



# Science

















## Electricity

### Knowledge End Points

- I can explain how the voltage of cells in a circuit affect lamps and buzzers.
- I can compare and give reasons for variations in how components function.
- I can use accurate symbols when I draw a simple circuit diagram.

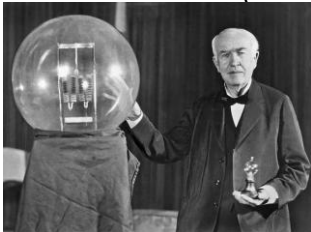
### THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

Recognised component symbols

		Bulb		Closed switch	
		Cell		Buzzer	
		Battery		Motor	
		Open switch		Wire	

- Electrical circuits and their components can be drawn using universally recognised symbols.
- In a series circuit, the current is the same everywhere. The voltage of the battery is shared between the components.
- A circuit must be complete, and have a power source.
- Metal conducts electricity.

Thomas Edison (1847-1931)



Edison invented a bulb that burnt brightly for 600 hours: a device we still use in our homes today.



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

### Vocabulary

**component** – a part or element of a larger whole, especially a part of a machine or vehicle.

**appliance** – a device or piece of equipment designed to perform a specific task.

**conductor** - are the materials or substances which allow electricity to flow through.

**current** – is the rate at which electrons flow past a point in a complete electrical circuit.

**insulator** – material which does not easily allow heat and/or electricity to pass through it.

**voltage** – the force / pressure from a power source that pushes electricity through a wire.

**fuse** – a safety device that protects an electric circuit from becoming overloaded.

**conduit** – a tube which houses electrical wires.

**generator** – a device that converts coal, oil, natural gas, wind, water, nuclear reactions into electricity.



# UKS2 Knowledge Organiser



## Geography

### Extreme Environments

#### Knowledge End Points

- I can explain why volcanoes erupt.
- I can explain how earthquakes and tsunamis are created and the impact they have on human population.
- I can explain how and why different countries support each other.

#### THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

Biomes are areas of the planet with similar **climates, landscapes, animals** and **plants**. What lives in each biome depends on:

- how **warm** or **cold** it is
- how **dry** or **wet** it is
- how fertile the **soil** is

There are 7 main biomes on Earth: rainforest, savannah, desert, temperate forest, grassland, tundra, taiga forest

The location of biomes does link to the location of the Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle.

The Earth is made up of different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.

The Earth's surface is called the crust. It is made up of different rocky sections called tectonic plates, which fit together like a puzzle covering earth.

Tectonic plates are located all over the world. They cover the Earth's inner layers and act as a sort of shell below the ground and the sea.

The plates that are below the continents (land) are known as continental plates. The plates that are covered by the ocean are called oceanic plates. These are thinner and heavier.

There are seven major tectonic plates that cover most of the Earth and have an area of more than 20 million km<sup>2</sup>. These are the African, Antarctic, Eurasian, North American, South American, Indo-Australian, and Pacific Plates.

Tectonic plates move at a rate of only a few centimetres per year, when they collide with force it can have a huge effect on our planet.

As the plates bump into each other's, it causes a lot of movement and friction. This can result in the creation of mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis.

There is one place on Earth where volcanoes are most common, known as The Ring of Fire. It's a horse-shoe shaped line located around the edge of the Pacific Ocean. The Ring of Fire is home to at least 452 volcanoes, which is around 75% of all volcanoes on the planet. around 90% of the world's earthquakes.



Above left to right: Ring of Fire, map to show where the earthquake hotspots on Earth are.

#### Vocabulary

**Geography** – investigating, comparing and asking questions about environments.

**Biome** – a large naturally occurring community of wildlife (plants and animals) occupying a major habitat.

**Ecosystem** – a biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.

**Hurricane** – a storm with a violent wind, in particular a tropical cyclone in the Caribbean

**Cyclone** – a system of winds rotating with an anticlockwise (northern hemisphere) or clockwise (southern hemisphere) circulation.

**Typhoon** – a tropical storm in the region of the Indian or western Pacific oceans.

**Dormant Volcano** – a temporarily inactive volcano.

**Tectonic Plates** – Large, moving pieces of the Earth's outer layer.

**Tsunami** – a long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance.

The edges of tectonic plates are called 'plate boundaries', which are made up of faults. These faults are where most of the world's earthquakes occur.

Earthquakes don't just happen on continental plates. They can also occur when oceanic plates collide and the heavier plate gets stuck beneath the lighter plate. Eventually, the tension causes the heavier plate to release, causing an earthquake beneath the ocean floor. This then produces a tsunami.



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



# UKS2 Knowledge Organiser

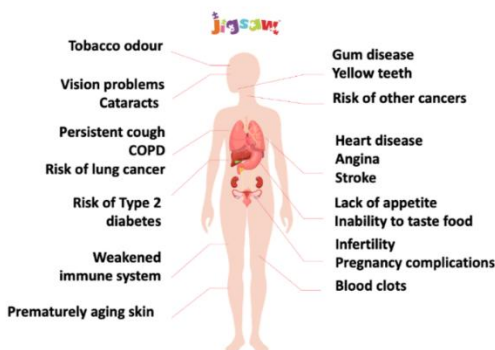


## PSHE

### Healthy Me

#### Knowledge End Points

- Know basic emergency procedures, including the recovery position.
- Know how to get help in emergency situations.
- Know that the media, social media and celebrity culture promotes certain body types.
- Know the different roles food can play in people's lives and know that people can develop eating problems/disorders related to body image pressure.



