UKS2 Knowledge Organiser

Science

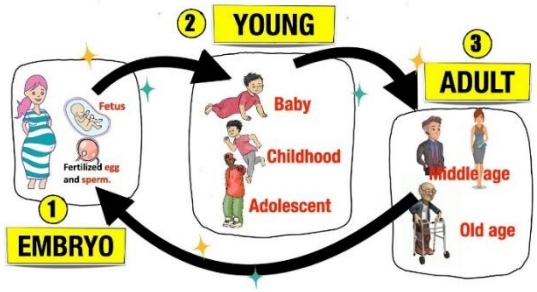
Life cycle of humans

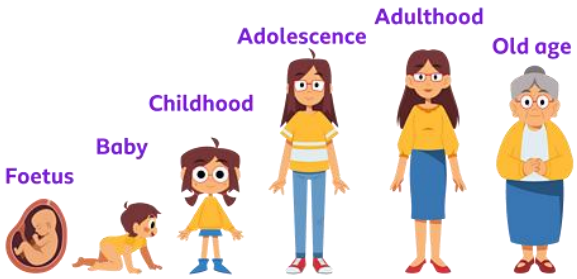
Knowledge End Points

I can describe the different stages in human development.
I can explain the differences in stages of development between females and males.
I can describe the different stages of development in animals.

Skills

I can begin to make general statements.
I can make a series of observations, comparisons and measurements with increasing precision.
I can gather, record, classify and present data in a wide range of ways.





THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

The stages of human life: embryo, infant, child, adolescent, adult, and elderly are the main stages in the human life cycle.

Puberty is a natural stage where the body undergoes changes to prepare for adulthood

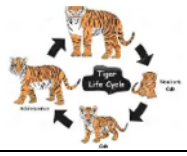
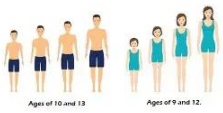
Differences in puberty for boys and girls: boys and girls experience some unique changes during puberty (e.g., voice changes in boys and menstrual cycles in girls)

The gestation period is the time a baby spends developing before birth, which is essential for growth and varies widely across species.

Human gestation lasts about nine months.

All living things, including humans and animals, have life cycles with stages of growth, development, and aging that help them survive and reproduce.

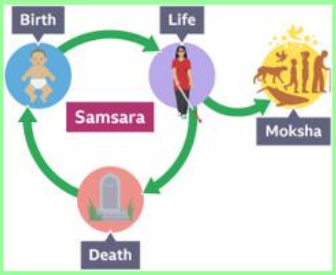
Vocabulary

Life Cycle – the series of changes in the life of an organism.	
Adolescent – a young person in the process of developing from a child into an adult.	
Puberty – the period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity.	
Gestation – the period during which an embryo develops before birth.	
Mammal – a type of animal that gives birth to live young and produces milk.	

UKS2 Knowledge Organiser

RE

What do Hindus believe about the cycle of life and death?
How do these beliefs impact the way Hindus live their lives?







Knowledge End Points

- I can explain Hindu beliefs about the cycle of life, death and rebirth.
- I can explain how karma and dharma influence the choices Hindus make.
- I can explain how Hindu beliefs about samsara, karma and dharma help Hindus work towards moksha.

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- Hindus believe every living thing has an atman (soul).
- Hindus believe that when a person dies, their atman is reborn into a new life. This is called reincarnation.
- The cycle of birth, death and rebirth is called samsara.
- Hindus believe that a person's actions create karma. Positive actions create positive karma and harmful actions create negative karma.
- Hindus try to follow their dharma by carrying out their duties and responsibilities.
- Hindus believe that good karma and following dharma can help a person move closer to moksha.
- Moksha is freedom from the cycle of samsara and is the ultimate goal for many Hindus.
- These beliefs can influence how Hindus behave, make decisions and treat other people.



Vocabulary

Atman – the eternal soul that Hindus believe exists within every living thing.
Samsara – the cycle of birth, death and rebirth.
Reincarnation – the belief that the atman is reborn into another life after death.
Karma – the belief that actions have consequences which affect future lives.
Dharma – doing the right thing and fulfilling your duties and responsibilities.
Moksha – freedom from the cycle of samsara.
Brahman – the ultimate reality or universal spirit in Hindu belief.
Ahimsa – the principle of non-violence and avoiding harm to living things.
Puja – an act of worship or prayer performed by Hindus.

