

Year 5 Knowledge Organiser

One World

We will explore the natural resources we find on our planet, how we use them and what we can do to conserve them and live in a more sustainable manner.

Prior Knowledge – Key Facts

Science

In KS1 children we taught to:

- identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials for particular uses.

In LKS2 pupils were taught to:

- compare and group materials together according to whether they are solid, liquids or gases.

Geography

- physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.
- human geography, including: settlements and land use.
- locate an area of Europe, North and South America, concentrating on environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.

Curriculum end Points

Geography

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and features studied.

Human and Physical Geography

- Describe and understand human geography including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of **natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.**

Locational Knowledge

- Locate the worlds countries using maps to focus on Europe, North and South America, concentrating on environmental regions , key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.

Science

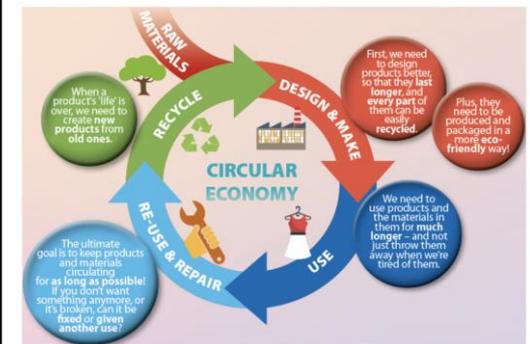
Properties and changes of materials

- Compare and group together everyday materials based on their properties.

Diagrams

Linear Economy

For most of the 21st century we have been using a linear economy. Simplified, it looks like this:



Vocabulary

biodegrade	decompose by biological, chemical or fungal means	natural resources	the planets reserves of minerals, land and other natural assets
crude oil	oil in its natural state form under the ground or sea	raw material	a basic material used in the production of goods
consumer	a person who purchases goods and services or uses/consumes something	reduce	make less of
disposable	intended to be thrown away after use	recycle	process waste by converting it into something new
energy from waste	the process of burning non-recycled materials at very high temperatures (850°C) to create electricity and potentially heat	renewable	a natural resource or source of energy that is not depleted by use, such as water, wind, or solar power
extract	remove or take out, especially by effort or force	reuse	use an item again and again
finite	cannot be readily replaced by natural means at a pace quick enough to keep up with consumption	synthetic fibres	textiles made from man-made fibres
landfill site	an area where waste is buried for disposal	textile	a type of cloth or woven fabric e.g. polyester, nylon, wool, acrylic, cotton
manufacture	make something on a large-scale using machinery	transport	to take or carry (people or goods) from one place to another by means of vehicle, aircraft or ship
marine litter	human created waste which has been deliberately or accidentally released into the sea, lake, ocean or waterway	upcycle	to reuse discarded objects or materials in such a way as to create a product for higher quality or value than the original
natural fibres	textiles made from natural fibres (plant or animal)	waste	any unwanted item