



LKS2 Autumn 1 Science Vocabulary

| Key Vocabulary | Definition |
|----------------|---|
| Solid | The particle of an object are close together and hold their shape. |
| Liquid | The particles will take the shape of the container that they are in. |
| Gas | The particles will spread all around the area. |
| Evaporation | The process when a liquid turns into a gas through heating. |
| Condensation | The process when a gas turns into a liquid through cooling. |
| Water Cycle | The cycle that all water follow around the Earth as it changes state. |
| Precipitation | When water falls from the clouds as rain, hail, snow etc. |

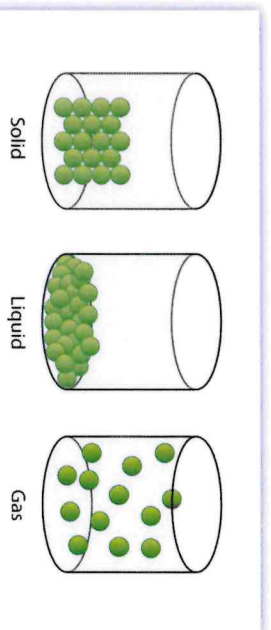


States of Matter Key Questions

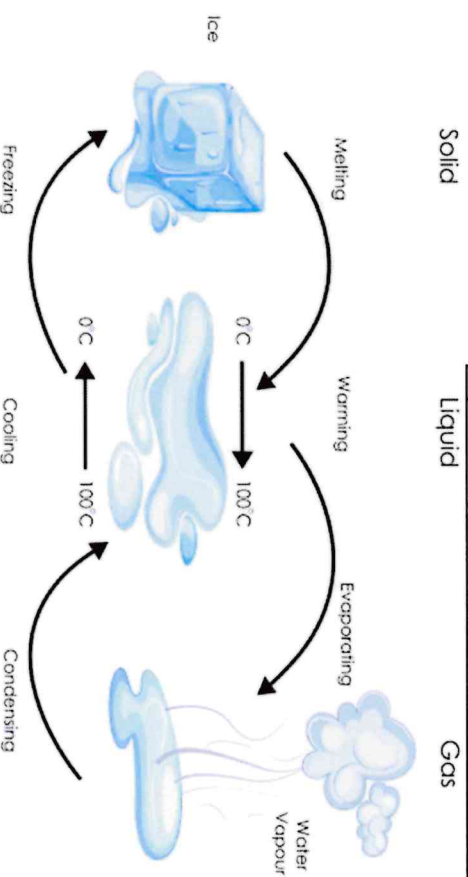
Can we change the state of a material to help us make a new product?

What the differences and similarities between solids, liquids and gases?

Do all materials have the same melting points?



| Key Facts |
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| Solids, liquids and gases are called the 3 states of matter. |
| Matter is any substance that takes space and has mass. Matter makes our planet and whole universe. |
| Solids, liquids and gases can be changed from one state to another by heating or cooling. |
| The air we breathe is full of different gases - but it is mostly made up of nitrogen and oxygen. |
| Water on Earth is constantly moving . It is recycled over and over again. This recycling process is called the water cycle. |



Vocabulary

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|-----------------|--|
| Dormant | Having normal physical functions suspended or slowed down for a period of time; in or as if in a deep sleep. |
| Convergent | Where two tectonic plates push together. |
| Plate tectonics | a theory explaining the structure of the earth's crust |
| Core | Earth's core is the very hot, very dense centre of our plane |
| Mantle | The mantle is the mostly-solid bulk of Earth's interior. |
| Crust | Earth's crust is a thin shell on the outside of Earth |

What's Beneath Our Feet?

Key Questions

What is under our feet?

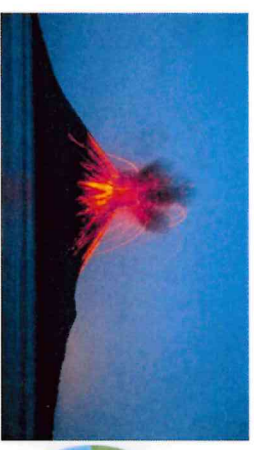
How are volcanoes formed?

Would you live near a volcano?

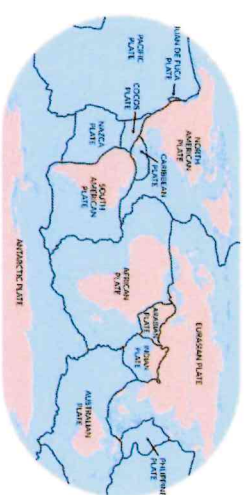


Key Facts

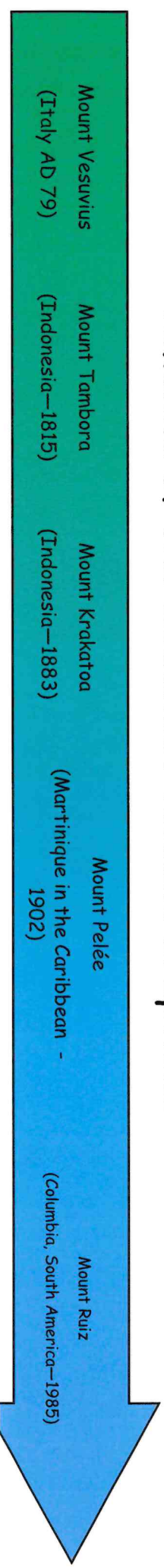
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|---|
| Mauna Loa is the biggest volcano on Earth. It is 9,170 meters tall. |
| Volcano comes from the Roman god Vulcan, god of fire. |
| There are potentially 1,500 active volcanoes in the world. |
| There are inactive volcanoes in Northern Ireland. |
| Indonesia has 173 volcanoes |

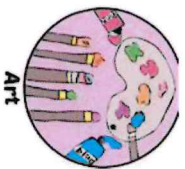


- Crust
- Mantle
- Outer Core
- Inner Core



Timeline of the deadliest volcano eruptions



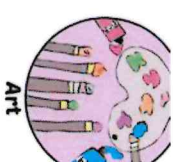


LKS2 Autumn1

Knowledge Organiser - Sculpture

Key Artist

Alexander Calder 1898-1976



Vocabulary

| Key Vocabulary | Definition |
|----------------------|--|
| sculpture | To make something 2D or 3D by carving stone or wood or casting metal or plaster. |
| armature | An open framework on which a sculpture is moulded with clay or similar material. |
| Structural skeletons | The part that will hold the upcoming load. |

What is a sculpture?

Sculpture is the art of forming solid objects that represent a person, thing, idea etc out of material such as metal, stone, clay.

How did Alexander Calder make sculptures using wire?

Alexander Calder was inspired by the artist Mondrian

who painted simple paintings of rectangles and lines. He then began to work on making kinetic sculptures Kinetic sculptures are sculptures

What is a sculpture be used for?

Sculpture can be used for public art displays, in gardens, streets, art galleries. You will see sculptures all around you.



Timeline of Artists

| Key Facts |
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| Known to friends as 'Sandy' |
| Invented the mobile in 1931 |
| He loved the circus, made a famous sculpture called 'Cirque Calder' made from wire, cork and fabric. |
| Studied engineering at university |
| Invented kinetic sculptures |



Picasso

Gunta Stolzi

Alexander Calder

