



BRIDESTOWE PRIMARY SCHOOL

'With Respect and Ambition, We Flourish Together.'



Barn Owls Overview

Summer 1 - 2024

Dartmoor
Multi Academy
Trust

...everyone in our Trust.



	WC 15/04/24	WC 22/04/24	WC 29/04/24	WC 06/05/24	WC 13/05/24	WC 20/05/24
Book Club	 <p>Poems from the Second World War – Gaby Morgan</p>					
English	 <p>Night Mail – WH Auden – poetry , letters, diaries, leaflets</p>					
Maths Y5	Statistics		Shape, position and direction		Decimals	
Maths Y6	Statistics		Shape and Geometry			
Science	Physical and Chemical Changes How do particles behave?	What do particles in pure substances and mixtures look like?	What happens to particles during dissolving?	How can mixtures be separated?	How can we tell when a chemical reaction has taken place?	What happens to particles during burning?
PE	Tuesday and Thursday afternoons: Agility and Static Balance, Rounders					
PSHE	Growing independence and taking responsibility	Keeping myself healthy		Media awareness and safety	My community	
History	Middle East How was the kingdom of Israel established?	Why is the Middle East important to different religions?	What was the Ottoman Empire?	What events led to the Arab-Israeli war in 1948?	Why did Israel and Arab nations fight wars, and how did it change who controlled the area?	What is the situation with the Israeli-Palestinian conflict now?
RE	U2.4 GOSPEL: How to Christians decide how to live? 'What would Jesus do?'					
Art	Sketching and watercolour techniques					
Computing	Computing systems and networks: search engines					
Music	Songs of World War Two					
French	Describing what they wear to school in France			Getting ready for the return to school 'la rentrée'. Shopping phrases.		

Knowledge Organiser • Particles and Chemical Reactions • Year 6

Particle arrangement in solids, liquids and gases



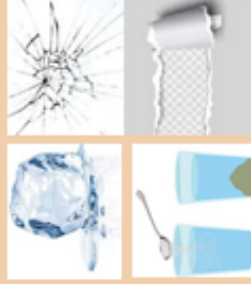
	Pure substances	Impure substances
Definition	Contain only one type of particle	Contain two or more types of particles
Examples	Pure water 24 carat gold	Tap water Rose gold White gold
Particle diagram		

Physical Changes

Physical changes take place when particles change arrangement

Examples:

1. Changing state
2. When two substances are mixed
3. When a substance or material is broken apart.

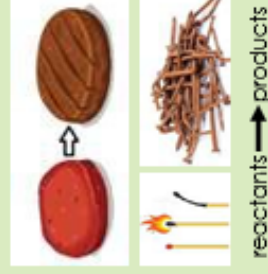


Chemical Change

Chemical change is when the particles that you begin with (reactants) turned into new particles (products)

Examples:

1. When something is burned
2. When food is cooked
3. When metal rusts



5 signs of a chemical reaction

1. Colour change



2. Smell



3. Change in Temp.



4. Precipitate formed



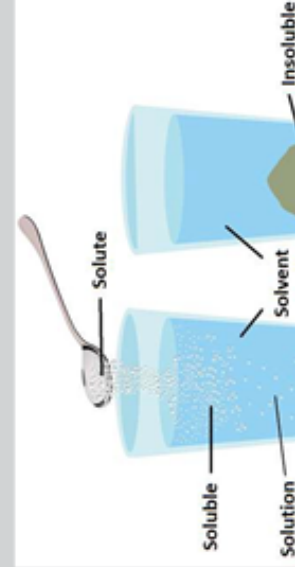
5. Bubbles produced



Depositing



Subliming





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Knowledge Organiser • Middle East • Year 5

Historical Note

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is one of the most controversial, contested and emotive subjects in history. It is ongoing, and there are very different narratives offered both by (and within) either 'side'. Presenting the history in any particular way, including on this knowledge organiser, is likely to be influenced by, and create, bias.

