



Science

Properties of materials

Knowledge End Points

I can describe and explain how to dissolve and recover a substance from a solution.

I can describe and explain how materials can be separated, e.g. sieving, filtering and evaporation.

I can explain how new materials can be created by irreversible changes e.g. burning, acid, rusting

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- Materials and their properties can be described using scientific language: hardness, solubility, transparency, conductive properties, thermal properties, absorbency
- Some materials are soluble and insoluble meaning that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution
- You can recover a substance from a solution by filtering, sieving and evaporating
- Sometimes an irreversible change is made to create a new material e.g. rust
- Heating a material can cause a new material to be formed – water to steam – but is reversible.
- Burning often creates an irreversible change and a new material is made e.g. wood to ash.
- Some materials are good thermal conductors e.g. copper, aluminium, iron, gold, silver.
- Some materials are good thermal insulators e.g. mineral wool, fibre glass

Vocabulary

substance – a material with particular physical characteristics

dissolve – a substance which is absorbed by a liquid when mixed

soluble – the ability of a substance to dissolve in a liquid.

insoluble – a substance impossible to dissolve

solvent – a liquid in which solids will dissolve

solute – a substance that has been dissolved in another substance

thermal insulator – a material that reduces heat transfer between solid objects, fluid or gases

thermal conductor – a material that allows heat to pass through them easily.

irreversible change – when a change cannot be changed back again.

reversible change – when a change made to a material can be overturned



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



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



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.

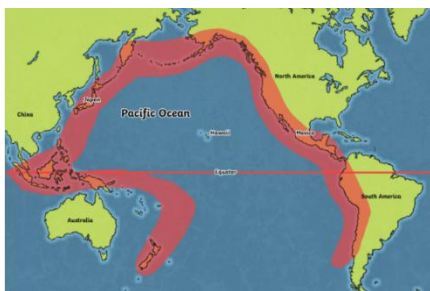
Tectonic plates are located all over the world. They cover the Earth's inner layers and act as a sort of shell below the ground and the sea.

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 km². 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.



UKS2 Knowledge Organiser



RE

What are Jewish food laws (Kashrut)?

How do these beliefs impact Jews in different ways?

Knowledge End Points

1. I can explain what Kashrut is.
2. I can give an example of a Jewish belief in relation to laws around food.
3. I can explain how Kashrut (food laws) impact on the lives of Jews.

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- The Torah contains 613 Mitzvot (laws), including Kashrut (laws on food).
- Kosher food includes rules around land animals, seafood, birds, and the prohibition of mixing dairy with meat. Some animals are killed for Jews to eat; some food combinations aren't allowed eaten, or even to be eaten together.
- Jews will differ in their approach to Kashrut, Orthodox Jews will try to strictly adhere to the rules, whereas Reform Jews may believe it's down to personal choice.
- Beliefs around Jewish food laws continue to evolve as Jews think about the ethical consumption of food in modern society.

Vocabulary

The Torah – a Hebrew word meaning 'law' or 'teachings'. The written Torah includes five books, known to Christians as *the Old Testament*. It contains guidance from G_d to humanity.

Kosher – food that meets the requirements of Jewish dietary law (or *Kashrut*).

Trefah – foods that are not kosher

Kashrut – Jewish laws on food

Mitzvot – Jewish laws found in *the Torah*. Mitzvot is the plural; Mitzvah is the singular. Traditionally there are 613 Mitzvot in the *Torah*.

Ethical – something which is morally right, focusing on fairness, honesty and a responsibility towards others and to society.

Sustainable – when you are meeting today's needs without ruining the planet for future generations by using resources wisely, minimizing harm, and ensuring long-term balance.



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

Collage	Cutting, arranging and sticking materials like paper, fabric etc to a background
Identity	Your qualities or beliefs that make you unique
Mixed media	Art made from a combination of different materials
Monoprint	A print that can only be made exactly the same way once
Multi-media	Artwork that includes audio or video elements
Photomontage	Collage made from photographs
Self-portrait	A portrait of the artist, by the artist

Artists

Chila Kumari Singh Burman

Vincent van Gogh

Frida Kahlo

Sonia Boyce

Njideka Akunyili Crosby



Self-portraits can communicate things about the artist depending on:

- The composition
- The materials used
- What is included in the background
- The artist's clothes
- Their facial expression



