Prior Knowledge

Children should have knowledge from previous years about using clay and how to shape and join it.

Technical Knowledge

Ancient Greek vases were made out of clay that was dug out from the ground and were painted. The name given to the clay and minerals from the ground was terracotta. These vases were used mostly for holding wine and for holding water. They were considered pieces of artwork and were also practical because they held important things.

Basic clay techniques – pinching, coiling, slab.

Clay should be wet when bending it to form a curve, otherwise it will crack.

What will I be able to do after I make my Greek water vessel?

Design: Learn that some pottery was decorative whilst others were practical. Collect images of Greek pottery and geometric patterns in sketch books and annotate them. Sketch out designs and patterns analysing and evaluating them in sketchbooks.

Make: Explore clay as a medium and use different joining techniques effectively to make a Greek water vessel.

Evaluate: Evaluating their design and product..

Testing and evaluating the success of a final product.

Ancient Greek Water Vessels

Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Ceramics	A term given to any art work produced using clay.
Clay	Moist sticky earth. Liquid clay is called slip.
Pottery	Objects shaped from moist clay and hardened by heat.
Modelling	Working clay into a shape or form.
Scoring	Cutting or scratching the surface, used to join parts of a pot e.g. a handle.
Firing	Applying heat to harden clay in a large oven called a kiln.
Glaze	A coating of coloured liquid glass applied to ceramics between firing.
Hollowing	Removing the inside of a solid.
Pinching	Squeezing between the thumb and a finger.
Coiling	Fixing rings of clay on top of each other.
Wedging/Kneading	Squeezing or pressing together using the hands and fingers.
Slab	A flat evenly cut/rolled layer.

Image / diagram

Earthenware: low firing clay is fired between 900*c - 1100*c. White earthenware is used for hand building and slip ware. Red earthenware (terracotta) is used for throwing and hand building. Normally the cheapest commercial clay available.

Stoneware: mid firing clay fires between 1000*c- 1200*c White/ red stone ware used for hand building and throwing. Gorged clay – has inclusions of silica to increase the strength of the clay – used for building larger vessels. Hand building and thrown- these can hurt your hands when throwing.

Porcelain: High firing clay fires between 1100*c -1300*c (brilliant white when fired). Throwing vessels, hand building and slip versions are available, this is the most expensive of the types of clays, and is prone to cracking.

Natural this is dug from clay beds in the ground often found near to coal deposits, this can be any of the categories of clay. The clay needs a lot of processing to remove stones and unwanted elements before it is suitable to work with.

Health and Safety

Clean work area before clay dries out.

Hand washing – wash hands properly after using clay to remove any residue.

Key Facts

- je voudrais – I would like
- il a – he has
- elle a – she has
- il voudrait – he would like
- elle voudrait – she would like
- J'ai faim. – I am hungry.
- J'ai froid – I am cold.
- J'ai chaud. – I am hot.
- J'aime – I like
- Je n'aime pas – I do not like
- J'adore – to love
- Je déteste – to hate
- mais – but

Prior Knowledge

Masculine and feminine
Singular and plural
le / la – the
très – very
il – he
elle – she
et - and

A table. Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
le pain	the bread
le chocolat	the chocolat
la glace	the ice cream
la viande	the meat
une baguette	baguette
un croissant	croissant
un pain au chocolat	chocolate bread
les raisins	grapes
Les pommes	apple
les frites	Fries
Les petits pois	peas

Image / diagram

- il a – he has
- elle a – she has
- il voudrait – he would like
- elle voudrait – she would like

- il aime – he likes
- il n'aime pas – he doesn't like
- elle aime – she likes
- elle n'aime pas – she doesn't like

Key Facts

The Alps are one of the great European Mountain ranges.
The Alps are spread across eight countries.
The Alps were formed over millions of years ago when the African and Eurasion tectonic plates collided.

The Alps is a popular tourist destination.

Prior Knowledge

Europe is one of the 7 continents.

The UK is part of the continent of Europe.

The earth is separated into tectonic plates.