Countries in the Middle East

1	Egypt
2	Jordan
3	Lebanon
4	Oman
5	Saudi Arabia
6	Syria
7	Turkey
8	Gaza
9	UAE
10	Yemen
11	Israel
12	Palestine
13	Cyprus
14	Kuwait
15	Bahrain
16	Qatar
17	Iraq
18	Iran



Vocabulary

Gaza Strip	The area of land in the northwest of the country, given to Palestine and ruled by Hamas.
Nakba	Literally the 'catastrophe'. How Palestinians refer to the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war, where 700,000 Palestinians fled or were forced to leave their homes.
Palestinian National Authority (PNA)	The group of Palestinians designated to govern Gaza and some parts of the West Bank in 1994, following the Oslo accords.
Intifada	Literally 'shake off'. The Palestinian resistance to, and rebellion against, Israel occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)	Founded in 1964 to represent the Palestinian people and create the State of Palestine. Used violence and was considered a terrorist organisation by Israel and the US until 1993.
Zionism	The movement and belief that Judaism is a nation as well as a religion, and should have a homeland in what is now Israel.
Hamas	A fundamentalist Islamist organisation which rules Gaza. Regarded as a terrorist organisation by Israel, the US & the EU.
Israel	A country created in 1948 for Jewish people. Also a biblical Kingdom founded by the Hebrews fleeing Egypt.
Palestine	Geographical & historical area in the Middle East. Contains many holy sites including Jerusalem. Not an official country yet.
West Bank	The area of land in the east of Palestine, ruled by the PNA.

Knowledge Organiser • Middle East • Year 5

Timeline - Ancient History and the Middle East

12,000 BCE	First human settlement in small houses in pits across Jordan and Syria.
3500 BCE	Sumerians & Mesopotamians form the world's first major civilisations.
1250 BCE	Following Hebrew exodus from Egypt (led by Moses), the Kingdom of Israel is established in Canaan under King Saul, and then King David.
1041 BCE	Jerusalem designated the capital of the Kingdom of Israel.
50 CE	Christianity emerges and spreads across the region.
618 CE	Islam emerges after the prophet Muhammad travels to Medina in Saudi Arabia.
634	Following Muhammad's death, a series of Islamic conquests begin, and the Arab Empire begins to flourish.
759-1258	Baghdad becomes capital of Arab-Islamic empire; Middle East sees a period of economic, scientific and cultural success.
1189-1192	King Richard leads the Third Crusade, reconquering much of the Holy Land (Palestine) from Saladin but failing to capture Jerusalem.
1258	Mongols invade the Middle East ending the Arab-Islamic Empire.
1527-1918	Ottoman Empire extends through most of the Arab world.

Timeline - Recent History and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

1897	First Zionist congress: Led by Thomas Herzl, a new Zionist organisation proposed to create a nation for the Jewish people in Palestine.
1917	The Balfour Declaration: The British promised Jewish people a national home in Palestine. (They had secretly also promised Palestine to Meccans).
1918	British Rule: France and Britain divide control of the Middle East after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. Britain takes control of Palestine region.
1936	Immigration: Facilitated by the British, huge numbers of European Jews immigrate to Palestine. Palestinians revolt against their British rulers.
1947	UN Partition Plan: The United Nations proposes a partition of Palestine to create a nation for Jewish people. The League of Arab States reject the plan.
1948	First Arab-Israeli War: Israel declares itself an independent nation. It is invaded by neighboring Arab states and war breaks out. Israel wins the war, occupying more land than in the original UN plan. 700,000 Palestinians become refugees.
1967	The Six Day War: After Egypt mobilises troops, Israel goes to war with Egypt, Jordan & Syria, taking control of Sinai, the West Bank, Gaza and Golan Heights.
1987	First Intifada: Palestinians rebel against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by refusing to pay Israeli taxes and boycotting Israeli products. This sparked violence between Israel armed forces and Palestinian protestors.
1993	Oslo Accords: Secret talks lead to a peace process between Israel and Palestine.
1995	Second Intifada: Much more violent uprising against Israel, after an Israeli leader marched armed guards to a Muslim Holy site in Jerusalem.
2014	Operation Protective Edge: a military operation led by Israel against Hamas ruled Gaza Strip, which led to a seven-week conflict. Thousands killed.



Knowledge Organiser • What Would Jesus Do?

