



Los planetas

phonics

qu sound in:
• pequeño
• por qué

v sound in:
• Venus
• vivo

b sound in:
• bastante
• describir

z sound in:
• azul

vocabulary

As this is a unit that explores writing longer and more complex language, there is a wider range of vocabulary than in other units.

Not all will be learnt from memory but there will be an opportunity to learn 10 key elements from the Solar System from memory in Spanish along with a wider range of adjectives and question words.



grammar

To use a range of adjectives, conjunctions and intensifiers to describe the Solar System, and make sentences longer, more complex and interesting.

Júpiter es bastante frío, muy grande y luminoso.

Jupiter is quite cold, very big and bright.

Apply adjectival agreement rules:

pequeño/pequeña **azul** **grande**

Add an 'a' to make the adjective agree with feminine nouns.

If the adjective ends in a consonant or 'e' then there is no change.

Use a wider range of adjectives to describe character

paciente **calmado/calmada** **curioso/curiosa**

patient

calm

curious

What I will learn:

- Objective 1: I will improve my range of vocabulary by learning 10 key elements of the Solar System in Spanish and will be able to label them on a map.
- Objective 2: I will learn how to apply my increasing knowledge of adjectival agreement to describe the Solar System in Spanish.
- Objective 3: I will extend my sentences by using conjunctions and intensifiers to create more complex descriptions in Spanish.
- Objective 4: I will learn how to ask key questions in Spanish to be able to conduct an interview with an astronaut.
- Objective 5: I will learn how to present myself as an astronaut by answering the questions in Spanish and learn how to describe my qualities/character.



Topic	Music - Dynamics, pitch and tempo (Coast)	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
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Musical style: Classical

Classical music is music that has been composed by musicians who are trained in the art of composing. The term 'classical music' can also refer to music composed in the classical period 1750 to 1825.

The focus piece for this topic is Fingal's Cave by Mendelssohn (1830) which is a classical piece depicting the sea and waves swirling around Fingal's Cave which is in the Inner Hebrides.



Vocabulary

Depict To represent something using music.

Composition A piece of music that has been created.

Conductor A person who directs the performance of an orchestra or choir, using hand signals.

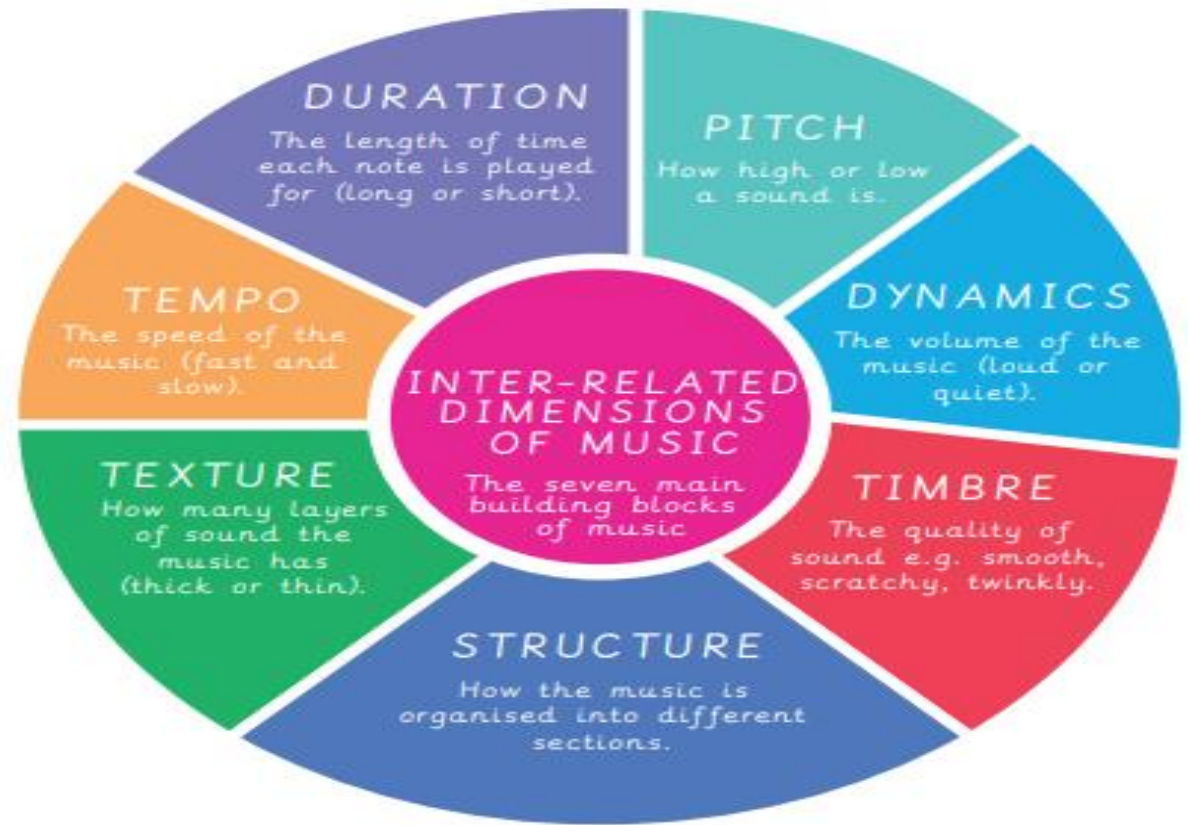
Graphic score A way of writing down music on the page without using traditional stave notation, using symbols and images to represent the music.



