



LKS2 Knowledge Organiser



PSHE

Dreams and Goals

Knowledge End Points

- Know what an obstacle is and how they can hinder achievement
- Know how to take steps to overcome obstacles
- Know what dreams and ambitions are important to them

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

Having a dream, goal or aspiration is important because it keeps you motivated and gives you something to work towards.

Goals can be broken down into small steps to help achieve them.

It is normal to feel frustrated when faced with an obstacle.

Obstacles can help you learn and identify how to be better next time.

Imagining how it feels to achieve your dream can help you to keep motivated.

Working with others can help you achieve your own goals.

It is important to celebrate your own success and the success of others. These feelings can help you when faced with difficult challenges.

Focusing on your strengths and what you are good at can help you when working towards your dreams and goals.

Vocabulary

Challenge – something new and difficult.

Dream – a hope for the future.

Goal – something you want to complete.

Aspiration – something you would like to achieve.

Ambition – the desire to achieve a specific goal.

Motivation – the feeling that makes you want to do things and to keep going.

Perseverance – to keep going even when things are difficult.

Obstacle – something that gets in the way.

Enthusiasm – a strong feeling of excitement.



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





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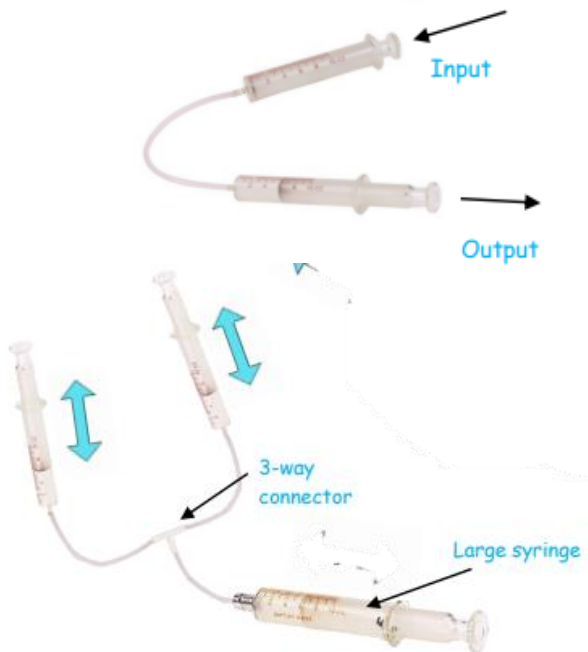


DT

Pneumatics

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.



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.

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



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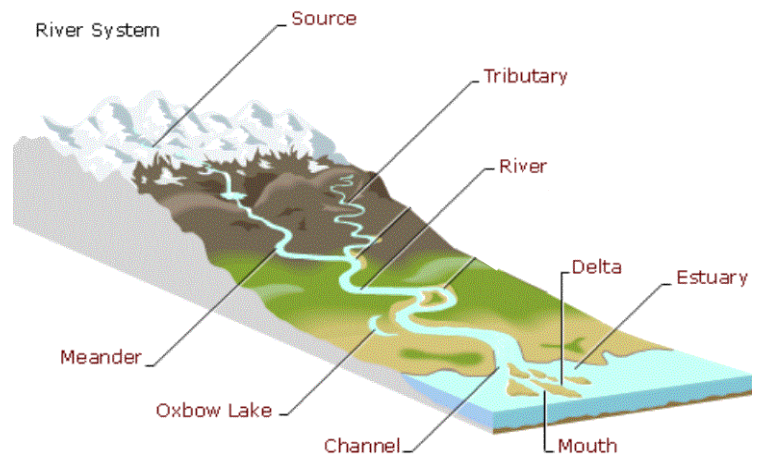
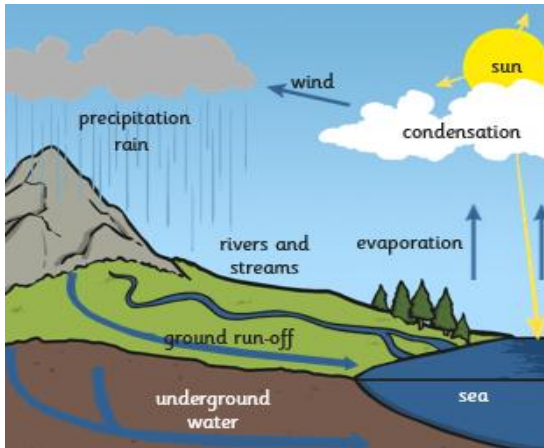


Geography

Wonderful Water

Knowledge End Points

- I can describe the water cycle.
- I can name and describe the main features of a river from source to mouth.
- I can discuss how land is used and how it changes over time.
- I can identify the physical features of Slade Brook.



THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- The **Water Cycle** is the continuous movement of water on the planet. The heat of the sun causes water to **evaporate**. Evaporated water rises. As it cools, it **condenses** (condensation) and when it becomes too heavy, it falls as rain or snow. This is known as **precipitation**.
- A **river** starts at the **source** in high ground. It journeys downhill to its **mouth** which could be another river or the sea.
- The River Severn is the UK's longest river and starts in the Cambrian Mountains. It has changed over time and is used in different ways.
- Slade Brook runs into the River Ise which runs into The River Nene which runs into the sea.
- Litter and plastic have an impact on our local environment as well as the planet. It harms wildlife and their habitats. Reducing our plastic use is important
- The River Yangtze, in China, is the longest river in Asia and the third longest river in the world. It is home to Yangtze River dolphins, Chinese giant salamanders, flying squirrels and red pandas.
- The River Amazon in South America is the largest river in the world. It is home to river dolphins, giant otters, caimans, anacondas and piranhas.