Europe: a study of the Alpine region

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Mountain range	A series of mountains
gorge	A narrow valley with steep walls, found between hills or mountains.
avalanche	A large amount of snow that quickly moves down a mountain or slope
tourism	Encouraging people to visit an area
altitude	The height above sea level
hypothermia	A serious condition where the body gets too cold and can't warm itself up
summit	The highest point in a mountain.

Image / diagram

Important People / Places

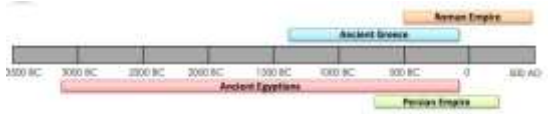
Ancient Greece Y5

Key Facts

- Ancient Greece is referred to as "the birthplace of western civilisation"
- It is made up of three periods which produced many political ideas, art, architecture, sculpture, science, philosophy and literature which still influence our lives
- Men had a much better life than women.
- Only men were involved in the government and Olympic games
- Women were expected to stay at home, have children and look after them and do housework
- Many Greeks were poor and lived in the countryside.
- The Ancient Greeks invented government, democracy, used medicine and invented the Olympics
- Greece is made up of many islands. It meant that the people of Greece we used to travelling by sea and using it to influence their lives. Due to this, it was made up of many small states which often fought.
- 508BC – First democracy in Athens gave power to the people
- 146BC – Rome conquered Greece, making it part of the Roman Empire
- Our alphabet is based on the Greek one. A lot of our language we used to day comes from Greece.

Prior Knowledge

- Most of Ancient Greece period takes part at the same time as Ancient Egypt times.
- Roman we in Britain and all over Europe and expanding their empire at the same time as Ancient Greece



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Acropolis	An ancient city usually on the top of a hill
Athenian	Someone who comes from Athens
citizen	Person who lives in a town or city
column	Structures that held buildings up. There are 3 main types in Ancient Greece – Doric, Ionic and Corinthian
democracy	When decisions are made by the majority of people
Myth	A traditional story explaining the history of people or a natural phenomenon
Olympics	A series of athletic challenges which started taking place near Mount Olympus
philosophy	Ideas about knowledge, right and wrong, reasoning and the value of things
Spartan	Tough warriors who come from Sparta
Titans	The first Greek gods

Image / diagram

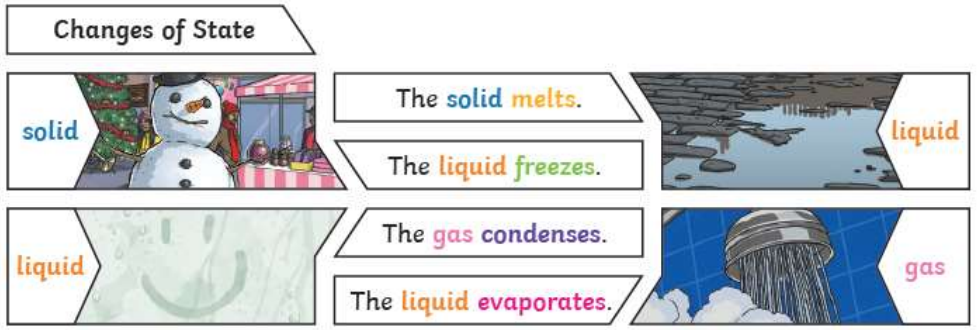
Important People / Places

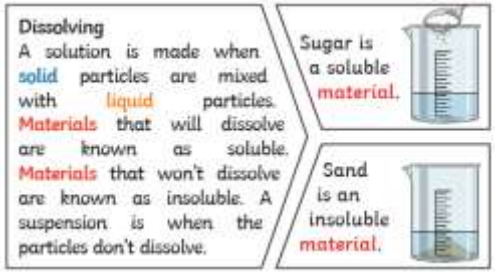
- Athens – most powerful city in Greece
- Sparta – military city state surrounded by mountains
- Parthenon – Important Greek temple in Athens