Mixed media artwork uses a combination of different materials

Add contrast with a background



Collage



Wash of paint

Match the materials you choose to the effect you want to create



Dreamy

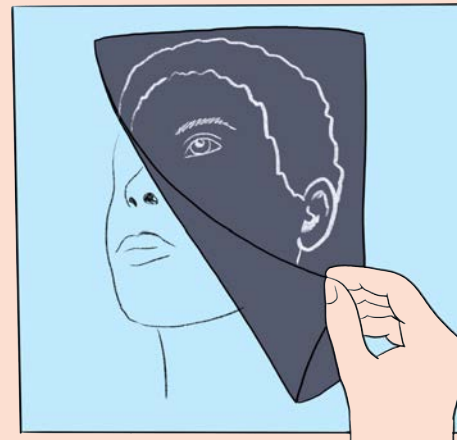
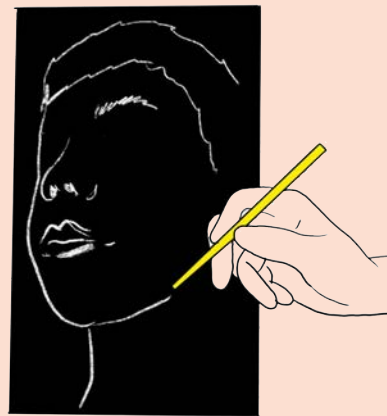


Relaxed and happy



Bold

Creating a monoprint





UKS2 Knowledge Organiser



French

Quel temps fait-il? (What is the weather?)

Knowledge End Points

- I can read, say and write the vocabulary for weather in French.
- I can ask and answer the question "what is the weather like today?" in French.
- I can describe the weather in different regions of France using a weather map and symbols.

phonics

sound in:

- le
- de

sound in:

- beau

&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the words 'temps', 'dang' and 'mauvais'. The 't' is silent in the words 'fait' and 'vent'. The 'd' is silent in the word 'chaud'.

vocabulary

9 common weather expressions.

Key question:

Quel temps fait-il aujourd'hui ?
What is the weather today?

Compass points:

le nord
north

le sud
south

l'ouest
west

l'est
east

grammar

To understand better the use of the verb 'faire' (to do) and 'il y a' in set weather phrases:

Il fait chaud.

It is hot.
(literal translation 'it is doing hot').

Il y a du soleil.

It is sunny.
(literal translation 'there is sun').

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF!

French	English
Quel temps fait-il ?	What is the weather?
Il pleut.	It is raining.
Il neige.	It is snowing.
Il y a un orage.	There is a storm.
Il y a du soleil.	It is sunny.
Il y a du vent.	It is windy.
Il fait beau.	The weather is fine.
Il fait mauvais.	The weather is not good.

French	English
Il fait chaud.	It is hot.
Il fait froid.	It is cold.
Dans le nord de la France...	In the north of France...
Dans le sud de la France...	In the south of France...
Dans le centre de la France...	In the centre of France...
Dans l'ouest de la France...	In the west of France...
Dans l'est de la France...	In the east of France...
le temps	the weather

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





UKS2 Knowledge Organiser



PSHE

Dreams and Goals

Knowledge End Points

- I understand there are a range of jobs that are carried out by people I know
- I Understand the types of job I might like to do when I am older
- I understand that young people from different cultures may have different dreams and goals to me



THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

I will learn about...

- Money and why I might need it to help me achieve a dream
- A range of jobs and what a salary is
- What motivates me
- The dreams and goals of people in a culture different to mine
- Different ways to support and encourage other people

I will Explore

- What I would like my life to be like when I grow up
- The contributions made by people in different jobs
- How learning and education impact my life
- The similarities and differences in aspirations between myself and young people in a different culture
- How to make a positive contribution to supporting others

Vocabulary

Lifestyle – someone's way of living, for example the things they usually do, where they live, what they spend their money on.

Career – the job or type of work a person chooses to do over a long period of their life. It is often thought of as a journey or pathway through learning and work, rather than just a single job.

Profession – a special type of job that requires advanced education, specific training, and a high level of skill to help other people.

Salary - a set amount of money a person is paid for doing their job, usually given in equal amounts every month.

Contribution - something that you give or do to help produce or achieve something together with other people, or to help make something successful.

Motivation - the want or drive to do something. It's that inner push that helps you focus, try hard, and keep going even when things are tricky, making you want to achieve something.

Determination - not giving up when things get hard, sticking with a goal.

Co-operation - working together with others towards a shared goal or purpose. It involves listening to everyone's ideas, doing your part, and being a good team member to achieve something you couldn't do alone.



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

