



LKS2 Knowledge Organiser

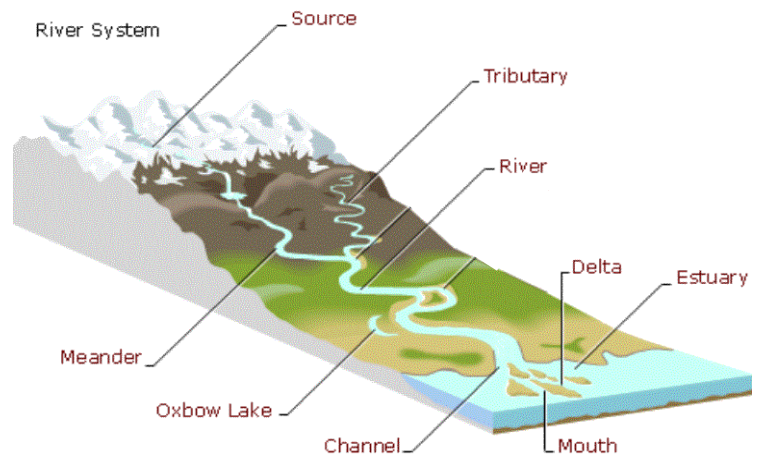
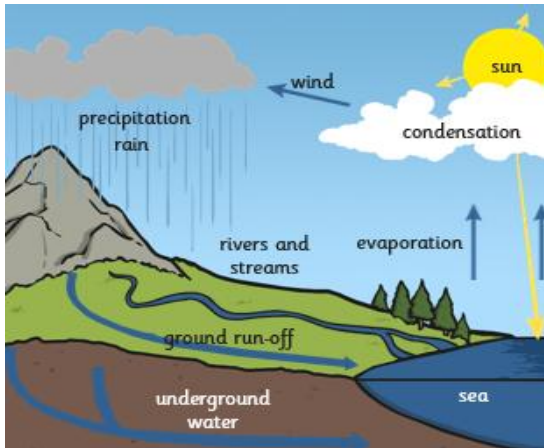


Geography

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



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



LKS2 Knowledge Organiser



French

Les Saisons (Seasons)

Knowledge End Points

- I can say the four seasons in French.
- I can say a short phrase about the weather in each season.
- I can say which is my favourite season in French.

phonics

sound in: **on** • saisons

sound in: **ou** • poussont

sound in: **oi** • oiseau

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 't' is silent in the words 'est' and 'et'. Both are pronounced similar to the English sound 'eh'.

vocabulary

The 4 seasons in French and key language associated with each season.

En hiver il neige.

In winter it snows.

How to link sentences together using the conjunction 'et' (and).

En hiver il neige et il fait froid.

In winter it snows and it is cold.

grammar

Nouns in French can be masculine or feminine and singular or plural. This means that in French they will have different determiners for the English word 'the'.

le

la

l'

Singular determiner 'the'. ('La' was not seen in this unit.)

les

Plural determiner 'the'.

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF!

	French	English
	les saisons	the seasons
	l'hiver	winter
	le printemps	spring
	l'été	summer
	l'automne	autumn
	En hiver	In winter
	Au printemps	In spring
	En été	In summer
	En automne	In autumn

	French	English
	Il neige.	It snows.
	Les fleurs poussent.	The flowers grow.
	Les oiseaux chantent.	The birds sing.
	Il y a du soleil.	It is sunny.
	Il fait chaud.	It is warm.
	Les arbres perdent leurs feuilles.	The trees lose their leaves.
	Quelle est ta saison préférée ?	Which is your favourite season?
	Ma saison préférée est...	My favourite season is...
	et	and

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LKS2 Knowledge Organiser



PSHE

Healthy Me

Knowledge End Points

- Know how exercise affects the body.
- Know when something feels safe or unsafe.
- Know that there are things, people or places that can be dangerous.

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

The food you eat will affect your health.