Vocabulary

- The Water Cycle** – the continuous movement of water on the planet
- evaporation** – when water is heated it turns into water vapour, a gas, and rises
- condensation** – when water vapour cools, it condenses back into a liquid (water droplets)
- precipitation** – when the water droplets in the air become too heavy, they fall as rain, sleet or snow
- river** – body of water that flows downhill in a channel
- source** – the start of the river on a hill or mountain
- mouth** – where a river ends – at the sea or another river.
- tributary** – a smaller river or stream that joins a bigger river
- erosion** – where a fast-flowing river breaks up stones and rocks
- deposition** – where the river deposits stones, mud and sand
- meander** – as a river erodes and deposits its load on the river banks, it forms twists and bends
- pollution** – a harmful or poisonous substance in the environment



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LKS2 Knowledge Organiser




French


Je Peux (I am able)

Knowledge End Points

- I can listen to ten popular verbs in French and understand what they mean in English.
- I can read, say and write up to ten popular verbs in French.
- I can use "je peux" followed by some/all of the ten popular verbs in spoken and written work.

phonics

sound in: **ch** • chanter 

sound in: **ou** • jouer d'un instrument 

&

silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 'x' is silent in the word 'peux'.

grammar






'Je peux' (I am able) is the first person conjugation of the verb 'pouvoir' (to be able). It is always followed an infinitive.






je peux
I am able...

In the negative form the structure is: 'Je ne peux pas'.

je ne peux pas
I am not able...

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF!

Français	English
je peux	I am able
je ne peux pas	I am not able
 danser	to dance
 chanter	to sing
 sauter	to jump
 cuisiner	to cook
 faire du vélo	to ride a bike

Français	English
 jouer d'un instrument	to play an instrument
 patiner	to ice-skate
 dessiner	to draw
 nager	to swim
 parler français	to speak French
et	and
mais	but

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LKS2 Knowledge Organiser



RE

How and Why are People welcomed into Different Communities?

Knowledge End Points

I can explain why the birth of a baby is important.

I can explain what Baptism is and why it is important to Christians.

I can give an example of how babies are welcomed into religious communities.



THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

Being part of a community is important to many people; it gives people a sense of identity. Some communities are religious in nature, whilst others are not.

People from different religious communities; Christians, Hindus, Muslim, Jewish and Humanists celebrate and welcome their babies in both similar and different ways.

Christian, Hindu and Humanists are similar because they hold a naming ceremony. Muslims whisper a special prayer to the baby and Jewish children when they reach 13 have a special ceremony at 13 called a Bar Mitzvah.

Christian babies are Baptised/Christened to welcome them to the church and to follow in God's ways. They are formally named.

Vocabulary

Community – a group of people who share the same place, religion, attitudes or interests.

Identity – who and what a person is.

Belonging – a feeling of security and support where you feel accepted and included by a group of people or a place.

Baptism – where a cross is drawn on a baby's head to welcome them into the Christian church and to follow God and are formally named.

Namkaran – a naming ceremony for Hindu newborn babies where they are blessed and formally given a name.

Call to Prayer – a special prayer called Adhan when a father whispers into the baby's right ear to show their faith.

Bar Mitzvah – this is a ceremony when a Jewish child of 13 becomes responsible as a religious adult.

Ceremony – a formal religious occasion or public occasion where a particular set of practices take place.



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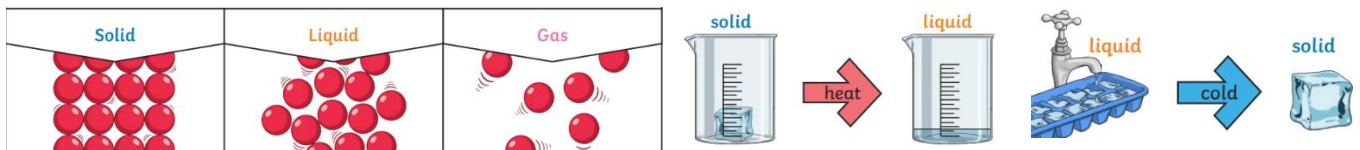


Science

States of matter

Knowledge End Points

- I can compare and groups materials based on whether they are solid, liquid or gas.
- I can measure the temperature at which materials change state.
- I can explain evaporation and condensation and link this to temperature.



THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- The three states of matter are: solids, liquid, and gas.
- Particles in a solid are close together and cannot move. They only vibrate.
- Particles in a liquid are close together but can move around each other easily.
- Particles in gas are spread out and can move around very quickly in all directions.
- When water and other liquids reach a certain temperature, they change state into a solid or gas. The temperatures these happen at are called boiling, melting or freezing point.
- If a solid is heated to its melting point, it changes to a liquid.
- Freezing occurs when the particles in a liquid begin to slow down as they get colder. As they slow down, they become a solid.
- Evaporation happens when water turns into water vapour.
- Condensation is when water vapour is cooled down and turns into water.
- Evaporation and condensation are key components of the water cycle.



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

Vocabulary

States of matter – materials can be in one of three states: solid, liquid or gas. Some materials can change from one state to another and back again when they are heated or cooled.

Solids – keeps its shape unless a force is applied.

Liquids – takes the shape of the container it is in and can flow. They have no fixed shape.

Gases – spreads out to fill a space and has mass. (weight).

Evaporation – when a liquid turns into gas (usually when heated).

Condensation – when gas turns back into a liquid (usually when cooled).

Precipitation – water that falls from the clouds as rain, snow or hail.

Temperature – how hot or cold something is, measured in degrees Celsius (°C).