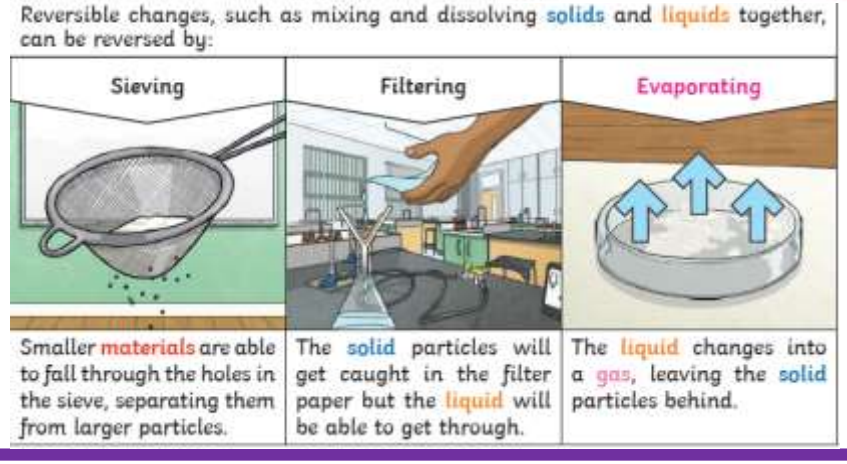
- Homer – famous writer who wrote The Iliad and The Odyssey
- Alexander the Great (King of Macedonia) led his army all over Greece, Persia, Egypt and even India spreading the ideas of the Greeks.

Key Facts

- Different materials are used for different jobs based on their properties e.g. flexibility, transparency, electrical / thermal conductivity (or insulator), hardness, magnetism, solubility,





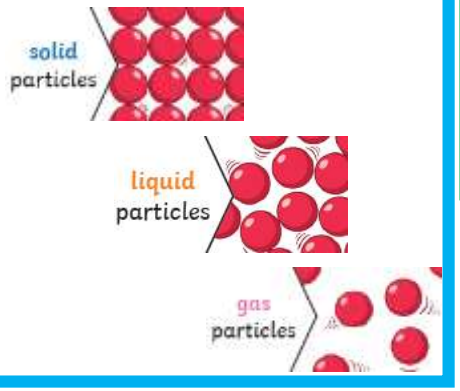


Prior Knowledge?

I can compare and group materials.
I can explain the suitability of everyday materials.
I know that some materials change state when heated / cooled.
I understand evaporation and condensation in the water cycle.

MATERIALS: PROPERTIES & CHANGES

Images / diagrams



Key Vocabulary	Definition
condensing / condensation	When a gas cools and turns into a liquid.
conductor	A material that heat or electricity can easily travel through.
evaporating / evaporation	When liquid turns into a gas or vapour.
solidification (freezing)	When a liquid cools and turns to a solid.
gas	A gas fills it container, taking both the shape and volume of the container.
insulator	A material that does not let heat or electricity flow through it.
Liquid	Liquids can flow and take the shape of the container because the particles are more loosely packed and can move around.
Melting	The process of heating a solid so it changes into a liquid.
material	The substance something is made from.
solid	The particles of a solid are really close together meaning they hold their shape.
transparent	A transparent object lets light through.

Important People / Places / Events

Claudius

That's Tasty

Key Vocabulary – Drinks

f = feminine m = masculine

Une bouteille de... A bottle of...	Un verre de... A glass of...	Une tasse de... A cup of...

(le) thé (m) 	(le) café (m) 	(le) café au lait (m) 	(le) chocolat chaud (m) 
(la) limonade (f) 	(l')eau (f) 	(le) jus d'orange (m) 	(le) coca (m) 

Key Vocabulary – Sandwiches

le sandwich (m) 	le pain aux herbes (m) 	le rosbif (m) 	la laitue (f) 
la baguette normale (m) 	le jambon (m) 	le poulet (m) 	le concombre (m) 
le pain complet (m) 	le saucisson sec (m) 	l'oignon (f) 	les tomates (f) 