Your body needs the right number of calories to stay healthy.

A balanced diet is where you eat a variety of foods for health and energy.

Fat and sugar are good for the body in moderation.

Bodies are complex and need taking care of. Your heart and lungs are vital organs that need to be looked after.

Exercise is important because it helps your body to stay healthy.

Legal drugs can be taken to make you better, but some are illegal and very dangerous. Safe drugs or medicine are prescribed or given by a trusted adult and will have clear instructions to follow.

Our bodies are smart and will give us warning signs to tell us when something doesn't feel safe.

If something doesn't feel safe you can stop, think and assess before reacting.

Vocabulary

Exercise – an activity that uses physical effort.

Healthy – taking care of your body and mind so you feel good.

Calories – the amount of energy in food or drink.

Diet – what you eat and drink.

Drugs – a chemical that changes the way you feel.

Strategies – a plan used to achieve something.

Lungs – the organs in your body that are used for breathing.

Heart – the organ that pumps the blood around your body.

Unsafe – something that is not safe and dangerous.



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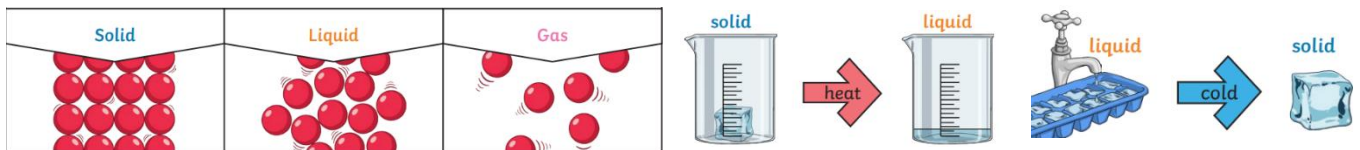


Science

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).



LKS2 Knowledge Organiser



RE

Why is Jesus a special person to some religious people?

How might this help Christians to lead a good life?

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

Knowledge End Points

I can explain who Jesus was.

I can give an example of something Christians have learnt from Jesus' teachings.

I can give an example of how Christians can lead a good life.



THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- o Jesus Christ is a very important and special person in Christianity because Christians believe he was sent by God to teach people how to live and to show God's love.
- o The Christian belief in the Holy Trinity teaches that there is one God who is understood as three persons: the Father, the Son (Jesus) and the Holy Spirit.
- o In the Bible, Jesus is shown as a teacher who used stories and actions to show people how to live good, kind and fair lives.
- o The Parable of the Good Samaritan teaches that people should help others, even if they are different from us or not our friends.
- o When Jesus said "Love your neighbour," he meant that people should care for and respect everyone, not just those who live near them or are similar to them.
- o Important Christian teachings, including the Ten Commandments.
- o Jesus showed compassion by forgiving people, welcoming those who were treated unfairly, and helping those who were sick or in need.
- o In Islam, Jesus is known as Isa and is respected as a Prophet and Messenger of God.
- o Christians and Muslims share some beliefs about Jesus, such as believing he performed miracles, but they also have important differences, including Christians believing he is the Son of God while Muslims do not.
- o Many Christians today try to follow Jesus' teachings by forgiving others, giving to charity, helping people in need and choosing kindness.
- o Religious teachings can help guide people's actions and choices, and different people may have their own ideas about what makes a "good life."

Vocabulary

- **Jesus Christ / Isa (Easa in Arabic)** – a very important person in Christianity and Islam.
- **God** – The creator of the world, who many people believe made everything and cares for all people.
- **Prophet** – A person chosen by God to deliver God's message and teach people how to live.
- **Teacher** – Someone who helps others learn and understand new ideas.
- **Parable** – A short story that teaches an important lesson.
- **Miracle** – An amazing event that believers think can only happen because of God's power.
- **Holy Trinity** – The Christian belief that there is one God who is known in three persons: Father, Son (Jesus) and Holy Spirit.

