



Science

Living things and their habitats

Knowledge End Points

- I can describe how living things are classified into groups.
- I can give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.
- I am able to understand what a microorganism is.



THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- Carl Linnaeus classified living things by their physical characteristics.
- Living things can be classified into plants, animals and fungi/micro-organisms.
- Vertebrates have a backbone, invertebrates do not.
- Some invertebrates have a hard exoskeleton, others do not.
- Micro-organisms are very tiny living things that can be found all around us.
- Some micro-organisms can be helpful to humans, others are harmful.

Vocabulary

characteristics – the features of an animal or plant

fungi – a group of spore producing organisms

micro-organism – a tiny living thing, usually too small to see with the naked eye

mammals – warm-blooded vertebrates

amphibians – cold-blooded vertebrates

vertebrates – animals with a backbone

invertebrates – animals without a backbone

mould – a dust-like formation of fungus



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



UKS2 Knowledge Organiser

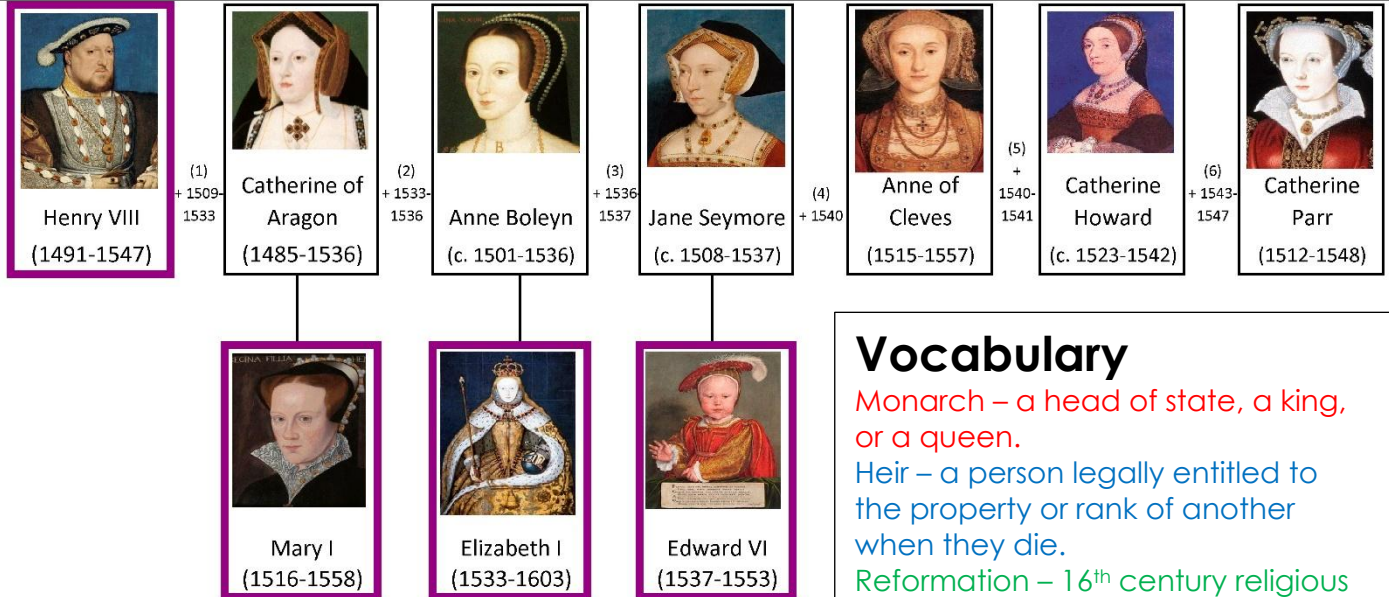


History

Tudors

Knowledge End Points

- I know the key monarchs of the Tudor period.
- I can explain why Henry VIII was such a significant historical figure: marriage, divorce, religion.
- I can name Henry's six wives.



Vocabulary

Monarch – a head of state, a king, or a queen.

Heir – a person legally entitled to the property or rank of another when they die.

Reformation – 16th century religious revolt which separated Christians into Catholics and Protestants.

Catholic – A Christian of the Roman Catholic faith who believes the pope has authority.

Protestant – A Christian separate to the Roman Catholic church who rejects the pope.

Christian – A person who believes in Jesus Christ and follows his teachings.

Dissolution – To end a legal agreement or official organisation.

Monastery – a building where monks live and worship.

Divorce – A legal and official end to a marriage.

Primogeniture – the right of the first-born son to inherit all their family's property and status.