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

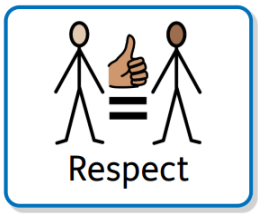
UKS2 Knowledge Organiser

PSHE

Celebrating Difference

Knowledge End Points

- I understand how prejudice and discrimination affect individuals and society.
- I understand the importance of equality, inclusion and respect for all.
- I understand how empathy and positive action can challenge unfair treatment and celebrate diversity.







Jigsaw

The Law: Protected Characteristics



- **Race** (Holocaust, slave trade)
- **Religion or belief** (Holocaust - Jewish people)
- **Sexual orientation** (gay marriages)
- **Sex** (girls' education, women's right to vote)
- **Age** (young people and gangs)
- **Disability** (Paralympics)

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

This term, we will learn that everyone is unique and deserves to be treated with respect. We will explore how differences make our communities stronger and think about why it is important not to make assumptions about people based on their appearance or background. We will learn about prejudice, discrimination and equality, including how the law protects people from unfair treatment. We will develop empathy by considering the experiences of others and learn how to challenge bullying safely and respectfully. We will also explore the achievements of inspirational people and celebrate the qualities that make each person special and valued.

Vocabulary

Accolade – A special award, honour or praise given to someone for an achievement or success.

Discrimination – Treating someone unfairly because of a characteristic such as their race, gender, disability, religion or age.

Equality – Making sure everyone is treated fairly and has the same opportunities to succeed.

Equality Act - A law in the UK that protects people from unfair treatment and discrimination.

Indirect - Something that happens in a less obvious way. Indirect discrimination happens when a rule or practice seems fair but disadvantages certain groups of people.

Inspirational - Making others feel motivated, encouraged or determined through words, actions or achievements.

Prejudice - Forming an unfair opinion about a person or group before knowing the facts or getting to know them.

Protected Characteristics- The 9 characteristics identified by law that protect people from discrimination, including; age, disability, race, religion or belief, sex, and others.



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

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French

Les Jeux olympiques (The Olympic Games)

Knowledge End Points

- I can listen attentively to longer passages in French and improve my decoding skills.
- I can say and write up to 10 Olympic sports with the correct determiners.
- I can say 'I do' and 'do not do' a particular sport using the verb 'faire' in French.

phonics

qu – sound in: • olympiques

ç – sound in: • français

an – sound in: • antique



silent letters – Letters at the end of words are sometimes not pronounced in French, such as the 's' at the end of 'modernes'.

Je fais – I do (a sport)

Je ne fais pas – I do not do (a sport)

How to write a phrase describing an athlete by their performance sport.



Il fait de la boxe.

Il est boxeur.

He does boxing. He is a boxer.

grammar

To understand agreement rules better and that nouns can change spelling depending on the gender of the person they are describing.