Improvise Making up music as it is played or performed.






Notate To write symbols to represent music.

Ensemble A group of people who perform instrumental or vocal music.





Topic	Computing - Online Safety	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
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Online Reputation	Online Bullying	Privacy and Security	Copyright and Ownership	Managing Online Information
<p>A person's digital personality is a person's online activity, history or profile.</p> <p>It's everything online about a person - what's in their profile information, their profile picture, everything they do online, what they post and share.</p> <p>It's their digital footprint.</p> <p>What you do online influences your online reputation.</p>	<p>Online bullying (often referred to as cyberbullying) is any form of bullying that is carried out through the use of electronic media devices, such as computers, laptops, smartphones, tablets, or gaming consoles.</p> <p>Online bullying should be reported to a trusted adult.</p> <p>Bullying behaviour online can be captured in a number of ways: using screenshots, print screen, copying and pasting messages, sharing or forwarding it onto someone else (a trusted adult whom you are reporting it to).</p>	<p>Always choose a password that's difficult for someone else to guess and you should never use the same password.</p> <p>A strong password is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least eight characters long - a mixture of numbers, uppercase and lowercase letters and other symbols, eg !@#£\$ - not a real word - impossible to guess <p>Personal information should not be shared on public profiles and posts online.</p>	<p>Online content can be referenced in a number of ways: copying the website address, taking a screen shot of a post on social media or including creative commons symbols.</p> <p>Creative Commons is a method for copyright holders to give others the right to reuse their content in different ways.</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>Public Domain (PD/CC0) - can be used by anyone in any way.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>Attribution (BY) - use/edit however you wish but credit the original creator.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>Non-commercial (NC) - use/edit however you wish but cannot be used to make money.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 5px;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>ShareAlike (SA) - use/edit however you wish but your work must also have the same CC licence as the source.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>NoDerivs (ND) - reuse the original work but you can't adapt it in any way.</p> </div> </div> </div>	<p>Autocomplete is when you type a word or a phrase, or the beginning of a sentence into the search bar on a search engine, and the search engine provides a list of possible solutions.</p>



Topic

Computing - Blogging

Theme

Diversity

Year Group

6

Key Learning

- To identify the purpose of writing a blog.
- To identify the features of a successful blog.
- To plan the theme and content for a blog.
- To understand how to write a blog and a blog post.
- To consider the effect upon the audience of changing the visual properties of the blog.
- To understand how to contribute to an existing blog.
- To understand how and why blog posts are approved by the teacher.
- To understand the importance of commenting on blogs.

Key Resources

purple
mash



2Blog



2Connect

Key Questions

What is a blog?

A blog is a website or webpage that is regularly updated by the author. A blog also allows the reader to post comments or opinion based on what is written.

What can a blog be about?

A blog can be written about any subject. You could write a blog about school such as information about the subject you are studying. Alternatively, you could write a blog about your favourite team or movie.

