



Year 5 Forces: Sticky Knowledge Mat Spring 1



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Sticky Knowledge about Forces

Any kind of force is either a push or a pull.

Friction is when two objects rub against each other and one can slow down the other- there is resistance.

Gravity is the pulling force acting between Earth and a falling object. It is much stronger on Earth than on the moon.

Air resistance is the force on an object moving through the air. It can affect how fast or slow an object moves.

Water resistance is the force on objects floating on or moving through the water. It can affect how fast or slow an object moves.

Levers, gears and pulleys are mechanisms that allow a smaller force to have a greater effect in order to move a larger object.

Prior Knowledge (Year 3) • Compare how things move on different surfaces. • Know that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. • Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others. • Identify some magnetic materials. • Describe magnets as having two poles. • Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing

Subject Specific Vocabulary

friction	A force that is created when two surfaces try to move over each other
gravity	A force which tries to pull two objects towards each other or to the Earth
air resistance	Friction between air and another material.
water resistance	Friction between water and another material
mechanism	A piece of machinery which has moving parts that perform a function.
lever	A long rigid body which can move larger objects.
gear	Wheels with teeth that mesh together to turn another wheel.
pulley	A wheel on a fixed axle with a groove on the edge to guide a cable to lift heavy objects
Isaac Newton	Scientist who helped develop the theory of gravity.



Sticky Knowledge Mat Crime and Punishment Year 5 Spring 1



Exciting websites

- National Archives Crime and Punishment
- British library crime and punishment
- The Great Manchester police museum



Sticky Knowledge about Crime and Punishment

There have been many new crimes in the last century (due to advancements in technology), as well as crimes that have been present at other times.

Anglo-Saxons- People who were accused of crimes had to go to court and be tried for their crimes, just like in the courts today.

Tudors- Public executions were very common and the most common crimes were stealing and vagrancy (being homeless).

Victorians- They built the first prisons to prevent people from committing further crimes.

Modern detection- Nowadays there are many more ways to find criminals such as fingerprints, CCTV and DNA.

Prior knowledge

- Y4 Ancient Greeks – democracy and rights for criminals to vote.
- Y4 Romans –gladiators and punishment.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Crime	Is an act done by a person, which is against the laws of a country.
Punishment	A consequence imposed on an offender for wrongdoing.
Law	The system of rules which a particular country or community recognises
Judge	A person who is in charge of a trial in a court and decides how a person who is guilty of a crime should be punished.
Jury	A group of people who have been chosen to listen to all of the facts in a trial in a law court and decide whether the person is guilty or not guilty
Trial	A formal meeting in a law court, at which a judge and a jury listen to evidence and decide whether the person is guilty of the crime
Dick Turpin	An English Highwayman who made money through many criminal activities
Police Force	The first police force was introduced in 1829.
Detection	to discover or catch (a person) in the performance of some act: