



UKS2 Knowledge Organiser

RE



Are sciences and religion in conflict when it comes to creation?



Knowledge End Points

- I can explain different beliefs about how the universe began.
- I can explain how Christians may interpret Genesis in different ways.
- I can describe how scientists use evidence to develop explanations.
- I can explain why some people think science and religion are compatible.
- I can give my own reasoned view about whether science and religion are in conflict.

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- Christians have different views about Genesis; some believe it is a literal account, whilst many view it as symbolic.
- Most Christians believe that Genesis teaches that God created everything.
- Scientists develop explanations through observation, testing and evidence.
- The Big Bang Theory is the main scientific explanation for the origin of the universe.
- Some people believe science and religion are in conflict because they give different explanations of creation.
- Many religious people believe science explains how the universe began, whilst religion helps explain why it exists.
- Some scientists are religious and believe science and faith can work together.
- Different worldviews lead people to different conclusions about the origins of the universe.

Vocabulary

Genesis – The first book of the Bible, containing the creation story.

Creation – The idea of how the universe and life began.

Universe – Everything that exists, including space, stars, planets and galaxies.

Evidence – Facts, observations or information used to support an idea or explanation.

Theory – A scientific explanation that is supported by evidence.

Big Bang Theory – The scientific theory that the universe began from an extremely hot and dense point and expanded over time.

Literal – Taking a text as completely factual and historically true.

Symbolic – Understanding a text as teaching deeper meanings rather than being a factual account.



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



UKS2 Knowledge Organiser

French



La Date (The Date)

Knowledge End Points

- I say days of the week, months of the year and numbers 1 to 31 in French.
- I can ask and answer what the date is.
- I can ask and answer 'when is your birthday?'

phonics

sound in:
• é février
• é décembre

sound in:
• eux deux

silent letters

Some letters in French are not pronounced; they are silent. For example, the silent 't' at the end of 'est' and 'juillet'.

grammar

Days of the week and months of the year do not have capital letters unless they are at the start of a sentence in French.

Aujourd'hui, c'est lundi huit juillet.

Today is Monday eighth July.

No capital letter in the phrase above for the day of the week 'Monday' or the month 'July' in French.

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF!

lundi ↓ Monday	mardi ↓ Tuesday	mercredi ↓ Wednesday	janvier	février	mars	avril	mai	juin
jeudi ↓ Thursday	vendredi ↓ Friday	samedi ↓ Saturday	juillet	août	septembre	octobre	novembre	décembre

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

vingt-et-un vingt-deux vingt-trois vingt-quatre vingt-cinq vingt-six vingt-sept vingt-huit vingt-neuf trente

Key questions and phrases with the date:

Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ?

What is the date today?

C'est quand ton anniversaire ?

When is your birthday?



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UKS2 Knowledge Organiser

Science



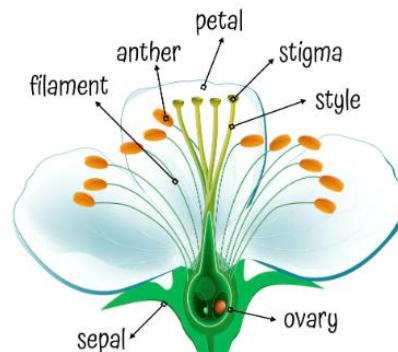
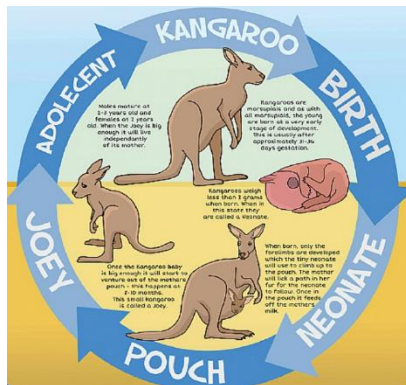
Life cycles of plants and animals

Knowledge End Points

I can explain how plants can reproduce in different ways – sexual and asexual.

I can explain the lifecycles of amphibians, insects, birds and mammals and identify the similarities and differences.

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



Vocabulary

reproduction – the production of offspring

life cycle – the series of changes in the life of an organism including reproduction

sexual reproduction – reproduction when male and female gametes fuse

asexual reproduction – the production of a new organism that does not involve the fusion of gametes

gametes – a reproductive cell of a plant or animal

clone – a genetically identical copy

gestation – the ends of a magnet which use the magnetic force

metamorphosis – the transformation from an immature form to an adult in two or more distinct stages

naturalist – an expert in natural history.

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- Living organisms (plants and animals) reproduce to ensure that their species continues to exist.
- Plants and animals have a life cycle which includes how the new plant or animal begins life through to the organism dying.
- Plants and animals can reproduce in two different ways: asexual reproduction and sexual reproduction.
- Mammals, amphibians, insects and birds have different life cycles with similarities and differences.
- Some animals use metamorphosis in their life cycle which is a complete transformation from one form to another e.g. butterflies and dragonflies.
- Some naturalists e.g. Jane Goodall and David Attenborough mean that we know more about different organisms which exist on planet Earth.



History

World War II

Knowledge End Points

- I can name key dates for WWII: the start of WWII, the battle of Britain and the end of WWII.
- I can name influential leaders involved in the war.
- I can explain what the Battle of Britain was and how it impacted lives of the people of Britain.

Inquiry Question: What are the key events of World War II, and what impact did they have on modern Britain?



THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- The Treaty of Versailles was signed after World War I
- Hitler takes power in Germany in 1933
- The terms of the Treaty were broken by Germany
- Germany invaded Poland 1st September 1939
- Britain and France declare war on Germany 3rd September 1939
- Evacuation of British cities starts in 1939
- The Battle of Britain lasts from 10th July - 31st October 1940
- Hitler commits suicide on 30th April 1945
- The Allies take Germany, who surrender 7th May 1945
- Victory in Europe Day 8th May 1945
- The Allies defeat Japan who surrender 14th August 1945
- War officially ends 2nd September 1945

Vocabulary

Allies – the countries fighting against Germany

Axis – the countries who fought alongside Germany

ideology – belief in a system, normally political

evacuee – someone who is forced to leave a place for their safety

RAF – Royal Air Force

Luftwaffe – German airforce



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