How are the audience involved in a blog?

A key feature of blogs is that the audience can leave a comment or opinion about what they have read on the blog.

Approval
The act of acknowledging something is appropriate.

Blog post
A piece of writing or other item of content published on a blog.

Key Vocabulary

Archive
In this case, where older blog or vlog posts are stored.

Collaborate
Work jointly on an activity or project.

Vlog
A personal website or social media account where a person regularly posts short videos.

Blog
A regularly updated website or web page, typically one run by an individual or small group, that is written in an informal or conversational style.

Commenting
To express an opinion or reaction in speech or writing.



Maya art



Chiaroscuro

Chiaroscuro is an Italian word meaning light and dark. A drawing, painting or photograph is described as using chiaroscuro when dramatic light and shade is the main feature of the image. It is used to make something on a flat surface look more three-dimensional.



Artists

Dan Fenelon

Leonardo da Vinci

Banksy

Diego Rivera

Caravaggio

Pablo Picasso

aesthetic	As an adjective, it describes something that is pleasing to look at.
commissioned	When someone is asked to create a piece of art.
interpretation	How the meaning of an image is understood.
mural	A painting made directly on a wall or other permanent structure.
symbolic	Conveying a message using symbols.
tone	How light or dark something is.



Graffiti



Graffiti is used to describe spray-painted words and images that appear on property without permission. It is illegal to graffiti on private and public property.

Guerrilla art



Guerrilla art is similar to graffiti because it is often produced without permission. It usually appears unannounced in unusual places and can have a controversial message.

Mural



A mural is a large painting that may cover a wall. Artists are usually commissioned to paint them.



Food - Come dine with me

Accompaniment	Something which goes well together with other foods and drinks.
Cookbook	A book which contains recipes to make various dishes or foods.
Cross-contamination	Cross-contamination is how bacteria can spread. It happens when liquid from raw meats or germs from unclean objects touch cooked or ready-to-eat foods.
Equipment	Items and objects which are needed to complete a task.
Farm	Land or water used to produce crops or raise animals for food.
Flavour	How food or drink tastes. (e.g. sour, sweet, bitter, salty)
Imperative verb	Also known as 'bossy verbs' because they tell you what to do. You put them at the beginning of a command or action. (e.g. bake, grill, add, heat).
Ingredients	Items that make up a mixture e.g. foods that make a recipe.
Method	A way of carrying out a certain process, following a list of instructions.
Nationality	Belonging to a certain group of people in a particular country.
Preparation	The process of getting ready to make something.
Processed	When foods are passed through multiple processes in a factory to change or preserve it so it keeps for longer.
Reared	To breed and raise livestock. e.g. cows.
Recipe	A set of instructions for making or preparing a food item or dish.
Target audience	A particular group or person who a product is aimed at.
Unit of measurement	The unit which you use to measure a quantity. (e.g. litres)

Did you know?

Hawaii produces about 1/3 of all pineapples in the world.



! You cannot mix raw meat with other ingredients, it is not safe. Remember to also wash your hands after handling raw meat.

Key facts



The five different food groups are:

1. Carbohydrates
2. Fruits and vegetables
3. Protein
4. Dairy
5. Foods high in fat and sugar



Many countries have traditional dishes. For example: India is known for hot curries, whilst England is known for the fish'n'chips which were historically served in newspaper.



Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

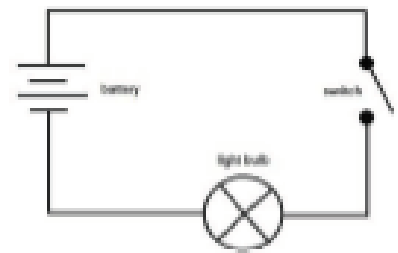
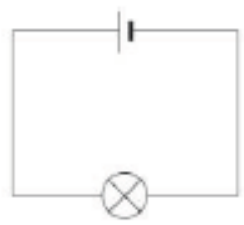
Topic	Science - Electricity	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
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What should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity is a form of energy that can be carried by wires and is used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for devices. Sources of light and sound may need electricity to work. Where electricity comes from What a circuit is, the components of a circuit and how it works. What electrical conductors and insulators are. What happens when a switch is added to a circuit. What forces and resistance are.

