

Key Vocabulary

Temperature – How hot or cold something is. Measured in degrees Celsius (°C).

Particle – A tiny amount of something. You can't see them with your eyes!

Melting – The process of a solid **heating** and changing into a liquid.

Evaporation – The process of a liquid **heating** and changing into a gas.

Condensation – The process of a gas **cooling** and changing into a liquid.

Freezing – The process of a liquid **cooling** and changing into a solid.

Precipitation – When water or snow fall from a cloud

Reversible change - A change that can be undone and redone.

SOLID

Stays the same shape
 Can be held in your hands
 Can be cut into a new shape

Examples – wood, metal, rock, ice

LIQUID

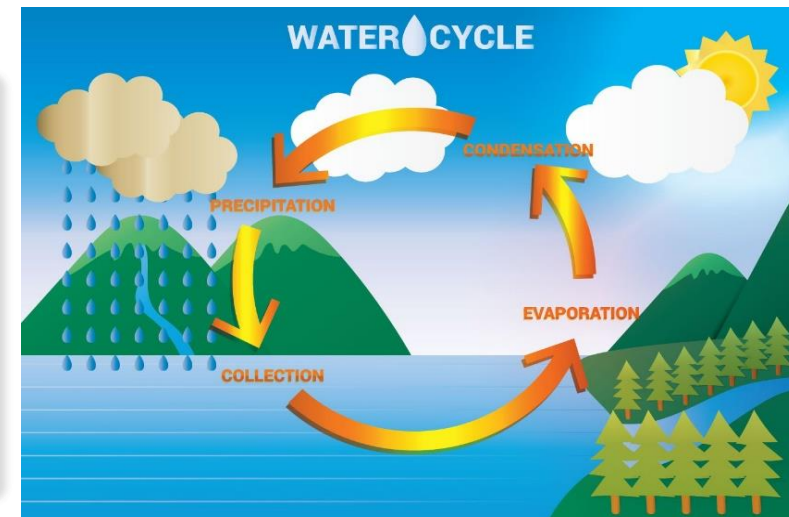
Flows and can be poured
 Changes shape to its container
 Volume never changes

Examples – water, juice, oil

GAS

Often invisible
 Always fills its container
 Shape & volume change

Examples – oxygen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide





Key vocabulary

settlement	A place where people live and establish a community.
urban	An area where a large amount of people live near to each other. Towns or cities.
rural	Countryside area where the population is spread thinly.
suburban	The outer parts of a city.

Things early settlers would have needed:

- Shelter
- Water
- Food
- Land
- Fuel

Things early settlers would have liked:

- Transport links
- Healthcare
- Electricity
- Materials
- Defence

Things early settlers would not have needed:

- Entertainment
- Shops

Types of land use:

- Retail – selling goods or services
- Leisure – people use this land for activities
- Housing – land used to build houses on
- Business – people set up businesses here
- Industrial – land used for manufacturing businesses
- Agricultural – land used to farm crops or animals

Stoke-on-Trent is a city



Settlement type	Description
Hamlet 	A small settlement without a church.
Village 	A group of houses in the countryside, sometimes with a church and small shop.
Town 	A place where there are lots of houses and shops. A town may have a local council that makes decisions for the people who live there.
City 	A city is a large urban area where lots of people live close to each other. There are often lots of shops and services in a city.



Art Knowledge Organiser – European Art

Anselm Kiefer – A German artist who uses many materials in his work. Most of his artwork is very, very big.



Key vocabulary

architect

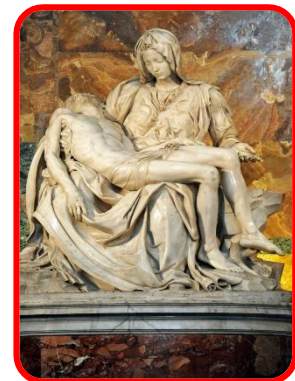
A person who designs buildings

sculpture

The art of making statues by carving, modelling or casting

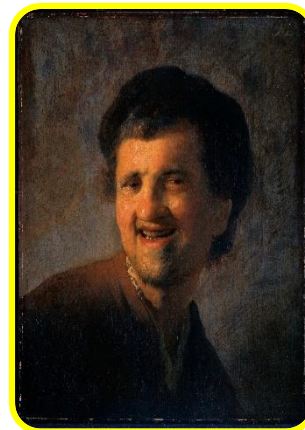
portrait

A picture of a person which usually shows the face.



Michelangelo – A famous Italian artists, best known for his sculptures and paintings of the human body.

Rembrandt – A Dutch artist who made prints. He best known for the portraits and Bible stories he painted.