Vocabulary	
Disciple	learner
Gospel	Mean 'good news'. There are 4 gospels written by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
Prayer	A way of asking God for help.
Parables	Stories that Jesus told people that had a special message in them.
Centurion	An officer commanding a Roman century (army).
Capernaum	One of the main trading villages in Palestine
Evangelism	Preaching the gospel with the intention of sharing the message and teachings of Jesus Christ.
Religious testimony	To tell the story of how one became a Christian.

Focus Parables	
The Wise and Foolish Builders (Matthew 7:24-27)	Tells Christians about two men. One built his house on a rock the other on sand. When the bad weather came the house on the sand was washed away. Jesus told this story so that his followers could understand that when they build their life, they need good foundations and they are believing in God.
The Faith of the Centurion Luke 7:1-10.	Jesus entered Capernaum after speaking to the people, and a centurion's servant, who was close to death, needed healing. The centurion, displaying great faith, asked Jesus to heal his servant, and when Jesus marvelled at his faith, the servant was healed without Jesus even having to enter the centurion's house.
Jesus Heals a Man Born Blind John 9	Jesus heals a man who was born blind by making mud with saliva and putting it on the man's eyes. The Pharisees do not believe the man was really blind and question him and his parents, but the man insists that Jesus healed him and eventually worships Jesus when he believes he is the Son of Man.

Gospel	
Christian Aid	A Christian charity that people can donate to. The charity offers help and support when disasters happen.
Sermon on the Mount	This is a collection of teachings from Jesus where he tells people how they should live.

Forgiveness	
	Corrie Ten Boom and her family helped to hide Jewish people during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands and were later caught and sent to a concentration camp where her family died. After the war, Corrie travelled the world promoting forgiveness and reconciliation and forgave one of her former guards at a speech in Germany, despite initial struggles.
	Archbishop Desmond Tutu created the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in South Africa after the end of apartheid to help bring different groups together and investigate wrongdoings. As the leader of the TRC, he promoted forgiveness instead of revenge, and his work became an example for other countries.





Search engines

Algorithm	A sequence of instructions which, when followed, solve a problem.
Company logo	A symbol or motif, used to represent an organisation, so that it can be identified quickly and easily in a busy environment online or in the real world.
Data leak	When information is released without approval from the owner or creator.
Data privacy	The right to keep information private and away from those you do not wish to have access.
Fake news	False and inaccurate information that is shared in a convincing way, usually on social media and in websites.
Inaccurate information	When information is false and untrue. ⚠️
Index	A computer saves key information about previously searched results, to make this quicker next time they are accessed.
Keywords (internet)	A set of words used to define and produce an accurate search engine result.
Network	When more than one electronic device is connected in a network through the internet or a local connection in order to share files and information.
Online	When a person is accessing the internet through an electronic device.
Page rank	Web pages are sorted in an order to give the user the most suitable results at the top of the list, the first result could be considered rank one.
Search engine	A way for a user to search the internet's database of information.
TASK	Title, Author, Summary, Kids
Web crawler	A program that uses keywords to search the WWW in a logical and systematic way to find the most suitable results for the user.
Website	A series of web pages and other content, which can be discovered and read through an internet browser, that all belong to a single domain name. For example, Google. The main place where particular web pages can be viewed or accessed.
WWW	The acronym used to express the 'World Wide Web'. It is found at the beginning of website addresses e.g. www.kapowprimary.com

Key facts

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL https://www.kapowiverse.com. The page title is 'Kapowiverse'. A search bar contains the text 'Dinosaurs' and a 'Go' button. Below the search bar are navigation tabs for 'All', 'Images', 'Videos', and 'News'. The search results are as follows:

- Company Logo:** A link to <https://www.dino.earth> with the title 'Dino website' and a 'DINO' logo. The description says 'Watch and learn about different dinosaurs.' with sub-links for 'Dinosaurs', 'T-Rex', and 'Jurassic history'.
- Hyperlink:** A link to <https://www.dinosaurdirectory> with the title 'A-Z Dinosaur names library'. The description asks 'What can you learn about all of the dinosaurs from A-Z?' with sub-links for 'Dinosaur directory' and 'A-Z Dinosaurs'.
- Keywords:** A link to https://www.Jurassic_history with the title 'Jurassic time line'. The description asks 'How did dinosaurs become extinct? Explore all of the key dinosaur facts here!' with sub-links for 'Jurassic time line' and 'Dinosaurs'.
- Fake news:** A link to http://www.London_apatosaurus with the title 'Apatosaurus sightings'. The description says 'A sauropod herbivorous dinosaur has been captured in the centre of London city! Book your ticket for just £1,000 today!' with sub-links for 'Apatosaurus' and 'Dinosaur Sighting'.



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Kapow Primary

Year 6: Songs of World War 2

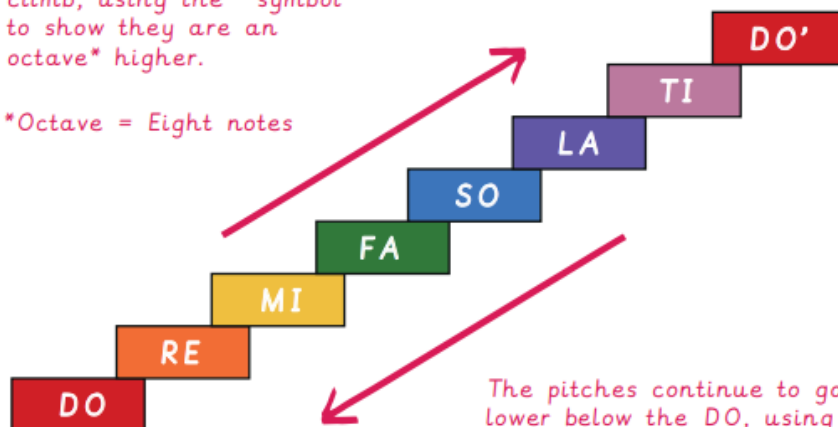
The songs of WW2 were often very sentimental. They were seen to offer hope and understanding to the feelings of those who were affected by the war effort.



Solfa ladder pitches

The pitches continue to climb, using the ' symbol to show they are an octave* higher.

*Octave = Eight notes



The pitches continue to go lower below the DO, using the , symbol to show they are an octave lower.

Vocabulary

Expression

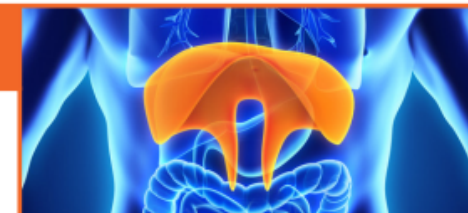
Playing or singing with a personal response to the music.

Dynamics

The volume of the notes. This often changes throughout a piece of music.

Diaphragm

A dome shaped muscle, which we use to control our breath when singing.



Melody

The combination of pitch and rhythm which forms a tune.

Melody line

The notes that make a melody.

Counter melody

A melody that can be sung to complement the existing melody. It uses harmony to make it sound good, but is different to harmony because it uses a different rhythm.

Pitch

How high or low a note sounds.

Score

A written form of a musical composition.

Graphic score

A way of writing down music on the page without using traditional staff notation, instead using symbols and images to represent the music.





Knowledge Organiser · Summer 1 · La rentrée



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Vous désirez ? What would you like ?

Je voudrais
(I would like)

s'il vous plait
(please)

Excusez-moi
(Excuse me)

Avez-vous?
(Do you have?)



un agenda (a diary)
un cahier (an exercise book)
un dictionnaire (a dictionary)
un livre (a book)
un stylo (a pen)
un taille crayon (a pencil sharpener)

blanc
bleu
gris
jaune
noir
orange
rose
rouge
vert
violet

une calculatrice (a calculator)
une colle (a glue stick)
une gomme (a rubber)
une règle (a ruler)
une trousse (a pencil case)

blanche
bleue
grise
jaune
noire
orange
rose
rouge
verte
violette

des crayons (some pencils)
des feutres (some felt tips)
des ciseaux (some scissors)

multicolores
blancs
bleus
gris
rouges vertes violettes

C'est tout ? (Is it everything ?)

Oui c'est tout. (Yes, it is all)
Non, je voudrais un livre. (No, I'd like a book)

Voilà. (Here you go)
Merci. (Thank you)

C'est combien? (Is it how much ?)

C'est 5 euros dix (It is 5 euros 10)



Au revoir (Goodby)