Key Knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A series circuit is one in which all the components are connected in one continuous loop. Each component in a circuit diagram is represented by a circuit symbol. For a circuit to be complete, all the components, including a cell, must be connected by wires and the switch must be closed. An incomplete circuit may have a break in the wires, a switch may be open or the cell may be in the holder the wrong way. The current does not flow at all in an incomplete circuit. The more components there are in a circuit, the dimmer the bulbs and the quieter the buzzers. The more components there are in a circuit, the more difficult it is for current to flow.

Vocabulary	
battery	Small devices that provide the power for electrical items such as torches.
bulb	A component that produces light.
buzzer	A component that makes a buzzing or beeping sound.
cell	A portable store of energy
complete circuit	A circuit that does not have a break in it.
controlled variables	The thing(s) that are kept the same in an investigation.
current	A flow of electricity through a wire or circuit.
dependent variable	The thing that will be measured in an investigation.
incomplete circuit	A circuit that has a break in it.
independent variable	The thing that will change in an investigation.
repeatability	The likelihood of getting similar results if the experiment is carried out again.
series circuit	A circuit where all the components are connected in one single loop.
switch	A component that allows a current in a circuit to be turned on and off.
voltage	Causes the current to flow (measured in Volts).

Circuit Symbols



Symbol	Component
	ammeter
	battery
	bulb
	buzzer

	cell
	motor
	resistor
	switch (open)
	switch (closed)

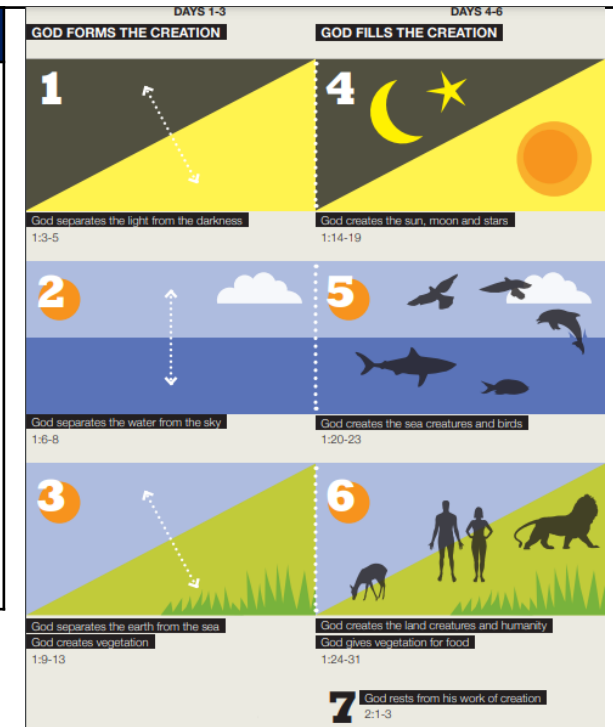


Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	RE - Creation	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
Key Question	Creation and Science: Conflicting or Complementary?				

Key Knowledge

- Christians believe that God was the Creator of the world. They believe he created Earth in 6 days and rested on the 7th day.
- There are two stories of how God created it which are found at the beginning of the book of Genesis in the Bible. Some Christians regard Genesis 1 and Genesis 2 as two totally separate stories that have a similar meaning. Others see the two chapters as part of one continuous story.
- Psalm 8 is about the greatness of God, and the privileged role given to humans by God.
- Christians might show that Psalm 8 is true by volunteering for charities, becoming scientists, going to places of worship or becoming architects to build places of worship and raise money for charity.
- Some Christians believe that the Scientific explanations for how Earth was created explains the 'how' whereas God explains the 'why' it happened.
- Scientists believe that the Big Bang created the Earth millions of years ago.
- There are many scientists throughout history and now who are Christians.
- The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator.
- There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts. These debates and controversies relate to the purpose and interpretation of the texts. For example, does reading Genesis as a poetic account conflict with scientific accounts?