Betrothed – a person that someone has promised to marry or has been promised to a person.

Annulled – has no legal existence.

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF!

- The Tudor era began in 1485 when Henry Tudor defeated Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth. He was crowned Henry VII (1485-1603) the first King of the Tudor dynasty.
- The monarchs of the Tudor period; Henry VII (1485-1603), Henry VIII (1509-1547), Edward VI (1547-1553), Lady Jane Grey (1553), Mary I (1553-1558) and Elizabeth I (1558-1603).
- The most significant changes occurred during Henry VIII's reign. The Reformation changed England from a Catholic country into a Protestant country. (Dissolution of the monasteries 1536-1540) Forming the Church of England.
- The Tudor period saw the gradual evolution of a medieval army into a larger firearm-wielding force supported by powerful ships and formidable gun forts to protect the country from invasion.
- Elizabeth I reign was viewed as 'The Golden Age.'

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





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Art

3D and Sculpture - Interactive Installation

Knowledge End Points

I can explain what installation art is.

I can identify similarities and differences between art installations.

I can communicate an idea or message through my choice of space, materials and arrangement in my art installation.



THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- Installation art is varied but aims to transform a specific space.
- Everyday objects can be used in an installation, and these can be placed in unusual and unexpected places.
- Installation art allows the artist to share their ideas in a 3D environment.
- Lighting, sound and special effects can be used to enhance the installation.

Vocabulary

installation art – large scale mixed media, temporary constructions.

mixed media – different materials are used on the same piece of artwork.

3 dimensional – something that has length, width and depth.

performance art – art that is performed in a public place.



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



UKS2 Knowledge Organiser

French



A L'école (At School)

Knowledge End Points

- I can listen to and repeat the vocabulary for school subjects.
- I can say what subjects I like and dislike at school.
- I can start to tell the time by the hour and ask the time in French.

phonics

sound in:

- **qu** informatique
- **qu** musique

sound in:

- **ç** français

sound in:

- **an** amusant
- **an** intéressant

sound in:

- **en** sciences

& silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'aimes' and the 'x' is silent in the word 'ennuyeux'.

vocabulary

The nouns and determiners for 10 subjects:

The 7 days of the week in French:

Mon Tues Wed Thurs Fri Sat Sun

J'étudie le français à neuf heures.

Language to describe what subjects I like/do not like and why:

J'adore le français parce que c'est amusant.

I love French because it is fun.

grammar

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

le français *Singular determiner 'the' for masculine nouns.*

la musique *Singular determiner 'the' for feminine nouns.*

les sciences *Plural determiner 'the' for plural nouns.*

The 1st person conjugation of the verb 'étudier' (to study)

J'étudie le français. *I study French.*

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF!

French	English	French	English	French	English
à l'école	at school	Non, je n'aime pas ...	No, I do not like ...	car	because
le français	French	Non, je déteste ...	No, I hate ...	et	and
l'anglais	English	J'aime ...	I like ...	c'est...	it is...
le dessin	art	J'adore ...	I love ...	cependant	however
le sport	P.E	Je n'aime pas ...	I do not like ...	mais	but
la musique	music	Je déteste ...	I hate ...	Quelle est ta matière préférée ?	What is your favourite subject?
la géographie	geography	amusant	fun	Ma matière préférée c'est...	My favourite subject is...
l'histoire	history	utile	useful		
les maths	maths	intéressant	interesting		
les sciences	science	facile	easy		
l'informatique	ICT	ennuyeux	boring		
Est-ce que tu aimes...?	Do you like...?	difficile	difficult		
Oui, j'aime ...	Yes, I like ...	inutile	pointless		
Oui, j'adore ...	Yes, I love ...	parce que	because		



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



RE

5.6 What do different people believe about what happens when you die? How might this impact the way they live?



Knowledge End Points

I can explain what a belief is.

I can give an example of what one religion believes happens when you die.

I give an example of how beliefs about life after death are similar or different.

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- A belief is something people think is true, even if it cannot be proven.
- Different religions have different ideas about what happens when you die, such as heaven, judgement, or rebirth.
- For many religions, people believe they are judged on their actions, which affects what happens after death.
- These beliefs often encourage people to live good lives, such as being kind, helping others, and following rules.
- Some people (such as Humanists) believe there is no afterlife, so they focus on making the most of life now.

Vocabulary

Afterlife – what happens after death

Judgement – being assessed for how you lived

Heaven/Paradise – a place/state of reward and happiness

Hell – a place/state of punishment or suffering

Reincarnation – being reborn after death

Karma – actions affecting future outcomes

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