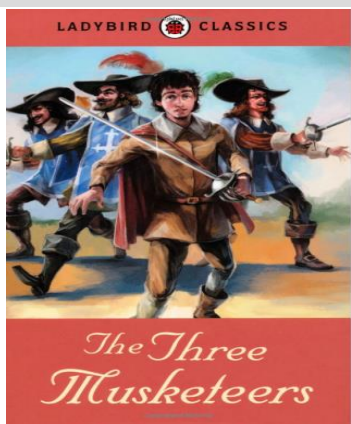
Le Corbusier – A Swiss architect, designer of furniture and painter. He designed buildings to make places better to live.



Coco Chanel – A French designer famous for making simple, easy to wear clothes for women.



Our class book this term is 'The Three Musketeers' by Alexandre Dumas.



Features of persuasive letter writing

- Sender's name and address
- Recipient's address
- Opening sentence to hook the reader and explain why you are writing
- Clearly states your opinion
- Facts and evidence are used to support your opinion
- Persuasive devices, connectives to link ideas and powerful adjectives are included
- A conclusion which summarises the main points of the letter

Key vocabulary & spellings

recipient	The person who is receiving something e.g. a letter.
Monsieur	Mr. in French.
Paris	The capital city of France.
musketeer	a member of the household troops of the French king in the 17th and 18th centuries.
cadet	A young trainee.
noble	Showing very fine qualities or of a very high birth or rank.
steed	A usually lively horse.
swordsman	A man who fights with a sword
horseman	A rider on a horse, usually a very skilled one.



Fronted adverbials

When, where or how something is done. They come at the start of a sentence and are always followed by a comma.

**E.G. In the morning,
Near the church,
Quickly,**

Persuasive language

- I think...
- For this reason...
- I am sure that...
- It is certain that...
- For instance...
- Without a doubt...
- Undoubtedly...



Fractions

proper fractions

The **numerator** is smaller than the denominator.

numerator $\frac{3}{5}$ denominator

improper fractions

The **numerator** is the same or bigger than the denominator.

numerator $\frac{5}{2}$ denominator

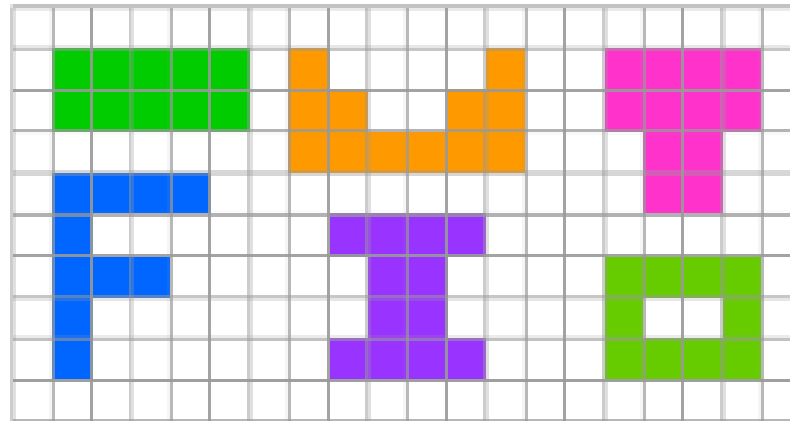
You can make equivalent fractions by multiplying or dividing the numerator and denominator by the same number.

$$\frac{1}{3} \xrightarrow{\times 2} \frac{2}{6} \xrightarrow{\times 2} \frac{4}{12} \xrightarrow{\times 2} \frac{8}{24} \xrightarrow{\times 2} \frac{16}{48}$$

Area

The area of a shape is how much space is taken up by a 2D shape or surface.

The squares are counted to find an area.



Multiplication Facts

11 times table

0 x 11 = 0
1 x 11 = 11
2 x 11 = 22
3 x 11 = 33
4 x 11 = 44
5 x 11 = 55
6 x 11 = 66
7 x 11 = 77
8 x 11 = 88
9 x 11 = 99
10 x 11 = 110
11 x 11 = 121
12 x 11 = 132

12 times table

0 x 12 = 0
1 x 12 = 12
2 x 12 = 24
3 x 12 = 36
4 x 12 = 48
5 x 12 = 60
6 x 12 = 72
7 x 12 = 84
8 x 12 = 96
9 x 12 = 108
10 x 12 = 120
11 x 12 = 132
12 x 12 = 144

Key Vocabulary

Fraction — A part of a whole

Numerator – Is shown on top of a line and represents the part of a whole

Denominator – Is shown underneath a line and is the whole.

Proper fraction – A fraction smaller than one whole

Improper fraction – A fraction equal to or larger than one whole

Equivalent fractions – Fractions with the same value

Area - The area of a shape is how much space is taken up by a 2D shape or surface.