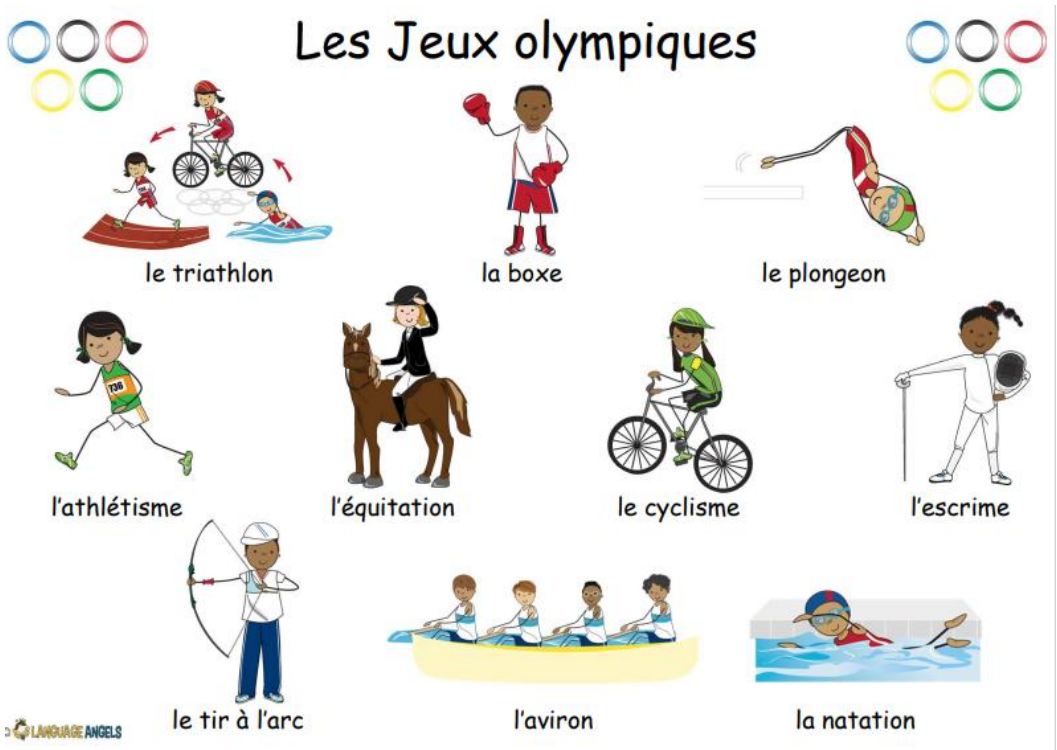
Il est boxeur. – *He is a boxer.*

Elle est boxeuse. – *She is a boxer.*

Understanding better that the determiner is often dropped when the sport is used with the verb *'faire' (to do a sport).*

Je fais de l'escrime. – *I do fencing.*

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF!





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

UKS2 Knowledge Organiser

Geography

South America

Knowledge End Points

I can label and locate some countries and cities located in South America.
I can explain and describe the land use of the Andes mountains.
I can recognise the importance of fair trade.

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- South America is one of the 7 continents on the planet.
- It is surrounded by the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and the Southern Ocean.
- South America has 12 countries and only 2 of these countries are land-locked (all the boarders are next to a country).
- Brazil is the biggest country in South America which is the same size as the USA.
- There are lots of rainforests near the equator, so South America has lots of these.
- The Amazon River is the world's largest river by volume and it mainly runs through rainforest rather than towns or cities.
- The Andes mountain range runs down the west side of South America and is the longest mountain range in the world.
- The Andes mountains have many active volcanoes.
- Tungurahua is one of the most active volcanoes in the Andes.
- Ojos del Salado is the tallest volcano in the world and is located on the boarder between Chile and Argentina.
- Fairtrade is about better prices, decent working conditions, local sustainability and fair terms for farmers and workers in the developing world.
- There are many products which are traded from South America: cacoa bean, nuts, peppers, rice, coffee, grapes, bananas and many more.



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

Vocabulary

Location – Used to denote a region on Earth's surface.

Climate – The long-term weather pattern in a region.

Mountain Range – A series of mountains arranged in a line connected by high ground.

Human Geography – Relationships between human communities, cultures, economies and interactions with the environment.

Physical Geography – Processes and patterns in the natural environment.

Fairtrade – An arrangement designed to help producers in developing countries achieve sustainable trade relationships.

Sustainable – Able to maintain at a certain rate or level.

Trade – The action of buying and selling goods.

Developing country – A country with little industrial and economic activity where people generally have low incomes.

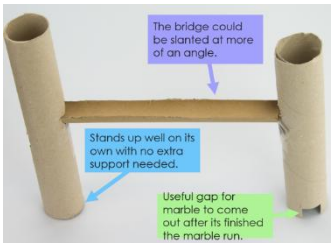
UKS2 Knowledge Organiser

Design Technology

Structures (Term 3)

Knowledge End Points

- I can produce a detailed step by step plan, listing tools and materials.
- I can demonstrate the accurate use of tools and equipment.













THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- Free-standing objects need to be sturdy to hold their own weight.
- Many free-standing products have a wide base to hold the weight of a structure.
- Different 3D shapes such as cylinders, cubes, cuboids, are good shapes to create a tower for a structure.
- Joining materials well should ensure a smooth transition of the marble.
- If the bridge of a marble run is steeper, the marble will have more speed.
- The use of gravity allows the marble to move from one section to another.
- Use existing products to support exploring materials to create a new design.
- Designers can evaluate the product alongside the criteria when they are in the making stage.

Vocabulary

Free-standing – standing alone or on its own foundation, free of support or attachment.

Joining - the process of attaching two or more components together to create a product.

Product - an item or artifact that is created to meet a need or solve a problem for a specific audience.

Iterative- a design process that involves creating, testing, and improving a product or process through repeated cycles.

Aesthetic - a core principle that describes how a product looks and feels.



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