#### Vocabulary

**Healthy** – achieving a balance of physical, mental and social well-being to keep the body and mind working at its best.

**Informed decision** – a choice made based on having collected information, thought about the risks and benefits, and thought about the consequences.

**Influence** – the power or ability to affect someone's opinions, decisions, or behaviour.

**Body image** – how you perceive, think and feel about your own physical appearance (what you look like).

**Self-respect** – valuing yourself, recognising your own worth, and treating yourself with care.

**Lifestyle** – the way a person lives, including their habits, behaviours, and choices, such as what they eat, how much they exercise, and how they spend their time.

**Pressure** – feeling influenced, persuaded, or pushed by friends, classmates, or other people to think, act, or behave a certain way to fit in.

**Risk** – the chance or likelihood that a hazard will cause injury, damage, or an unwanted consequence.

#### THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- Smoking and vaping are linked to health risks that can affect the lungs, liver and heart. If I am aware of these risks and understand the affects I can make informed decisions about smoking and vaping.
- Alcohol can be misused and this can cause health risks that can affect the body, but it can also include other risks such as antisocial behaviour.
- You may experience pressure to smoke, vape or misuse alcohol, for this reason this unit will inform you of strategies you can use you recognise and resist such pressure.
- In an emergency it is important to stay calm and get help quickly. You need to take action to make the situation safe, this could include putting someone in the recovery position, and then you need to call 999 for help.
- Social media, media and celebrity culture promote certain body types that are not always healthy. This can lead to negative thoughts about my own body image and cause pressures on me. It is important to make informed decisions about food and exercise to ensure I maintain a healthy body and lifestyle.
- A positive body image of myself is important to keep myself mentally healthy, motivated and valued.
- It is my responsibility to accept and respect my own body and maintain a healthy and happy lifestyle.



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





## RE

### 5.3 Is Easter a commemoration or a celebration for Christians?



#### Knowledge End Points

1. I can name one thing that makes Holy Week special for Christians.
2. I can explain how Christians around the world celebrate Easter.
3. I can explain Jesus' sacrifice is important to Christians.

#### THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- Easter is the most important Christian festival. It remembers the events of **Holy Week**, when Jesus entered Jerusalem, shared the **Last Supper**, was arrested, and died on the cross on **Good Friday**. Christians treat this as a serious and thoughtful time.
- On **Easter Sunday**, Christians celebrate because they believe Jesus rose from the dead. This gives them hope of **salvation**, meaning life with God forever. Christians believe they can move towards salvation by having faith, doing good deeds, following God's teachings or accepting God's grace.
- Easter is both a **commemoration** of Jesus' death and a **celebration** of his resurrection.

#### Vocabulary

**Commemoration** – Remembering and honouring an important person or event.

**Grace** – God's unconditional love and kindness, freely given to everyone.

**Holy Week** – The special week before Easter that remembers the last days of Jesus' life.

**Sacrifice** – Giving up something important to help others.

**Salvation** – Christians believe this means being saved from sin and having eternal life with God.

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





# UKS2 Knowledge Organiser



## French

### Chez Moi (My Home)

#### Knowledge End Points

- I can say and write in French what type of home I live in.
- I can say what room we have and do not have at home using the key structure chez moi il y a... and chez moi il n'y a pas de/d'...
- I can use the conjunction et to link two sentences together.

**phonics**

sound in:  
• **e** appartement 

sound in:  
• **eau** bureau 

&

**silent letters**

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'dans' and 'mais'. The 't' is also silent in the conjunction 'et'. Pronounced almost like the English sound 'leh'.

**elision**

Elision is a type of contraction. The last letter of a word is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. It is attached to the word that follows beginning with a vowel, so je becomes j' as in j'habite as the 'h muet' in habite acts like a vowel.

**grammar**

To fully understand the role of gender in the choice of determiners:

**un salon**  **une cuisine** 

Singular determiner 'a' for masculine nouns      Singular determiner 'a' for feminine nouns

To understand better how to use the negative in French:




**Chez moi, il y a un salon.**       **Chez moi, il n'y a pas de salon.** 

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

**j'habite**

I live

### THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF!

French	English
Où habites-tu ?	Where do you live?
J'habite dans...	I live in...
 une maison	a house
 un appartement	an apartment
 en ville	in town
 à la campagne	in the countryside
 à la montagne	in the mountains
 au bord de la mer	by the sea
 dans un village	in a village
Chez moi il y a...	In my home there is... / there are...
Chez moi il n'y a pas de...	In my home there is not... / there are no...

French	English
 une cuisine	a kitchen
 une salle à manger	a dining room
 une salle de bains	a bathroom
 une chambre	a bedroom
 une buanderie	a utility room
 un sous-sol	a basement
 un bureau	an office / a study
 un salon	a living room
 un garage	a garage
 un jardin	a garden
et	and
mais	but

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