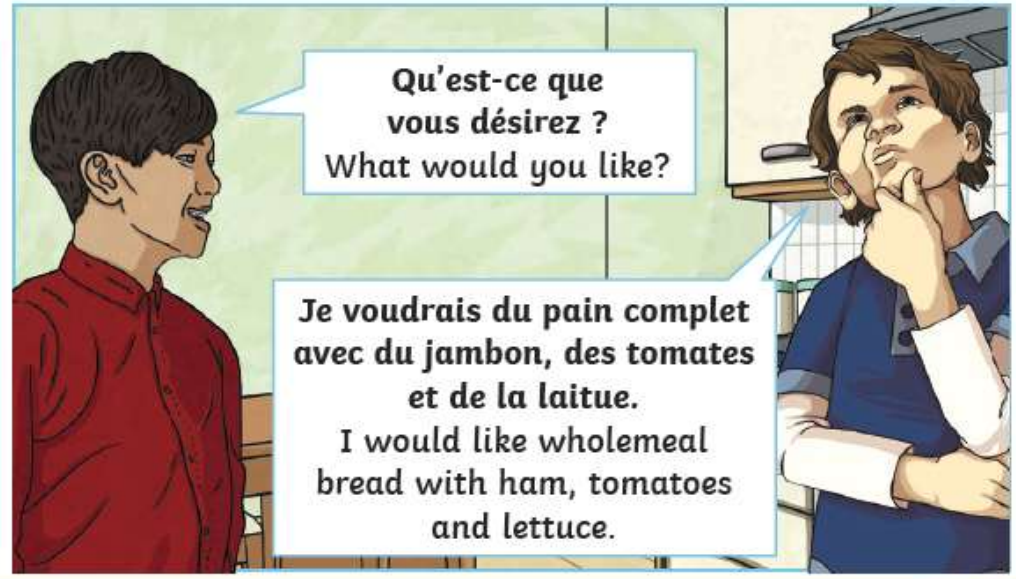
Key Vocabulary – Breakfast

Pour mon petit déjeuner, je voudrais...

For my breakfast I would like...

une baguette (f) 	un croissant (m) 	un yaourt (m) 	des céréales (m) 

un pain au chocolat (m) 	de la confiture (f) 	du lait (m) 



That's Tasty

Key Vocabulary – Pizza Ingredients

Je voudrais du/de la/de l'/des... sur ma pizza.

I would like some... on my pizza.

(la) purée de tomates (f)	(le) fromage (m)	(l') ananas (m)	(le) bacon (m)	(les) champignons (m)
				

Key Language in Context

À quelle heure est-ce que le restaurant ouvre/ferme ? At what time does the restaurant open/close?	**À deux heures et demie.** At half past two.
Qu'est-ce que vous désirez sur votre pizza ? What would you like on your pizza?	**Je voudrais de la purée de tomates, du fromage et des champignons sur ma pizza.** I would like some tomato puree, some cheese and some mushrooms on my pizza.
Qu'est-ce que vous désirez boire ? What would you like to drink?	**Je voudrais un verre de limonade.** I would like a glass of lemonade.

J'aime la glace parce qu'elle est crémeuse.
I like ice cream because it's creamy.

Je n'aime pas le café parce qu'il est amer.
I don't like coffee because it's bitter.

Key Knowledge and Grammar

There are special rules to follow when saying some:

- If the word is masculine **(le)**, doesn't start with a vowel and is singular, such as **le jambon**, then the French for some is du, e.g. du jambon [some ham].
- If the word is feminine **(la)**, doesn't start with a vowel and is singular, such as **la purée de tomates**, then the French for some is de la, e.g. de la purée de tomates [some tomato puree].
- If the word starts with a vowel (masculine or feminine) and is singular, such as **l'ananas**, then the French for some is de l', e.g. de l'ananas [some pineapple].
- If the word is plural (masculine or feminine), such as **les tomates**, then the French for some is des, e.g. des tomates [some tomatoes].

J'aime...

Je n'aime pas...

parce qu'il/elle est...

because it is...

délicieux	délicieuse	delicious
amer	amère	bitter
sucré	sucrée	sugary
salé	salée	salty
chaud	chaude	hot
froid	froide	cold
croquant	croquante	crunchy
mou	molle	soft
savoureux	savoureuse	tasty
collant	collante	sticky
crémeux	crémeuse	creamy

Purple Mash Computing Scheme: Knowledge Organiser

Year 5
Databases

Key Learning

- To understand what a database is.
- To design and create a database.
- To build queries to find information.
- To solve problems using a database.

Key Resources

2Investigate

Key Vocabulary

Condition
A condition is a rule you give to a database to help it find the right information.

Data
A set of facts or information that help us learn something or make decisions.