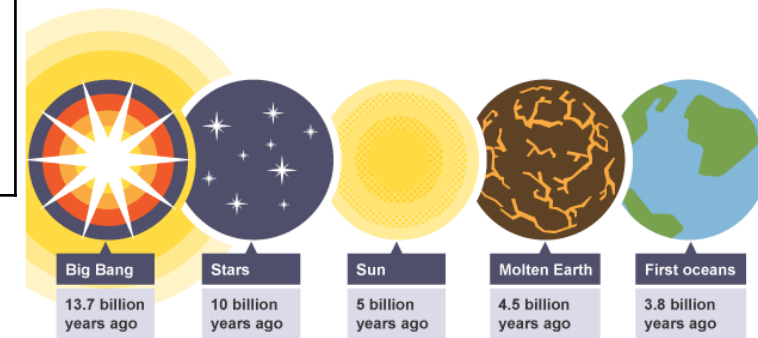
Key Vocabulary

Christians	People that believe in God.
complementary	If ideas or people agree with each other.
Conflicting	When ideas or people disagree or are different.
Creation	The making of the world.
Genesis	The first book of the Old Testament; its first words are "In the beginning".
Majesty	Impressive beauty, scale, or stateliness.
Psalm	A sacred song or hymn.
scientists	A person who is studying or has expert knowledge of Science.

Prior Knowledge

- Christians believe that God created the Earth in 6 days.
- The story of creation can be found in Genesis 1 in the Bible.
- Some people believe that the Big Bang created the Earth.
- Christians believe that God is all-powerful and majestic.

What accounts of the origins of the universe are given by science?





Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	History - The Maya Civilisation	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
Key Question	How did the Maya Civilisation compare to the Anglo Saxons?				

What should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Anglo-Saxons were a group of people who lived in what is now England from the 5th to the 11th centuries. They came from three groups in Germany: the Saxons, the Angles, and the Jutes. The Anglo-Saxons were skilled farmers, warriors, and craftsmen. They also had a rich culture and tradition, including their own system of government and laws. The Anglo-Saxons lived mainly in villages; they cut down trees and grew crops in fields and 10% of the population lived in towns. The Anglo-Saxons played a significant role in the history and development of England. Anglo-Saxon houses were rectangular, wooden structures. They used cauldrons and fire for cooking, light and heating. They had thatched roofs that were made of straw. Anglo-Saxons were Christians and believed in one God.

Vocabulary	
archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains.
chronology	The order of events in time.
circa	Latin meaning 'around'.
civilisation	A human society with its own social organisation and culture.
culture	Activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation.
deities	A god or goddess
demise	Something or someone is at their end or death
hierarchy	A system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance.
Mesoamerica	Central America - the countries consist of Mexico, Guatemala, Belize and El Salvador.
nah	The name given to Maya houses.
polytheists	The worship of or belief in more than one god.

Key Knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Maya people lived in what is now Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. They were around from 2000BC - 1697. Although there are still Maya tribes living in rainforests today. The Maya were organised into independent city-states ruled by kings rather than one country. This is similar to Anglo-Saxon England as they were organised into 7 kingdoms ruled by kings. The 'Maya civilisation' is split into four periods: the Preclassic period, the Classic period, the Postclassic period and the Contact and Spanish Conquest period. The Maya civilisation settled in the rainforest whereas the Anglo-Saxons settled on farmland. There were many challenges for the Maya when settling in the rainforest: dense, shady vegetation made it hard to grow crops or rear animals; there was no stone or rock to build with or make tools; it was difficult to travel or create paths through the forest.; dangerous animals threatened safety; it was hard to know which crops to plant and when and there was no easy way to store water. Maya houses were rectangular, wooden structures that had separate areas for sleeping, eating and living. There was a garden area outside the house. Daub - which was used to fill in the structure - was made from clay. The Maya would bury their relatives under their houses. The Maya Civilisation were polytheists. They believed that the Earth was created by 6 deities. They also believed that the King was the head priest and spoke directly to the gods. Maya city-states were surrounded by rainforests, swamps, quicksand pits and bodies of water. This provided them with a level of protection. The collapse of the Classic Maya cities remains a mystery. There are over 88 different theories explaining the decline of the cities in the Southern Lowlands. The main ones include: deforestation, overpopulation, drought, war between Maya kingdoms, changing trading routes and water supply.

