

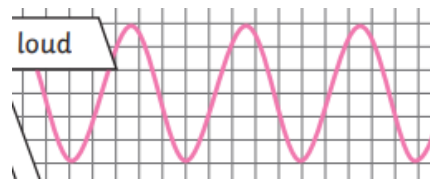
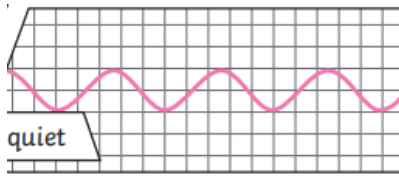


# Science

## Sound

### Knowledge End Points

- I can explain how sound is made by vibrations.
- I can explain how volume and pitch of sound are different.
- I can explain how to use materials to soundproof.



### THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- Sound is created by vibrations. The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration.
- Vibrations create sound waves that travel to our ears, allowing us to hear a sound.
- Pitch is a measure of how high or low a sound is. Faster vibrations = higher pitch. Slower vibrations = lower pitch.
- The harder you hit an object, the louder the sound.
- Volume is how loud or soft a sound is.
- Sounds get quieter when the distance from the sound source increases.
- Materials with air pockets can insulate against sound, creating soundproofing.

### Vocabulary

- decibels (dB)** – the units that sound is measured in
- ear canal** – the passage between the ear and the ear drum
- ear drum** – the thin skin within the ear that transmits vibrations to the middle ear
- frequency** – the number of times a sound wave vibrates in a second
- high pitch** – fast, high frequency vibrations give high pitched sounds
- low pitch** – slow, low frequency vibrations give low pitched sounds
- pitch** – the frequency of a note
- sound insulator** – a material that muffles sounds
- sound source** – the origin of a sound
- sound waves** – the vibrations produced by a sound source
- vibration** – the movement backwards and forwards of different sound producers



Use the knowledge to help you learn more and remember more.



# LKS2 Knowledge Organiser

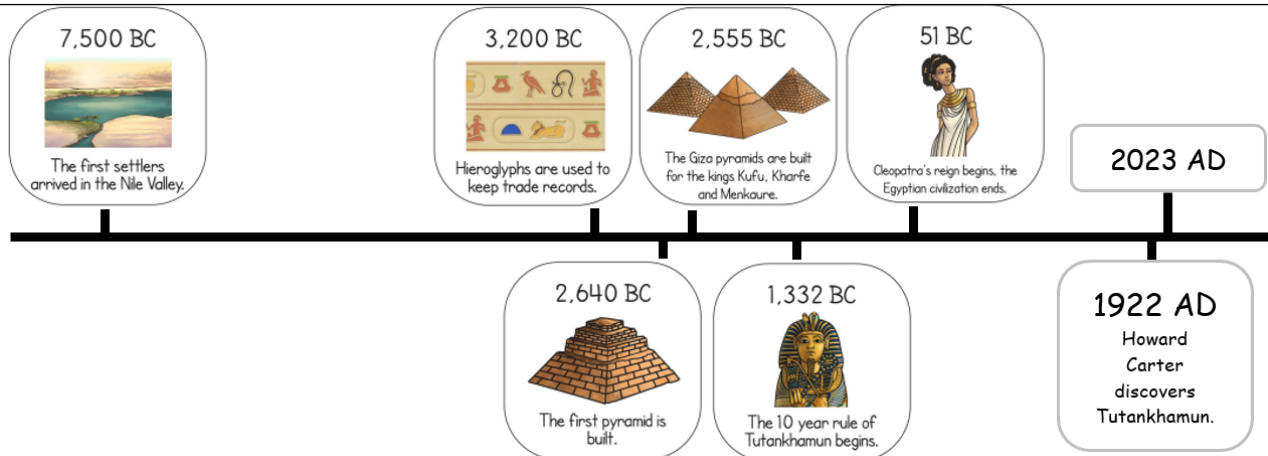


# History

## The Ancient Egyptians

### Knowledge End Points

- I can explain the importance of Ancient Egyptian beliefs – different Gods and the importance of mummification and the afterlife.
- I can recognise the legacy of the Ancient Egyptians – using sources such as artefacts, pyramids, museums.
- I can explain the importance of the River Nile in the past and today – farming and survival.



### THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- **Artefacts** such as pyramids, Tutankhamun's treasures and papyrus paintings, provide evidence of how people lived in ancient Egyptian times.
- The ancient Egyptians believed in several **gods and goddesses** such as Ra, Osiris, Isis, Horus and Thoth.
- They believed in an **afterlife**. After the death of a **pharaoh**, their bodies underwent the **mummification** process and were then buried in huge tombs called **pyramids**.
- The Pharaoh was at the top of the **hierarchical** system, followed by viziers, nobles, priests, soldiers, scribes, craftsmen, farmers, and then slaves.
- Howard Carter found the tomb of **King Tutankhamun** in the Valley of the Kings in 1922.
- Egyptians settled around the Nile due to the fertile soils (for growing crops) and its use for daily life such as fishing.
- The Ancient Egyptians invented the **irrigation** tool called a **shaduf** to water their crops.
- There were 3 different seasons linked to the Nile for farming: Akhet, Peret and Shemu.
- They grew various grains, vegetables and fruits.

### Vocabulary

- artefact** – an object made by a person that has historical interest. Eg artwork or tools.
- afterlife** – a life that some people believe begins when you die.
- pharaoh** – the people in charge or with the most power in ancient Egypt, similar to a king.
- mummification** – a process of treating a dead body in order to preserve it.
- pyramid** - giant burial tombs for the pharaohs.
- hierarchy** – a social structure with the most important people at the top.
- irrigation** – a way of getting water from the river to the crops growing in the fields.
- shaduf** – hand-operated device for lifting water,



Use the knowledge to help you learn more and remember more.



## RE

### Diversity within Hindu Dharma: Why is Diwali an important festival to Hindu's?

#### Knowledge End Points

I can retell the story of Diwali (Rama and Sita).

I can give an example of how Hindu's show that Diwali is a special time.

I can give an example of how Hindu's around the world might celebrate Diwali.



#### THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

Many British Hindus prefer the term Hindu Dharma for their religion (as opposed to Hinduism) as this term includes Dharma which is at the heart of the religion.

Rama and Sita epic is about the return of the deities of Rama and Sita to Ayodhya after their 14-year exile.

The Rama and Sita epic is an important story to Hindus celebrating Diwali because it represents the victory of good over evil/light over darkness.

Hindus may celebrate Diwali by creating rangoli patterns to represent happiness/positivity/liveliness in the home and/or to welcome the Lakshmi, Goddess of wealth and good luck.

Diwali can be celebrated differently around the world.

#### Vocabulary

**celebration** - A special time when people come together to have fun and remember something important or happy.

**Dharma** - Doing what is right, being kind, and making good choices. Living in a fair and caring way.

**Diwali** - Festival of Lights. It celebrates the victory of good over evil and light over darkness.

**Rama and Sita** - The hero and heroine of a famous Hindu story. Rama rescues Sita from the evil king Ravana, showing bravery, love, and goodness.

**Ramayan** - An ancient Hindu story that tells the adventures of Rama and Sita.

**rangoli** - Beautiful patterns made on the floor using coloured powders, rice, or flowers during Diwali to welcome guests and bring good luck.

**festival** - A special time of year when people celebrate something important with food, music, decorations, and traditions.

**deities** - Gods and goddesses that Hindus believe in and worship e.g. Lakshmi, Vishnu, and Shiva.



Use the knowledge to help you learn more and remember more.



# LKS2 Knowledge Organiser



## French

### Les animaux (Animals)

#### Knowledge End Points

- I can say and write up to 10 animal nouns in French with their correct article/determiner.
- I can understand, say and write 'I am' in French.
- I can put together a short sentence using an article/determiner, a noun and the verb 'Je suis' with up to 10 different animals.

