



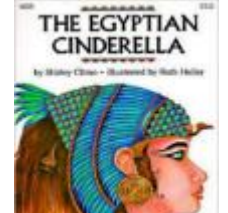

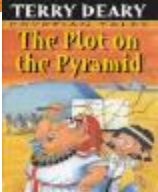


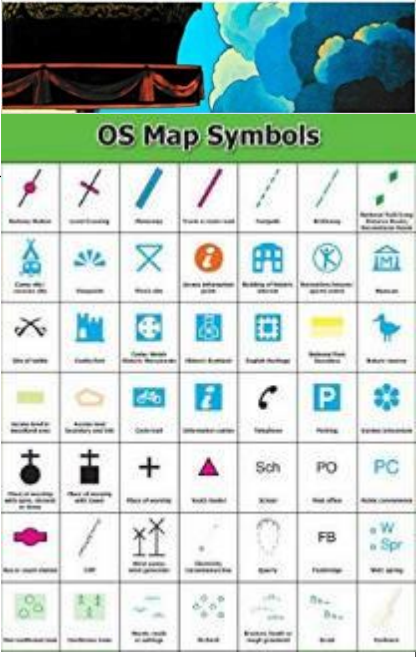


Year 5 Autumn Term Knowledge Mats

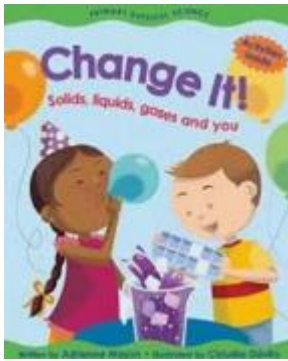

Ancient Egypt KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Egyptian Artefacts	
archaeologist	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.		<h2 style="text-align: center;">Sticky Egyptian knowledge</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over. <input type="checkbox"/> Tutankhamen was known as the boy king, famous because his tomb was found in 1922. <input type="checkbox"/> Egyptian men and women wore make-up. <input type="checkbox"/> The Egyptians were the first civilization to invent writing. 	scarab
pharaohs	The word pharaoh originally meant 'great house', but came to mean the person who resided in it.	sphinx		
tombs	Ancient Egypt is known for its magnificent and beautiful tombs. The most well known are within the pyramids in the Valley of the Kings.	death mask		
pyramid	A geometrical term that refers to part of the burial complexes for Egyptian pharaohs.	Exciting books		
hieroglyphs	The term hieroglyph refers to the fact that it is carving for sacred things, but hieroglyphs were also written on papyrus.			
vizier	The vizier in ancient Egypt was the most powerful position after that of king. A vizier was the equivalent of a modern day prime minister.			
scribe	A scribe recorded in writing the everyday life and extraordinary happenings in ancient Egypt.			
sarcophagus	Sarcophagus is a Greek word meaning flesh-eating and refers to the mummy case.			
mummy	Remains of a body found inside the carved and brilliantly painted burial case known as a sarcophagus.			
papyrus	An Egyptian plant whose reeds are slit and placed in layers in order to form a paper.			
scarab	Scarabs are amulets formed to look like the dung beetle, an animal associated, by the ancient Egyptians, with life, rebirth, and the sun god Re.			

Map Reading KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
Ordnance Survey	An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by mapping agency of the United Kingdom (UK).		<h3>Sticky Knowledge about Map Reading</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartography is the study of maps and map making. Someone who makes maps is called a cartographer. There are two norths: true north and magnetic north. True north is the direction of the geographic North Pole. Magnetic north is the direction the north end of a needle in a compass points. Throughout Medieval times in Europe most maps of the world, known as Mappae Mundi, were expensive to create by hand, so were used by royals and nobles as displays of wealth rather than for practical purposes. The map that's familiar to most of us is the Mercator projection, but it is also, full of distortions. North may be at the top of maps today, but that wasn't always the case. During the middle ages, most Western maps put east at the top instead.
symbol	Map symbols are used to represent real objects. Both shapes and colours can be used for symbols on maps.	 <p>OS Map Symbols</p>	
hemisphere	A hemisphere is formed by dividing the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the equator.		
latitude	The lines extending around the Earth horizontally are called lines of latitude.		
longitude	The lines extending around the Earth vertically are called lines of longitude.		
time zones	Time zones give specific areas on the earth a time of day that is earlier or later than the neighbouring time zones.		
grid reference	Numerical grid references consist of an even number of digits. Eastings are written before Northings.		
aerial photograph	Aerial photography is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated/direct-down position.		
Greenwich meridian	The prime meridian is the imaginary line that divides Earth into two equal parts: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere, often called the Greenwich meridian.		
tropics	The tropics are regions of the Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe.		

Year 5: Reversible and Irreversible Changes Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books		Sticky Knowledge about Reversible and Irreversible changes
solubility	Is a chemical property referring to the ability for a given substance, the solute, to dissolve in a solvent.	 	<p>Important facts to know by the end of the reversible and irreversible changes topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know what a reversible change means. • Know what an irreversible change means. • Give examples of reversible and irreversible changes. • Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution. • Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating 	<input type="checkbox"/> Irreversible changes, like burning, cannot be undone. Reversible changes, like melting and dissolving, can be changed back again.
conductivity	Conductivity defines a material's ability to conduct electricity.			<input type="checkbox"/> Mixtures can be separated out by methods like filtering and evaporating. A change is called irreversible if it cannot be changed back again.
transparency	In general, transparency is the quality of being easily seen through.			<input type="checkbox"/> Examples of reversible changes: Melting is when a solid converts into a liquid after heating. An example of melting is turning ice into water. Freezing is when a liquid converts into a solid.
thermal evaporation	Something that is thermal is hot, retains heat, or has a warming effect. Evaporation is the process of a substance in a liquid state changing to a gaseous state due to an increase in temperature and/or pressure.			<input type="checkbox"/> A cooked egg cannot be changed back to a raw egg again. Mixing substances can cause an irreversible change. For example, when vinegar and bicarbonate of soda are mixed, the mixture changes and lots of bubbles of carbon dioxide are made. Burning is an example of an irreversible change.
dissolve	To dissolve is defined as to become broken up or absorbed by something or to disappear into something else.			
bicarbonate of soda	A white water-soluble powder, used chiefly as an antacid, a fire extinguisher, and a leavening agent in baking.			
thermal	Something that is thermal is hot, retains heat, or has a warming effect.			
filtering	To filter a substance means to pass it through a device which is designed to remove certain particles contained within.			
melting	Melting is a physical process that results in the transition of a substance from a solid to a liquid.			
separate	Separate, part, and divide mean to break into parts or to keep apart.			