycled materials.

Destination: Apply painting and collage making skills to create a final piece of artwork.

Art Knowledge organiser Autumn 1

CPS Knowledge Organiser

Landscapes

Art Skills: Painting + Mixed-Media

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Key Vocabulary

Composition - The arrangement and layout of artwork/objects. The composition for landscape paintings would include: foreground, background and middleground.

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





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).

Landscape - A landscape is part of Earth's surface that can be viewed at one time from one place. It is natural and can be made up of a collection of landforms, such as mountains, hills and plains.

Figurative - any form of modern art that retains strong references to the real world and particularly to the human figure.

Stippling - the art or process of drawing, painting, or engraving using numerous small dots or specks.

Watercolour Bleeds - is when your paintbrush touches an area that is still wet on your painting, and the colour from your brush spreads (bleeds) into the wet area.



Foreground - the part of a view that is nearest to the observer, especially in a picture or photograph.

Background - the part of a picture, scene, or design that forms a setting for the main figures or objects, or appears furthest from the viewer.

Key Artists

Historical- Etel Adnan



Contemporary- Ja



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...