**phonics**

sound in:  
**ch** • cheval 

sound in:  
**ou** • souris   
 • mouton 

sound in:  
**on** • cochon   
 • mouton 

sound in:  
**oi** • oiseau 

&  
**silent letters** There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 'd' is silent in the word 'canard'.

**grammar**

The difference between the 2 determiners for 'a/an' seen in this unit:

**un**      **une**

How and when to use the high-frequency irregular verb 'I am' in French:

**je suis**

*I am*

### THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF!



un cheval



une souris



un cochon



un lion



un lapin



un oiseau



un mouton



une vache



un singe



un canard

Use the knowledge to help you learn more and remember more.





# LKS2 Knowledge Organiser



## PSHE

### Celebrating differences

#### Knowledge End Points

- Know what it means to be a witness to bullying and that a witness can make the situation worse or better by what they do.
- Know that conflict is a normal part of relationships.
- Know that some words are used in hurtful ways and that this can have consequences.



#### THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

Families are important because they can give love, security and stability.

Families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from your family, but that you should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care.

Sometimes family members and friends don't get along. Disagreements are a normal part of relationships.

Healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.

Treat others with respect, as you should also expect to be treated this way.

Most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened.

Bullying is when someone repeatedly uses actions or words to hurt, intimidate or control another person on purpose.

#### Vocabulary

**Conflict** – a serious disagreement or argument.

**Solution** – solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation.

**Resolve** – to solve or end a problem.

**Witness** – a person who sees an event happen.

**Bystander** – a person who is present at an event or incident but does not take part.

**Consequences** – a result of something you have done.

**Hurtful** – causing upset to someone's feelings.

**Compliment** – kind words to someone that say something you like about them.



Use the knowledge to help you learn more and remember more.



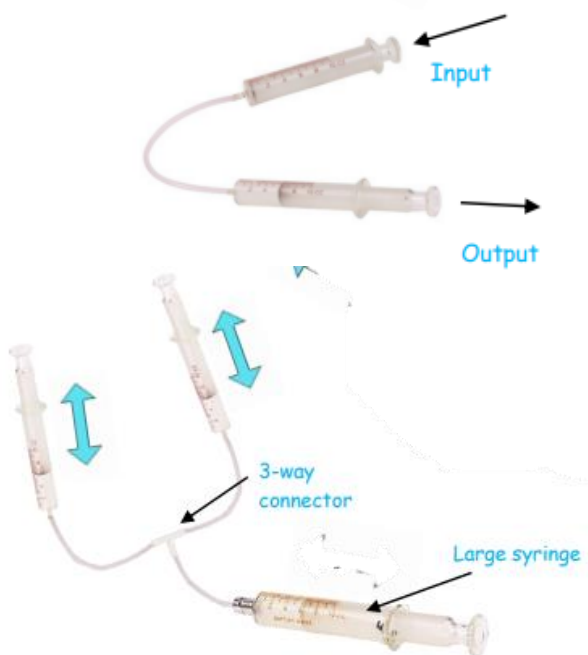


## DT

### Pneumatics – making a moving toy

#### Knowledge End Points

- I can understand how pneumatic systems work.
- I can explain that mechanisms are a system of parts that work together to create motion.
- I can create a pneumatic system to create a desired motion.



#### Vocabulary

**Compressed:** something that is squashed

**Input:** what goes into a system

**Output:** what comes out of a system

**pivot:** point where a lever turns

**Lever:** a beam which turns about a point

**Pneumatic:** A system that uses gas

**Pressure:** force used on an object

**Inflate:** filling something with air or gas

**Deflate:** removing air for an object to shrink

**Syringe:** a tube with a nozzle and plunger used to suck or blow air or liquids

**System:** related parts used to create an outcome

#### THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- Air can be compressed whereas, liquids can't.
- Pneumatics uses compressed air to make things move.
- When I press down on one part (input), the outcome is that another part moves.
- Examples of pneumatics in real life: Bike pump, ball pump, syringes and cranes.



Use the knowledge to help you learn more and remember more.