Database
A set of data that can be held in a computer in a format that can be searched and sorted for information.

Edit
To change, add or remove data from a record.

Field
A heading in a database record against which data is entered.

Filter
Filtering what information is shown according to any filter rules applied.

Group
Putting similar pieces of information together in a database so it is easy to read and understand.

Linked Tables
A database can contain more than one table which can be linked together so a query can include information from the linked tables.

Operator
An operator tells a database what to do with data when someone is making a query. Such as: Find everyone whose score 'is equal to' 10.

Query
A user will run a query to find specific information in a database.

Record
A collection of related data or information that is stored together as a single unit.

Sort
Organising data by a rule such as alphabetical or numerical.

Validation
A field can have specific data types such as numbers, letters, dates and times which helps minimise input errors.

Purple Mash Computing Scheme: Knowledge Organiser

Year 5
Databases

Key Images

Key Questions

What do databases help us do?

Databases help organise data into one place. Data can be added, stored and retrieved by more than one person. When data is retrieved it can be combined to form information that someone might wish to find out. It is much quicker, more convenient and can be used by many people.

What is a query?

A query is the word used instead of question when using databases. Someone will create a query to find the answer to something they want to know.

What does a record contain?

A record contains fields of data that form information about something or someone. A database will contain lots of records. For example, a database record could be a record on one child at a school that has fields: name, age and class.

What does the AND operator help someone do?

The AND operator joins rules (conditions) together. Using AND means all the conditions have to be met. AND helps someone find specific information (records).

How can errors be kept to a minimum when entering data into a database?

Fields can have the data types entered into them set. Additionally, constraints such as always required or has options can be used.

Why might a database need more than one table?

It can get very messy and confusing for users of a database if all data is kept in one table. For example, a vet surgery might need a table on the pets and a separate table on the customers.

Purple Mash Computing Scheme: Knowledge Organiser

Year 5 Spreadsheets

Key Learning

- To refresh and extend understanding of formulae and functions from previous learning.
- To use formulae in 2Calculate to convert measurements between different units.
- To use 2Calculate to create and interpret line graphs that show how data changes over time.
- To analyse weather data by using spreadsheets to identify patterns.
- To use spreadsheets to plan and budget for an event.
- To use a spreadsheet to plan a holiday.

Key Resources

2Calculate

Key Vocabulary

Axis/Axes
The vertical and horizontal lines on a graph.

Budget
A plan that shows how much money will be spent and how much money is expected to come in.

Continuous Data
Continuous data is data that is usually measured, rather than counted.

Conversion
Changing a unit of measure from one form to another, whilst keeping its value the same.

Forecast
A prediction about what will happen in the future.

Formula
A set of instructions that tells a spreadsheet what to calculate.

Income
Money that can be earned, usually from working a job or selling things, to pay for the things they need and want.

Function
A built-in formula that performs a specific job automatically.

Line Graph
A graph that shows changes over time using points connected by lines.

Meteorologist
A person that studies data from the atmosphere and oceans to make weather forecasts.

Plot/Plotting
Putting points on a graph for each piece of data.

Trend
The direction data is moving (up, down, staying the same).

Purple Mash Computing Scheme: Knowledge Organiser

Year 5 Spreadsheets

Key Images

Formula Bar


Line Graph


Add Sheet


Formula Wizard

Numeric Formats


Merge Cells

Key Questions

When converting between measure, what is the most important thing to remember?

Although the unit of measure may change, the **value** of that thing stays the same.

What is a line graph and how does it show trends?

A graph that shows changes over time using points connected by lines. They can show the direction that data is moving at a glance, e.g. upward, downward.

How can a spreadsheet help someone avoid spending too much money?

Spreadsheets allow people to have a clear overview of their finances and it is a great tool to help someone create and stick to a budget.

What is continuous data?

Continuous data is something that can be measured over time, such as the change of temperature throughout a day

What is a meteorologist?

A meteorologist is someone that collects and studies data from the atmosphere and oceans to make weather forecasts.

Why might a business use a spreadsheet instead of writing things down on paper?

Keeping things on paper can be risky. They can get lost or damaged, whereas spreadsheets are safe, secure and are often automated.